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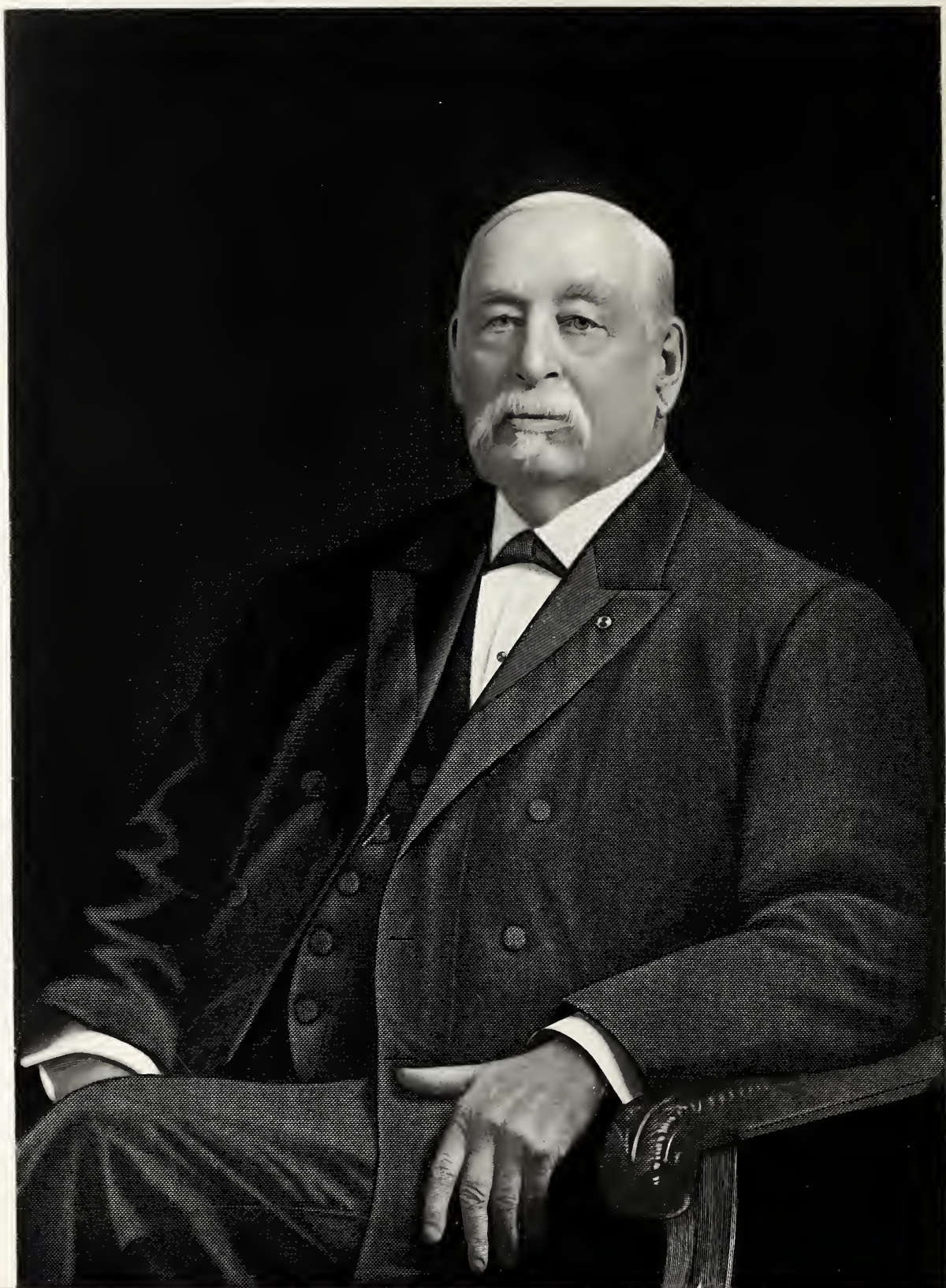
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James Barnett

General James Barnett



AN enumeration of those men of the present generation who have won honor and public recognition for themselves and at the same time have honored the state to which they belong would be incomplete were there failure to make prominent reference to the one whose name initiates this paragraph. He holds distinctive precedence as a leading banker and merchant of Cleveland and as a valiant and patriotic soldier, who in every relation of life has borne himself with such signal dignity and honor as to gain him the respect of all. He has been and is distinctively a man of affairs and one who has yielded a wide influence. At the present time his relation to the public life of the city is that of director of the First National Bank and of president of the extensive hardware business conducted under the name of The George Worthington Company.

General Barnett was born June 20, 1821, at Cherry Valley, New York. His father, Melancthon Barnett, was born in Amenia, Dutchess county, New York, in 1789, and when six years of age was taken, with others of the family, to Oneida county, New York, where he remained until 1812. He then located at New Hartford, near Utica, N. Y., where for two years he was engaged as a clerk in the general store. From there he went to Cherry Valley, Otsego county, where he followed merchandising in connection with a partner until 1825. In the latter year he removed with his family to Cleveland to accept a clerkship in a store just opened by a Mr. May. Later he was admitted to a partnership under the firm style of May & Barnett, which existed until 1834, when they closed out their mercantile interests and began dealing in real-estate, continuing in that line very successfully for many years. In 1844 Mr. Barnett was elected a member of the city council and the same years was elected treasurer of Cuyahoga county and proved himself to be a most capable and scrupulously honest official. He was elected in 1846 and again in 1848. The duties not

occupying his entire time, he also filled the office of justice of peace and conducted his real-estate transactions. Almost immediately after leaving the office of county treasurer he was elected a director of the City Bank and from that time until his death took a prominent part in the affairs of that institution. He was one of the best known citizens of Cleveland in his day. Plain in manner, he made no pretense at display and detested sham and trickery. The wisdom of his counsel in business circles was highly regarded. A man of wonderful vitality and vigor, he lived to the advanced age of more than ninety-two years and at his death was as active as most men twenty years his junior. His death occurred July 1, 1881. At Cherry Valley, New York, on the 18th of May, 1815, he had married Miss Mary Clark, a daughter of Captain Clark, who participated in the battle of Bunker Hill and other engagements of the Revolutionary war, so that General Barnett came to his membership with the Sons of the American Revolution. The death of Mrs. Mary Barnett occurred April 21, 1840. By her marriage she became the mother of five children: William Augustus, Martha, Melancthon, Mary and James, but only William A. and James lived to adult age.

The youthful days of General Barnett were spent in Cleveland, which at the time of his arrival contained a population of about seven hundred. He was then four years of age. In due course of time he entered the public schools, where he pursued his education, and when he put aside his text-books his activities and energies were directed to the accomplishment of such tasks as were assigned him in the hardware store of Potter & Clark, where he was employed for three years. On the expiration of that period he entered the employ of George Worthington, owner of a hardware store of this city, and through gradual stages of promotion worked his way upward until he was admitted to a partnership under the firm style of George Worthington & Company. The business grew and expanded with the growth of the city and he was elected president after the incorporation a few years ago. The death of Mr. Worthington made him senior partner of the firm, of which he is now president.

His military record forms an interesting chapter in his history and he is today one of the oldest representatives of the militia. Having become a member of the Cleveland Grays, he was detailed to artillery service in the gun squad of the company in 1839 and served in that capacity until the formation of the Cleveland Light Artillery. He was promoted from time to time until, in 1859, he was commissioned colonel of the regiment. The previous year he had been appointed division inspector of the Fourth Division, Ohio Volunteer Militia. Five days after the fall of Fort Sumter the order came

from Governor Dennison: "Report with your six guns, horses, caissons at Columbus; you to retain colonel's rank." Colonel Barnett lost no time in obeying the command and with his troops went to Marietta, Ohio, remaining at the post there until May, when they were ordered to West Virginia and participated in the battle of Philippi, June 3, 1861, their guns firing the first artillery shots on the Union side in the great Civil war. A contemporary biographer, in speaking of General Barnett's service in defense of the Union, said: "He and his men were at Laurel Hill, June 7th, through the West Virginia campaign July 6th to 17th, which included Belington, July 8th, Carrick's Ford, July 13th and 14th, and the pursuit of Garnett's forces July 15th and 16th. The three months' term of service having expired, the command was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, for muster out late in July. Upon returning to Cleveland the command was received with highest honors and the city council unanimously tendered General Barnett and his men a testimonial vote of thanks for their gallant services.

"In August, 1861, General Barnett was commissioned by Governor Dennison to raise a regiment of light artillery, twelve batteries of six guns each, and he at once began the work of recruiting and equipping. Upon the organization of the regiment he was commissioned its colonel, September 3, 1861. He reported to General Buell, commanding the Army of the Ohio at Louisville, with four batteries, in January, 1862, and was assigned to the command of the Artillery Reserve, Army of the Ohio. He participated in the movement to Nashville, Tennessee, February 17, 1862, and in the occupation of that city a month later. He was at Duck River, March 16th to 21st, and was thence sent to Savannah, Tennessee, to reinforce the Army of the Tennessee. With his command he was engaged in the terrific battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, and participated in the siege and occupation of Corinth. He then marched his command to Tusculum, Florence and Huntsville, Alabama, in June, 1862.

"On July 18, 1862, General Barnett was ordered to Ohio to recruit men for the batteries, which had become much depleted. Returning with four hundred and four recruits, he was assigned to the staff on General C. C. Gilbert, commanding the Third Corps, Army of the Ohio, as chief of artillery. He was engaged in the pursuit of Bragg to Crab Orchard, Kentucky, October 1st to 15th, and in the battle of Perryville. After this battle he was appointed chief of artillery on the staff of General A. McD. McCook, commanding the right wing, Fourteenth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, until assigned to duty as chief of artillery, Army of the Cumberland, November 24, 1862. He then participated in the Murfreesboro

campaign, serving also as chief of ordinance, and was in the great battle of Stone River, December 28th to 30th, and of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, and January 1st, 2d and 3d, 1863. Then came the Tullahoma campaign, the Chattanooga campaign, the battles of Chattanooga, Orchard Knob, and Missionary Ridge, in all of which General Barnett served with bravery and distinction. For his gallant and efficient conduct in these actions he received special commendation from General Rosecrans. General Thomas, General Rosecrans' successor, also held him in high esteem and placed implicit confidence in his military skill, judgment and bravery.

"At the close of these operations he was assigned to the command of the Reserve Artillery, Army of the Cumberland, requiring organization. He organized two divisions and was engaged in this duty at Nashville until mustered out of service October 20, 1864. He then became a volunteer aid-de-camp to General George H. Thomas and participated in the battle of Nashville in November and December of that year. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier general 'for gallant and meritorious service during the war.'"

When General Barnett returned home he again became an active partner in the hardware house of George Worthington & Company and contributed largely to its success through his capable management and unflagging industry. This remains as one of the oldest and most important commercial enterprises of the city and his name was therefore a prominent factor in the wholesale hardware trade here. His resourceful ability also enabled him to carry his efforts into other fields, so that he became prominently connected with iron manufacturing interests and also with banking. In 1872 he was elected a director of the First National Bank and in January, 1876, was chosen to the presidency of that important financial institution, which position he retained until May, 1905, when the bank was re-organized and he withdrew, continuing as a director. In May, 1882, he became a member of the board of directors of the Merchant National Bank. He was also identified with railway interests, having in March, 1875, been elected a director of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway Company. He was also a director of the Cleveland Iron Mining Company until a few years ago. He is now vice president of the Society for Savings; president of the Garfield National Memorial Association; and a director of the National Commercial Bank, upon consolidation with the Merchants National Bank, and of the Guardian Savings & Trust Company.

On the 12th of June, 1845, General Barnett was united in marriage to Miss Maria H. Underhill, a daughter of Dr. Samuel Un-

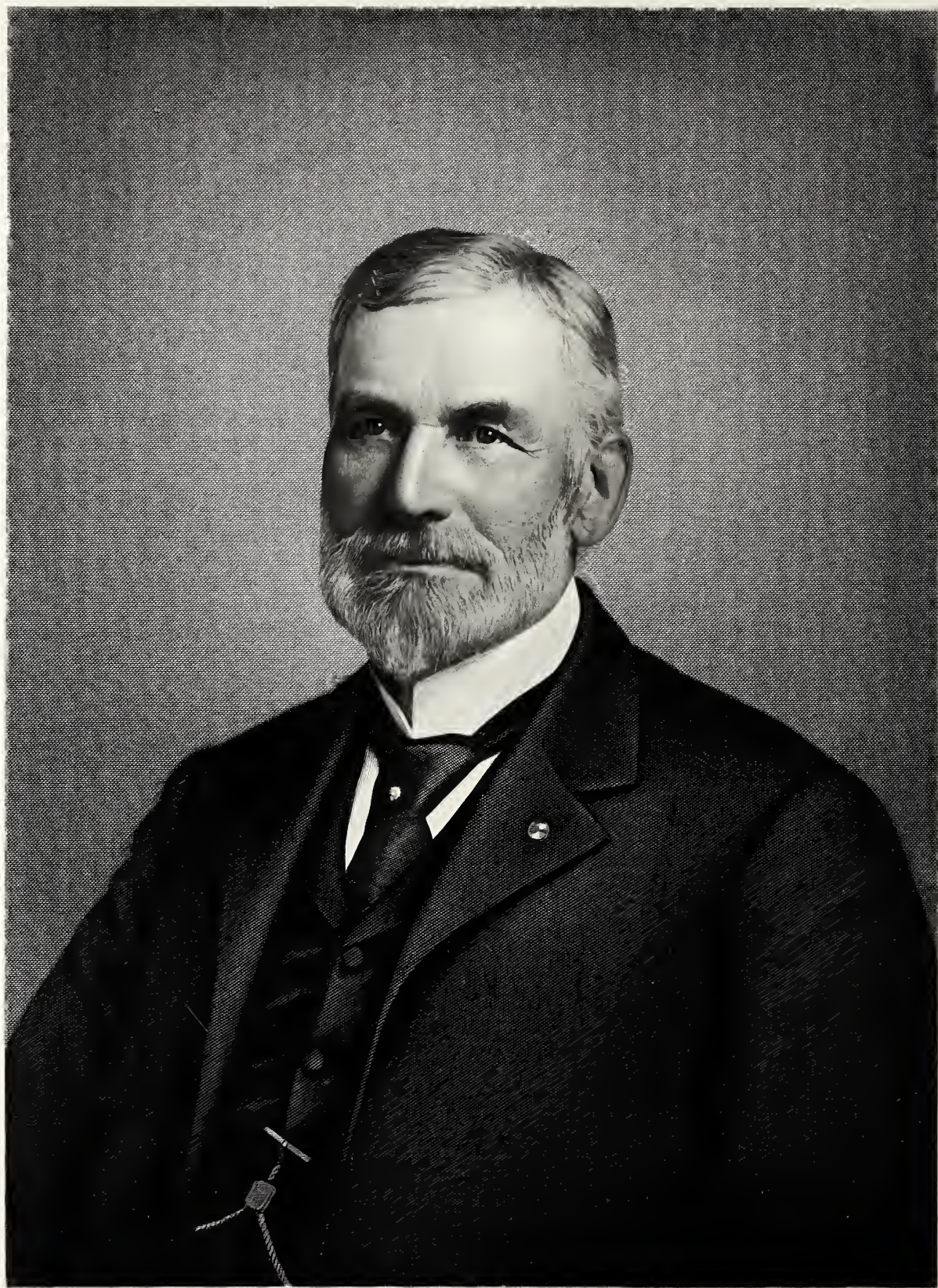
derhill, of Granville, Illinois, and they became parents of five daughters, three of whom are now living: Mary B., the wife of Major Thomas Goodwillie, by whom she had three children; Laura, the wife of Charles J. Sheffield, and the mother of one son; and Carrie M., the wife of Alexander Brown, vice president of the Brown Hoisting Company, by whom she has a son and a daughter.

No citizen has ever lived in Cleveland of whom every one speaks so highly as they do of General Barnett who is often referred to as "the grand old man of Cleveland." He is most democratic in spirit. Kind hearted and sympathetic, his aid has never been denied to a worthy charity. During all the years of his residence in Cleveland he has taken an active and helpful interest in the various measures of public moment. On the 1st of May, 1865, he was appointed by Governor R. B. Hayes one of the police commissioners. He was also appointed one of the early directors of the Soldiers & Sailors Orphans Home established at Xenia, Ohio, and upon the reorganization of the board he was reappointed one of the trustees by the governor in 1870. From Governor Allen he received appointment to the directorate of the Cleveland Asylum for the Insane and was one of the trustees of that institution for seven years. He has held few elective political offices, yet in March, 1878, was chosen by popular suffrage as a member of the city council and served for two years. In 1880 he was a delegate to the republican national convention in Chicago, when General James A. Garfield was nominated for the presidency. They had been friends from boyhood and had served together on General Rosecrans' staff. In 1900 he was delegate to the national convention at Philadelphia when McKinley was renominated for president. In 1881, by a joint resolution of congress, General Barnett was made a member of the board of managers of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and so served until the 21st of April, 1884. His interest in military affairs had never ceased and since its organization he has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and also of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion since its establishment in Ohio. He was a member of the monument committee and of its executive committee for the Cuyahoga county soldiers' and sailors' monument and so served until its completion. Various municipal interests have benefited by his cooperation and his influence. For many years he has been president of the Associated Charities and also of the Cleveland Humane Society. There is only one other living of the original trustees of the Case Library and General Barnett has served continuously since its establishment. He is one of the trustees of the Western Reserve Historical Society and has cooperated in every movement that he

has deemed essential to the welfare of his city or the promotion of its interests along lines of material, political and moral progress. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Union Club. A strong mentality, an invincible courage and a most determined individuality have so entered into his makeup as to render him a natural leader of men and a director of public opinion and while he has now passed the eighty-eighth milestone on life's journey, he still retains a deep interest in public affairs and keeps well informed on all important questions of the day. With a business career extending over more than seventy years his record is without blemish. The simplicity of his manner, his honorable life and his high type of citizenship cannot be pictured in too glowing colors. On the occasion of the presentation of his portrait by Samuel Mather, to the Chamber of Commerce in April, 1907, he was proclaimed "the first citizen of Cleveland."



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Henry Clay Ranney

Henry C. Ranney



HENRY C. RANNEY, for more than half a century a member of the Ohio bar, comes of a family noted for the prominent position to which many of its members have attained in connection with the judicial history of Ohio. While he has reached the eightieth milestone on life's journey, he still continues an active and influential factor in the life of Cleveland. His law practice was always of an extensive and important character and he was remarkable among lawyers for the wide research and provident care with which he prepared his cases. He has ever been recognized as a man of finely balanced mind and of splendid intellectual attainments, and he continues alive to the vital interests and questions of the day, while his sound judgment is manifest in his clear and logical opinions concerning points of law, questions of business expediency or matters which touch the general interests of society.

A native of Ohio, his birth occurred in Freedom, Portage county, June 1, 1829. His father, Elijah W. Ranney, was a merchant and the eldest brother of Judge R. P. Ranney, for many years a distinguished member of the legal profession in Cleveland, and of the late John L. Ranney, who was not unknown to many as a representative of the bar at Ravenna, Ohio. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Levana Larcomb, was one of the twelve children of Paul and Polly Larcomb, six of whom settled within a radius of six miles of the pioneer home of their parents. They were a strong family, mentally as well as physically, and were conspicuous throughout the community for their good sense, geniality, kindness and for integrity and uprightness of character. Henry C. Ranney was but six years of age at the time of his father's death in 1836, and was adopted into the family of Hon. R. P. Ranney, who at that time had but recently entered upon his professional career but was already making a name for himself in connection with the legal profession.

Henry C. Ranney was at once placed in school and liberal educational advantages were afforded him. He supplemented his literary course by study in the law office of his uncle and after thorough and careful preparation was admitted to the bar in 1852. He then entered into practice in Warren, Ohio, in the office of Judge Birchard, and subsequently entered into partnership with his uncle, John L. Ranney, at Ravenna, this association being maintained until the death of the senior partner.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Ranney was appointed, in 1862, by the secretary of war, assistant adjutant general of volunteers and was assigned to duty on the staff of General E. B. Tyler, commanding the First Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He was ordered south and was with his command at the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, in both of which he won honorable mention in General Tyler's reports. He also took part in numerous minor engagements and after two years of active military service resigned and resumed his practice, since which time he has devoted himself assiduously to the interests of his clients. After the death of his uncle, John L. Ranney, he continued in practice at Ravenna until 1872, when he came to Cleveland and formed a partnership with his uncle, Rufus P. Ranney, and the latter's son, John R. Ranney. Some years later Henry C. and John R. Ranney became associated with Henry McKinney under the firm name of Ranneys & McKinney. John R. Ranney and Judge McKinney withdrew in 1890 and Judge R. P. Ranney died in 1894. For some time Henry C. Ranney practiced alone but later became associated with C. W. Fuller. A contemporary biographer has said of him: "From the day he began practice until 1880 Mr. Ranney was one of the most constant, laborious and industrious lawyers in Northern Ohio. His hands were always full of great interests which were never neglected nor slighted but received his personal, constant and unremitting care. His powerful constitution and cheerful temper enabled him to work more hours than the majority of attorneys and made it impossible for him to turn any person away who sought his aid and counsel at any time. The consequence was he became over-worked and from sheer lack of rest became prostrated with nervous difficulties. For nearly a year, therefore, under the advice of his physician—the famous Dr. Hammond of New York—he suspended all mental exertion and made a trip to Europe, traveling extensively on the continent. He returned home thoroughly restored to health. In 1884 he again crossed the ocean with his family and visited all places of interest in the British Isles, Germany, Switzerland and France." The zeal with which he has devoted his energies

to his profession, the careful regard evinced for the interests of his clients and the assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all the details of his cases brought him a large business and made him very successful in its conduct. While an active member of the bar he was recognized as a very able writer; his briefs always showed wide research, careful thought and the best and strongest reasons which could be urged for his contention, presented in cogent and logical form and illustrated by a style unusually lucid and clear. It was said of him while he was still in active practice: "He possesses the native abilities which mark the lawyer. He has in remarkable degree that equanimity of temper, calmness of insight and judgment and steady mental poise which enabled him naturally and with great ease to carry the lawyer's burden of complicated law and fact along the lines of right, reason and level-headed sense and reach rational conclusions with remarkable force and clearness. He never seeks success at the bar by the arts and affectations of the mere advocate. He is more solid than brilliant and yet so exact and painstaking has been his preparation and so honorable, pure and high-minded has he been in all his life and motives, that he is enabled to put into the cause in hand the most potential factors in all advocacy—a masterful grasp of his case and the weight of an unsullied character. He excels especially in the practice of railroad and corporation law. He works no less efficiently in the office where through systematic and careful study the pleadings are prepared and prompt business methods are applied, than in the conduct of the cause in court. The uninitiated do not understand how great triumphs at the bar are wrought out in the unseen, quiet laboratory of the office. He is an excellent pleader—the crucial test of a good lawyer." While Mr. Ranney has retired from the active practice of law he is yet closely associated financially and officially with various important business interests and corporations, being a director of the Guardian Trust Company, the Cleveland Stone Company, the Continental Sugar Company, the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Railroad Company, The Citizens Savings & Trust Company, the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railway Company, and a trustee of The Society for Savings.

Mr. Ranney's home life has been one of unusual happiness, comfort and good cheer. He was married September 19, 1853, to Miss Helen A. Burgess of Ravenna, Ohio, a granddaughter of the Hon. William Coolman of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Ranney became parents of six daughters and a son. The last named Henry Percival Ranney, who was a young man of brilliant promise and strong intellectual attainments, died in January, 1880, in his twenty-first year.

Throughout his life in this city Mr. Ranney has been a consistent member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, is a member of its vestry and a trustee of the northern diocese of Ohio. His religious life finds expression in the uniform practice of the sterling virtues of honesty, justice and truth, and he ever carries into all the relations of life the graces of a charitable and kindly spirit. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and has always been loyal to the sublime precepts and moral teachings of the fraternity. He belongs to the Army and Navy Post, No. 187, G. A. R., and is a companion of the Loyal Legion, in which he was senior vice commander in 1903-4. He belongs to the American, Ohio State and Cleveland Bar Associations, while in more strictly social lines he is connected with the Union, the University, Country, Rowfant and Euclid Clubs. He is emphatically a lover of the true, the beautiful and the good in nature, art and society and his influence and efforts have always been on the side of progress and improvement. After his return from abroad he was elected the president of the Western Reserve School of Design in Cleveland. He was also appointed a trustee of the Hurlbut and Kelly estates, both of which made large bequests for the erection of an art gallery in Cleveland. Mr. Ranney is the president of the Cleveland Museum of Art under whose name the gallery will be erected. He is also a trustee of the John Huntington Benevolent Trust, and the John Huntington Art and Polytechnic Trust. He has likewise been a member of the state board of charities and has done excellent work for the Case Library, of which he is one of the trustees. He is a life member of the Chamber of Commerce and cooperates in every movement for municipal progress. He has ever regarded the pursuits of private life as being in themselves worthy of his best efforts, and while his influence has always been on the side of progress, reform and improvement and in support of those movements which are matters of civic virtue and civic pride, he has preferred that his public service should be done as a private citizen. His is a conspicuously successful career. Endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities to which are added the discipline and embellishments of culture, his is a most attractive personality. He is undoubtedly the oldest active member of the Cleveland bar and from the entire legal profession he receives the honor and respect which is accorded only in recognition of superior personal and professional merit.



W. H. Lawrence

Washington H. Lawrence



WASHINGTON H. LAWRENCE, deceased, is numbered among those whose labors were of the utmost benefit to Cleveland through the promotion of the industrial and commercial activities of the city. He was among the first to take up electricity when it became a factor in commercial life and in this connection he established and developed one of the most important business enterprises of Cleveland. He manifested splendid powers as an organizer and manager and, with no special advantages at the outset of his career, made a steady progress along lines demanding intellectual force and ability until he stood as one of the foremost manufacturers of the Forest city.

Mr. Lawrence was born in Olmsted, Cuyahoga county, January 17, 1840, and was a representative of an old New England family, the line being traced back to John Lawrence, one of the early members of the Massachusetts Bay colony, who, arriving in the year 1635, settled at Wolverton, Massachusetts. He was a descendant of that Robert Lawrence of Lancashire, England, who was knighted by Richard I for bravery displayed at the siege of Acre. Joel B. Lawrence of Pepperell, Massachusetts, married Catherine Harris, whose parents were residents of Little Rest, Dutchess county, New York. In 1833 Joel B. Lawrence removed with his family to Olmsted, Cuyahoga county, where he endured all the privations and hardships incident to life in the Western Reserve in the first half of the nineteenth century. He became the owner of a large tract of land and also of a flour mill, which he was operating in Olmsted at the time of his death, which occurred in 1851. His wife, surviving him two years, passed away in 1853.

Their son, Washington H. Lawrence, was thus left an orphan at the age of thirteen years and the necessity of early providing for his own support led him to secure a clerkship in Berea. While there he continued his studies, thus supplementing the common-school educa-

tion that he had previously obtained in Olmsted. He also pursued a course of study in Baldwin University at Berea and thus gained a college as well as a business education by reserving a portion of his time to himself. The elemental strength of his character and ability were recognized by Hon. John Baldwin, who associated his son Milton with Mr. Lawrence in the management of large milling and real-estate properties in Kansas. However, the death of Milton Baldwin before the enterprise was fully inaugurated left the entire burden of the care of the properties upon Mr. Lawrence's shoulders. He ably managed the interests of the business until the latter part of 1859, when he withdrew from partnership relations with Mr. Baldwin and engaged in business with his brother at Hannibal, Missouri. While so engaged he was compelled to travel through western Missouri and eastern Kansas and saw much of the border warfare that followed the struggle between the pro and anti slavery forces in the latter state. He was also there during the early days of the Civil war and had many narrow escapes from the assaults of the guerrillas.

Returning to Olmsted late in 1861 to manage the family property there, he continued at his old home until 1864, when he removed to Cleveland and became associated with N. S. C. Perkins and W. A. Mack in the manufacture of the Domestic sewing machine. This business proved very profitable, for Mr. Lawrence succeeded in triumphing over the sewing machine combination in all their patent litigations. The enterprise grew to large proportions, constituting a profitable venture, and ultimately Mr. Lawrence sold his interest to his associates. He then had charge of the sale of the Howe Sewing Machine Company, his territory including five states, and at the same time he was engaged in manufacturing bolts at Elyria, Ohio, as a member of what is now known as the Cleveland Screw & Tap Company. He disposed of all these interests in 1874 to become one of the pioneers in another field of labor which was just being developed. He was among the first to recognize the importance of electricity as a factor in commercial life and in 1874 became a large stockholder in the Telegraph Supply Company, retaining his interest through the various changes until it was finally merged into what is now the Brush Electric Company.

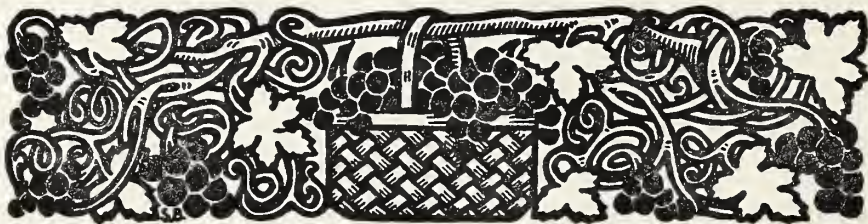
Mr. Lawrence was associated with Charles F. Brush at the inception of the Brush Electric Company, furnishing a large portion of the original investment, and even in the darkest hours of that company's existence he was unfaltering in his conviction concerning the ultimate success of the undertaking. His old zeal, unfaltering belief and unabating energy continued factors in the growth and development of the business until the company had a capital of three million

dollars, with Mr. Lawrence as general manager, in charge of the largest manufacturing establishment in its line in the world. Time demonstrated his wisdom in business affairs and gave proof of his ready recognition of the value of the project which he fostered. After twenty years of most exacting business life Mr. Lawrence, in 1882, resolved to take a much needed rest. Severing his connection with the company and selling or exchanging the greater part of his interests, he invested largely in real-estate properties in Cleveland and elsewhere, and for several years devoted his leisure to the management of his real estate. Although his property holdings were enough to require all the time and attention of most men, he was still unable to resist the charms of active management. He felt the enticement of what Kipling would term the "witchery of commerce," and in 1886, after carefully looking over the field, he decided to take up the manufacture of electric light carbons, recognizing the fact that this product was being used in every part of the globe in connection with arc lighting. Early in the history of the Brush Electric Company he spent much time in their carbon department and now returned to it with renewed zest, becoming associated with W. W. Masters in the manufacture of carbons, at what was then the Wilson avenue factory of the National Carbon Company. Because of failing health Mr. Masters was anxious to retire and Mr. Lawrence and his associates, Myron T. Herrick, James Parmlee and Webb C. Hayes, became the owners of the entire business, which was organized and conducted under the name of the National Carbon Company. The growth of the enterprise was so rapid that it was soon found necessary to largely increase the capacity of the plant, and in 1891 the company purchased one hundred and fifteen acres adjoining the Lake Shore Railroad Company's right of way in the hamlet of Lakewood, just west of the city limits of Cleveland. On this tract of land has since been erected the largest carbon factory in the world, with an estimated capacity of twenty million carbons per month. Mr. Lawrence not only bent his energies to organization and management but also displayed great inventive capacity and a genius for constructing machinery adapted to factory use. The present factory gives visible evidence of the improvements and inventions that were made by him within the past few years. The processes of manufacture have been radically changed and the improvements instituted make this the most complete and thoroughly equipped establishment of the kind on the face of the globe.

Mr. Lawrence seemed to be a man of unlimited capacities and powers, remaining to the last years of his life the embodiment of indomitable perseverance and energy. He was not only the president

of the National Carbon Company but also of the Brush Electric Company, the Sperry Electric Railway Company and of various subordinate organizations, all occupying a prominent position among Cleveland's manufactories. He was also one of the organizers of the Cleveland Trust Company—the first company of the kind in Ohio—as he early recognized the need of such an organization, and he served on its executive committee until his death.

In 1863 Mr. Lawrence was married to Miss Harriet E. Collister, of Cleveland, and unto them were born seven daughters. Mr. Lawrence, ever mindful of the interests and welfare of his family, to whom he was most devoted, established a beautiful summer home at Dover Bay, Ohio, and there Mrs. Lawrence still resides. He was called to put aside the activities of life November 17, 1900, and in his death Cleveland lost one who had contributed much to the commercial progress of the city. His was a most commendable career, not only by reason of the splendid success he achieved or owing to the fact that he instituted enterprises that afforded employment to hundreds of workmen, but also because of the straightforward, honorable business policy that he ever followed. His path was never strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes, for, on the contrary, his work was always along constructive lines, stimulating general trade interests and thus proving of direct benefit in the city's growth. Honored and esteemed by all, no man occupied a more enviable position in manufacturing and financial circles than Washington H. Lawrence.







"A Volume of Western History"

W. B. Ringham

Engr'd by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

William Bingham



IF the historian were to attempt, without extended preliminary mention, to characterize in a single sentence the achievements of William Bingham, it could perhaps best be done in the words: the splendid success of an honest man, in whose life business ability, recognition of his obligations to his fellowmen and a lofty patriotism were well balanced forces. William Bingham was born in Andover, Massachusetts, March 9, 1816, and is a representative of one of the oldest families of New England, his ancestors being among the Puritans who colonized that section of the country. The line can be traced back direct to Thomas Bingham who, as early as 1660 aided in founding Saybrook, Connecticut. He was also one of those who at a later day purchased a tract of land from the Indians and upon it established the town of Norwich, Connecticut. In intervening years down to the present time representatives of the name have borne an active and helpful part in the development of New England and among later generations there have been those whose labors were equally effective in the upbuilding of the west.

William Bingham was reared to farm life, dividing his youthful days between the work of the fields and the acquirement of an education in the public schools. The call of the west proved to him irresistible and at the age of twenty years he made his way to Cleveland, where his cousin, Flavel W. Bingham, and other relatives were then living. It was in 1836 that he bade adieu to the home and scenes of his youth, traveling westward over the old pioneer railroad from Albany to Schenectady, thence by canal packet to Rochester by the stage and canal to Buffalo, where he became a passenger on the steamboat, Robert Fulton, bound for Cleveland. He had been in this city for but a brief period when he secured a position as salesman in the hardware store of George Worthington and that his ability and enterprise were soon recognized is indicated in the fact that after two years he was admitted to a partnership remaining

in that connection with the business for another two years, after which he disposed of his interest. He continued in the hardware trade, however, purchasing the stock of Clark & Murphy in 1841, at which time he organized the firm of William Bingham & Company. From the outset the business prospered and its trade constantly expanded with the growth and development of the city. In 1855 the firm erected a large business block at Nos. 146, 148 and 150 Water street, occupying the entire structure. During Mr. Bingham's connection therewith the trade increased from twenty thousand dollars annually to more than a million and a half dollars a year. At the outset Mr. Bingham and one associate were adequate to conduct the business but in the course of years assistants were employed to the number of seventy-eight and the house sent its goods into all of the states of the middle west east of the Mississippi. At all times Mr. Bingham kept in touch with the spirit of modern progress as manifest in business methods. In the early days of his connection with the hardware trade most of the products handled were of English, German and French manufacture. He lived to witness an American revolution in the iron trade, through the introduction of the Bessemer process and other improvements in manufacture, until today nearly all of the goods handled in a hardware store are of American make. When he began merchandising in Cleveland it was necessary to go to the east in the summer in order to purchase the stock for the ensuing winter and spring. No iron or iron goods were manufactured in Cleveland and the wholesale merchant found his patrons in the towns of northern Ohio. Today Cleveland is situated in almost the very center of the iron trade of the country and its ramifying interests in this line of manufacture and sale reach out to all parts of the world. Mr. Bingham made his hardware business his first consideration and his well directed energy, indefatigable efforts and keen business discernment constitute the basis upon which the splendid success of the house was built.

Aside from his connection with the hardware trade Mr. Bingham figured prominently in financial circles. Throughout the existence of the Merchants National Bank he was one of its directors and also continued on the directorate of its successor, the Mercantile National Bank. He was also one of the directors of the Society for Savings and of the City Savings & Loan Association, from its organization. He was likewise a director and vice president of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad Company and was a trustee of the Case Library Association. Not alone as a successful merchant and financier, however, was Mr. Bingham widely known. His fellow townsmen on various occasions demanded his service in posi-

tions of public trust and responsibility and though he never desired political preferment and in fact avoided it whenever possible yet he was frequently called to public office and in every such position proved his loyalty to the general good by practical and progressive services. In 1850 he was elected to represent the second ward in the city council at a time when municipal finances were in a deplorable state. It was necessary that only men in whom the public had implicit confidence should fill the offices, and public franchise called to the council a number of the most distinguished, representative and reliable citizens of Cleveland, Mr. Bingham's associates in office being L. M. Hubby, Samuel Williamson, Abner C. Brownell and Levi Johnson, with William Case as mayor. It was that council which promoted the project of a waterworks system, Mr. Bingham introducing the resolution looking to an examination of the question and, giving to it his earnest support, he was chosen one of the waterworks trustees and so served for seven years, his labors being an essential factor in promoting the interests of the city in this connection. It was during this period that the tunnel was completed and the distributing pipe service greatly extended. His labors largely promoted the work of the waterworks system and when he felt he could no longer give it time and attention he resigned. Further political honors came to him in his election to the state senate. This was pre-eminently the case of the office seeking the man for without his knowledge or his consent he was nominated when out of town and only learned of the action of the convention when on his homeward way from the east. His first impulse was to decline but he was so strongly solicited to accept the candidacy that he at last consented and was elected by a large majority. He proved an able working member of the upper house and his work as a member of the municipal, corporations and temperance committees was most effective and far-reaching. He would have been again nominated by his party at the close of his term had he not positively declined to serve. In 1876 he declined to become a presidential elector on the republican ticket, owing to the fact that early in that year he had been appointed by President Grant a member of the board of Indian commissioners. In that position he remained for more than a year and then resigned on the 21st of July, 1877, because of the pressure of private business interests.

Throughout his entire life Mr. Bingham was actuated by a spirit of loyal devotion to the public good and at the time of the Civil war he was one of the most stalwart champions of the Union cause and was made a member of the military committee in which connection he labored zealously and patriotically for the cause, putting forth

earnest effort to uphold the power of the Federal government. He was also one of the first members of the city sinking fund commission and occupied that position for many years.

Pleasantly situated in his home life Mr. Bingham was married in January, 1843, to Elizabeth Beardsley, a daughter of David H. Beardsley, who figured prominently in the public life of Cleveland for a long period and for twenty-one years held the responsible position of collector of the Ohio canal, being the first incumbent in that office. Mrs. Bingham was born October 3, 1822, and died August 27, 1898. The three surviving children of that marriage are Charles W., Mrs. Charles A. Brayton and Cassandra H., all of whom are residents of Cleveland.

Mr. Bingham had notable appreciation for the social amenities of life and held friendship inviolable. He was the first president of the Union Club and long one of its most honored members. For years he was a trustee of the First Presbyterian church and was also a member of the Loyal Legion. At his death, which occurred in Cleveland, April 17, 1904, the Ohio Commandery published as a part of the "In Memoriam," the following:

"At the breaking out of the war he had passed the age of eligibility for military service, but his great loyalty prompted him to devote his time to strengthening and sustaining the government.

"Early in the year 1861 he was appointed by Governor Dennison one of the military committee for the nineteenth congressional district, and his arduous labor and zeal on that committee, largely resulted in the organization of such an efficient and splendid body of soldiers, embracing nearly twenty-five per cent of the entire population of Cuyahoga county, which helped to form the bone and sinew of the army of the Union. There was probably no district at that time in the whole country more famed for the loyalty of its citizens, and it was undoubtedly due in a great measure to the unceasing exertions of Mr. Bingham and his associates that not only the men from Cuyahoga county but from all parts of the Western Reserve were encouraged to rendezvous at Cleveland and offer their services, and lives if need be, to preserve the Union.

"In 1862, when it became necessary to raise funds in large amounts to provide for the needs of disabled soldiers and their families and which entailed a tax levy as well as private donations, Mr. Bingham was made chairman of the military committee of Cuyahoga county. This committee was successful in raising a large fund and distributing it through sub-committees to young men who were anxious to enlist but needed some assistance so that those who were dependent upon them would not suffer during their absence. He

was a large giver from his private funds, and recruiting officers and their recruits knew how liberal he was when called upon and how earnestly he entreated them to come again when they needed assistance. All through the dark days of the Rebellion, from early in 1861 to the close of the war, there were many loyal and zealous citizens of Cleveland who were bending every energy in rendering services to the government, but they looked to Mr. Bingham to lead. He was ever present at the committee meetings and at public gatherings when the exigencies of the situation at the front demanded speedy action in providing supplies for the hospitals and sanitary commission.

"The officers of the Soldiers' Aid Society always found the chairman ready to cooperate with them, and when money was needed to send luxuries to the sick soldiers or provisions were required for the train-loads of soldiers who were almost daily at the stations, it was always forthcoming.

"It was without doubt fortunate to our army and our cause that there were such men as William Bingham who were compelled by their years to remain at home and with their profound wisdom and patriotism render such indispensable service as could only be accomplished by honored and trusted civilians. The Loyal Legion and William Bingham were equally honored when he was elected to the order as a member of the third class. He was strong and vigorous mentally and physically and we are thankful that his rugged constitution enabled him to remain with us until he had fully rounded out eighty-eight years of useful life, and until he was only survived by one member of his class in the order. The same sterling qualities that marked his patriotic and social life were equally prominent in his business career and until within a few weeks of his death he was able to be as regular in his office as any of his assistants."

His life was at all times actuated by high and honorable principles, characterized by unfaltering diligence and by steadfast purpose. He neglected no opportunity for the advancement of his individual business affairs nor for the promotion of the city's welfare and in commercial and in political life his record alike remained unsullied. The upbuilding and progress of the city for many years was attributable in substantial measure to his efforts and his life record is inseparably interwoven with its history.



J. H. Wade

Jeptha Homer Wade

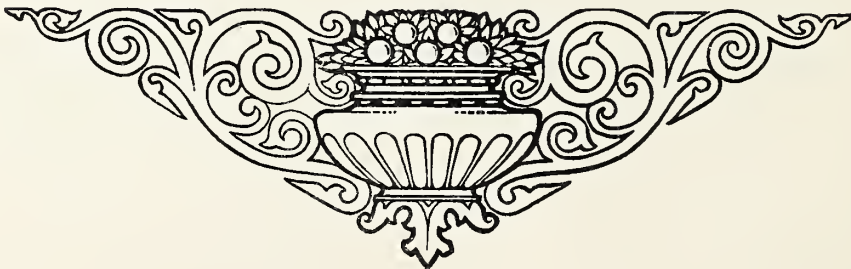


ANY years ago another Jeptha Homer Wade, the grandfather of him whose name introduces this review, came to Cleveland. In his life in the middle west he largely met the conditions of pioneer experience, not only in natural resources but also in installing the various lines of business which constituted the center of its trade development. Then came the son, who, as his father's assistant, was a factor in the control of business lines which he had established. His son in turn was trained for business management and yet faces an entirely different condition, so that he must work out the solution of his own problems, brought about through the complexities and changes in business life at the present day. His is the stewardship of great wealth and, competent and capable in its control, he belongs to that class who have made the term capitalist an honored one by reason of the wise use to which they have put the means entrusted to them.

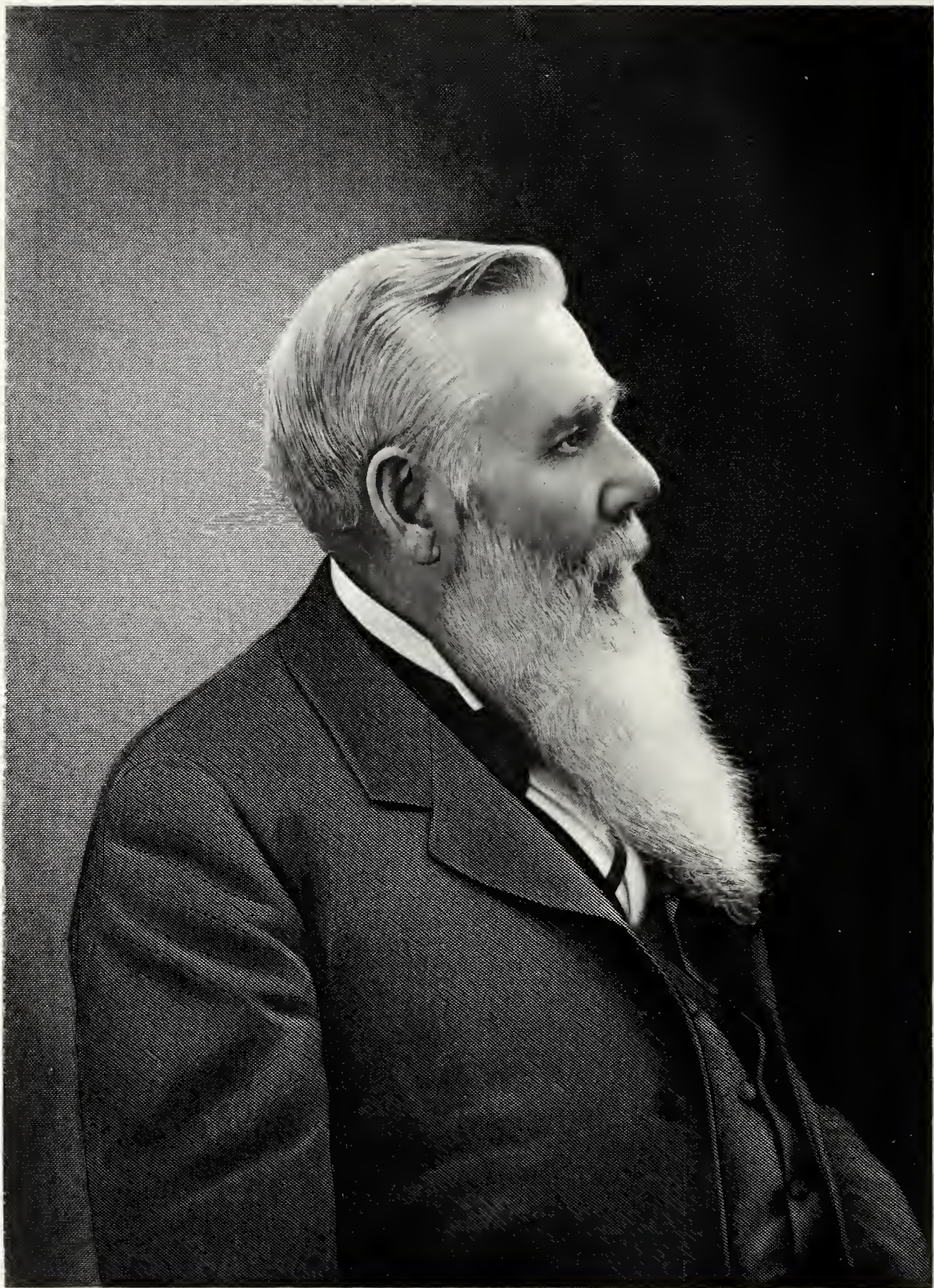
Born in Cleveland, October 15, 1857, J. H. Wade pursued his education in private schools of Cleveland while spending his youth in the home of his parents, Randall P. and Anna R. (McGaw) Wade. He was also for sometime under a competent tutor but his business training was received under the care and guidance of his father and grandfather, who knew that he would one day be called upon to take up the labors which they laid down. His father's early death brought upon him heavy responsibilities when he was yet young in years and he bent his energies toward mastery of all the points bearing upon the estate and the management of business interests therein involved. When his grandfather passed away in 1890 there was little for him left to learn concerning the business save that which each day's experiences bring in the solution of problems concerning investment and control. The majority of the important business concerns of Cleveland have been benefited by Wade investments and today Mr. Wade is vice president of the National

Bank of Commerce, chairman of the Citizens Savings & Loan Association; a director of the Guardian Trust Company; the vice president of the Cleveland Stone Company; director of the Cleveland City Railway Company; president of the Kalamazoo, Allegan & Grand Rapids Railway Company; president of the Montreal Mining Company; vice president of the Cleveland Cliff Iron Company; director of the Grasselli Chemical Company and director of the Sandusky Portland Cement Company. He is also largely interested in lake vessel property and Cleveland real estate.

On the 15th of October, 1878, Mr. Wade was married to Miss Ellen Garretson, a daughter of Hiram and Ellen (Howe) Garretson, and they have three children. Their social prominence is a foregone conclusion but in the Wade home there is no ostentatious display of wealth, everything suggesting an innate culture and refinement that could have no sympathy with such a course. Mr. Wade's generous support of charitable work and institutions is well known and yet in this he is free from all display and in fact would prefer that his benefactions should be known only to himself. However, he is a trustee of most of the leading educational and charitable institutions of Cleveland and gives most generously to their support. He has studied many of the sociological and economic problems and where it is possible to extend a helping hand to secure immediate or future relief he at once follows such a course.



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William Thakholm Esq.

William Chisholm, Sr.



AS the day with its morning of hope and promise, its noonday of activity, its evening of completed and successful effort, ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night, so was the life of William Chisholm, Sr., whose record covered the long period of eighty-two years and was fraught with prosperous attainment and characterized by substantial qualities that enabled him to make the best use of his life, while at all times his labors were of a character that contributed to the general upbuilding as well as to individual success.

He was born August 12, 1825, in the village of Lochgelly, Fife-shire, Scotland. His father was a mine contractor and at the age of twelve years the son was apprenticed to the dry-goods trade in Kirkaldy. Three years thus passed and at the age of fifteen he went to sea, the succeeding seven years of his life being spent as a sailor. For seven years he trod the decks and climbed the masts and rose to the rank of first officer. He became a resident of the new world in 1847, when he settled at Montreal and carried on a general contracting business, constructing the government buildings now standing in that city.

In 1852 Mr. Chisholm came to Cleveland, where he became connected with the lake carrying trade. He afterward spent several years in Pittsburg, but in 1857 returned to Cleveland at the solicitation of his brother Henry and from that time on he was closely associated with the development of the iron industry of this state—an industry which has been its chief source of prosperity in the intervening years to the present time. William Chisholm, Sr., became an important factor in promoting the iron industry in this part of the state. Joining his brother, they established the plant called the Newburg Iron Works, the firm name being Chisholm & Jones. From this was evolved the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, afterward merged in the American Steel & Wire Company, which is now a component

part of the United States Steel Company, and in 1860 William Chisholm, Sr., embarked in the iron business on his own account, manufacturing spikes, bolts, nuts, etc., in a plant which he erected at Newburg. Several years having been devoted by him to experimenting, resulting in the perfection of plans for the manufacture of screws from Bessemer steel, he in 1871 built the Union Steel Screw Works in Cleveland, where were manufactured the first steel screws which were ever made, all previous to this time having been made from iron, and from the beginning the enterprise was a very profitable one, its output being continuously increased to meet the growing demand of the trade. This industry has now been consolidated with the National Screw & Tack Company of Cleveland. As he prospered Mr. Chisholm extended his efforts to the expansion of his business, including the manufacture of steel scoops, shovels, spades, etc. He erected a plant for the manufacture of these implements and it is now conducted under the name of the Chisholm Steel Shovel Works. Year by year his business increased in volume and importance, becoming one of the most extensive and prosperous industrial enterprises that contribute to the evolutionary activities of this city.

During his early life in Cleveland Mr. Chisholm became one of the leading dock pile contractors in this city and also built one of the first lines of the city's present street railway system. This contract first brought to his attention the possibility for steel rail manufacture. In the meantime he had found time to engage in the coal and ore development, as well as the lake carrying trade. He was of an inventive turn of mind and took out numerous patents, many of them proving very valuable, especially in the manufacture of shovels, scoops and spades. As he prospered he became the owner of considerable bank stock and at all times his investments and business interests were judiciously placed.

In 1848 Mr. Chisholm married Miss Catherine Allan, of Dunfermline, Scotland, who died in 1881. Of their seven children but two are now living: Henry A., superintendent of the Chisholm Steel Shovel Works; and Mrs. Catherine Wood, of Brooklyn, New York. In 1884 he was married a second time to Mrs. Mary C. Stahl, nee Cowles, a daughter of Charles Cowles and granddaughter of the late General Solomon Cowles, of Farmington, Connecticut, who now survives him. Mr. Chisholm's death occurred January 10, 1908, when he had reached the venerable age of eighty-three years. Thus passed one who had left a deep impress upon the life of the city in many of its phases. Not only was he a foremost factor in its industrial and financial circles, but he was also active in the charitable, philanthropic, and religious affairs of the city, and when the Euclid Avenue

Baptist church was erected he gave a tenth of all he was worth toward its construction, and later gave additional gifts thereto. Broad humanitarianism, a spirit of benevolence and marked business capacity were well balanced forces in his life. Preeminently a man of affairs, he wielded a wide influence and his labors were a direct stimulus to the city's progress in many ways.








Wm. L. Rose

Hon. William Grey Rose

ON. WILLIAM GREY ROSE is numbered among those who have been active in shaping the history of Cleveland and few men in public life have incurred so little enmity. Even those opposed to him politically entertained for him the warmest personal regard and admiration. It is said that he never forgot a friend—the playmates of his boyhood, the associates of his early manhood and those with whom he labored in legislative circles were remembered through all the years of their added responsibilities and honors. He was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1829. His parents were James and Martha (McKinley) Rose. The father, who was of English lineage, defended American interests in the war of 1812, while the maternal great-grandfather, David McKinley, who was also the great-grandfather of President McKinley, was numbered among the heroes of the Revolutionary war.

Spending his boyhood days under the parental roof William Grey Rose was provided with good educational privileges, attending successively the public schools, the Austinburg Grand River Institute and Beaver Academy. In the latter institution he was made instructor in Latin and mathematics and in 1853 he studied law with the Hon. William Stuart, of Mercer. Becoming interested in politics and desiring to use his influence to further the principles which he deemed of greatest value in good government, he bought out the Independent Democrat, which he made a freesoil paper, and through the labor which he did in that connection he turned the district into one strictly republican and so it has remained to the present time. Interested in every vital question, few, if any, were better informed upon the issues of the day or discussed with more clearness, fairness and force the questions which were agitating the public mind. In 1857 he was elected to the state legislature and in 1860 was appointed a delegate to the republican convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. When the differences of opinion between the north

and south led to the inauguration of Civil war he volunteered for service and joined a Pennsylvania regiment at Mercer, Pennsylvania. With his command he went to Parkersburg, West Virginia, being there when Morgan was captured.

At the close of the war Mr. Rose engaged in the oil business and later turned his attention to real estate, where his sound judgment and judicious investments won substantial success within two years. He then sought a home in St. Louis and afterward in Chicago, while eventually he located in Cleveland. He was elected its mayor in 1879 and during his administration introduced many restrictive regulative and constructive measures. He stood unequivocally for righteousness in public office and was a terror to city officials who conducted the city business for personal profit. His administration was productive of various needed reforms as well as progressive measures.

At the close of his term of office Mr. Rose went to Europe where he closely inspected the methods of economy in the government of cities there and later proceeded to put his knowledge into practical use. After his reelection to the mayoralty in 1891 he succeeded in materially reducing the cost of gas. He was a friend to the laboring classes and took an active part in settling a street railroad strike. He also liquidated the debt of a quarter of a million dollars on the viaduct, increased the sinking fund for the city and spent more than a quarter of a million dollars for street paving, one-half of the sum being met by the property owners and one-half by the city. His work was at all times of a most practical character and his public-spirited citizenship and devotion to the general good were manifest in the most practical way.

In 1858 Mr. Rose was united in marriage to Miss Martha E. Parmelee, a daughter of Theodore Hudson and Harriet (Holcomb) Parmelee, of Tallmadge, Summit county, Ohio. They had four children: Evelyn, Hudson, Frederick and William Kent. The death of Mr. Rose occurred in Cleveland September 15, 1899, and a life of much usefulness was thus ended. His life record finds embodiment in the words of Pope:

Statesman, yet friend to truth; of soul sincere,
In action faithful and in honor clear;
Who broke no promise, served no private end,
Who gained no title and who lost no friend.

Mrs. W. G. Rose



IN no age has the world been so largely indebted to womankind as at the present time. Thoroughly aroused to the needs which have been brought about through modern conditions and recognizing also the value of organized effort, women are today meeting and forming societies which are doing a most splendid and effective work toward ameliorating hard conditions of life. Mrs. Rose occupies a prominent place among those who are giving much time to charitable and philanthropic work, her labors in this direction being far-reaching and beneficial. She is also equally well known as a leader in cultured society circles where opportunity is had for intellectual and esthetic advancement.

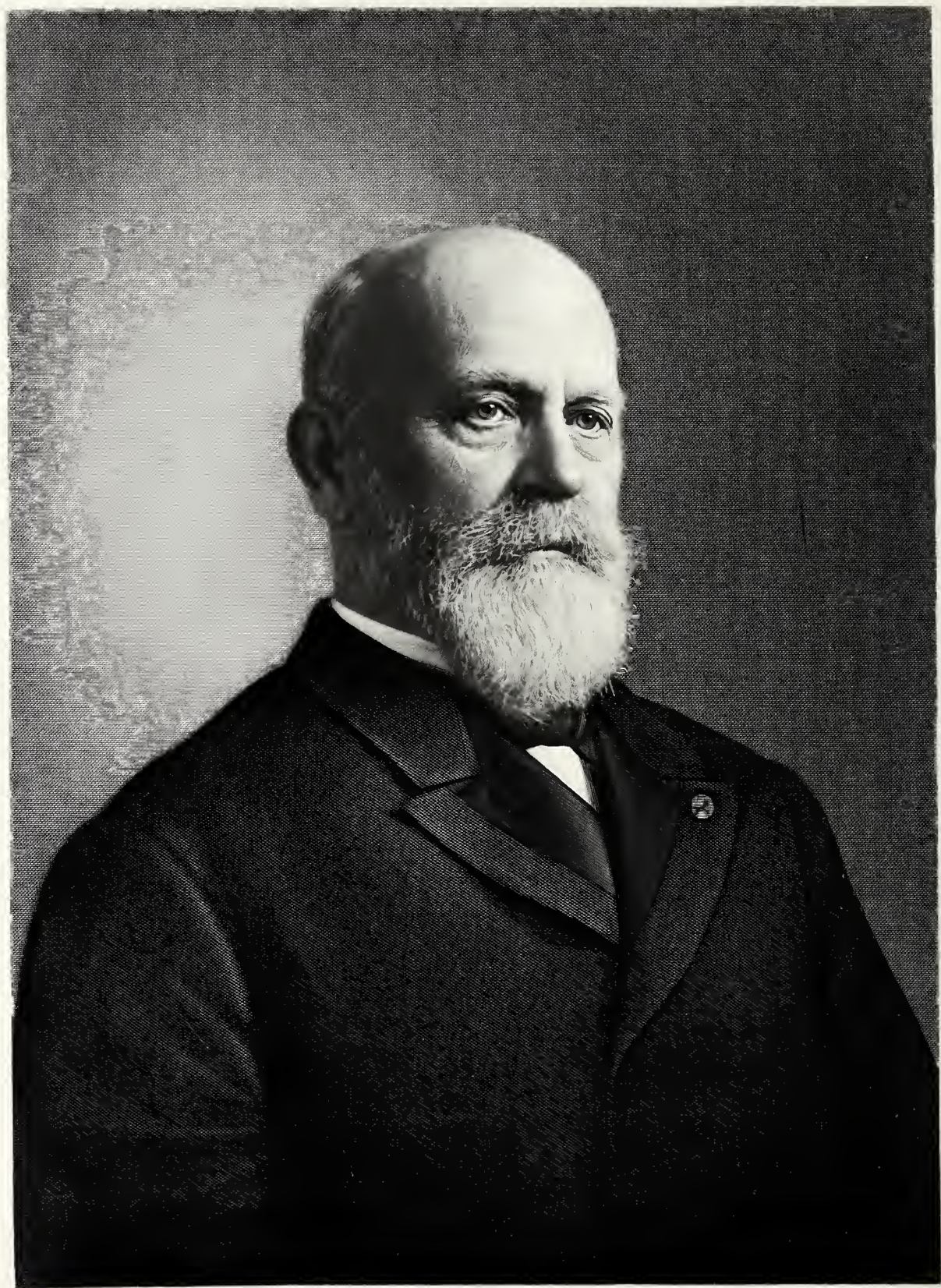
She was born in Norton, Ohio, March 5, 1834, of the marriage of Theodore Hudson Parmelee and Harriet Holcomb. She is a granddaughter of Captain Theodore Parmelee, of Litchfield, Connecticut, whose long continued and patriotic service in the Revolutionary war was rewarded by a grant of land. In 1811 Theodore H. Parmelee removed from New England to Ohio with his uncle, David Hudson, who founded the Western Reserve College, of Hudson, Ohio, now Adelbert College of Cleveland. Following his death his widow removed to Oberlin, taking up her abode there in 1847 and in the excellent schools of that city the daughter received her collegiate training, winning her diploma in 1855. Following her graduation she engaged in teaching music in the seminary at Mercer, Pennsylvania, and it was there that she became acquainted with W. G. Rose, who sought her hand in marriage. They were married in 1855 and in Cleveland they reared their family of four children.

Mrs. Rose is very widely known here in charitable and philanthropic circles. Prompted by no sense of duty but by the higher motive of a sincere interest in and love for her fellowmen and by recognition of the brotherhood of the race, she has done much effective work for the benefit of others. She has been particularly interested in the working women of the city and has devised and put into operation many plans for the relief and improvement of their condition. She founded the Women's Employment Society, which gave work to needy women who could sew, put the garments in stores in exchange for more goods and had private sales. She also obtained government work from the Indian affairs department at Washington, receiving eight hundred dollars for furnishing shirts and trousers for that department. In 1881 Mrs. Rose was made president of the Cleve-

land Sorosis, which in three years—the term of her office—increased its membership to two hundred and sixty-nine, thirty-one of whom went in a private car to the general federation of women's clubs held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She founded the Health Protective Association in 1898, after an address made by Colonel George Wing, junior street commissioner of New York. They took his children's pledge and petitioned the city to put in waste paper boxes, which are to be seen at present. Mrs. Rose attended the general federation of Women's clubs at Los Angeles, California, as a delegate from Chautauqua, New York. She there met Mrs. Herman Hall, whom she invited to come to Cleveland and aid in forming a civics club. She was made the chairman of playgrounds and through her instrumentality three were located, the first in Cleveland Heights. Once a year the children visited the fresh air camp, Bostwick animal show or Euclid beach. Forty-five children were enrolled at that playground. For three years these children met in Mrs. Rose's rooms to make raffia work, burnt wood and garments.

Mrs. Rose wrote up the trade schools of France, under the name of Charles C. Lee, for the daily papers and in that way aided and established the manual training schools of Cleveland, a valued department of high-school work. In many ways she has created public sympathy and interest in movements that have been most valuable in promoting benevolent work. She became a charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Cleveland, also treasurer of the National Health Protective League and president of the Cleveland Health Protective Association. Wherever she sees the need of assistance it is her earnest desire to aid and her kindnesses are numbered by the thousand. Many of these have been of a most quiet character, known only to herself and the recipient, for she seeks or desires no public praise for her work.

Mrs. Rose is the mother of four children, who are married and doing well in business. One son was graduated from the Boston School of Technology and another from Harvard in the classical department, and one was four years at Cornell University with his sister, who there graduated in 1880. He is now one of the trustees. Mrs. Rose is the author of three books: one is *Travels in Europe and Northern Africa*; another, *An Album*; and a third, *Reminiscences or Character Building*. She has given rooms for a mission for a purity league and for a boys' club. She is a lady of remarkable executive skill and business ability with a faculty for organization, and her foresight and tact have enabled her to do most excellent service in philanthropic lines and to awaken the cooperation of other women in this field of labor throughout the middle west.



J. G. W. Cowles

John G. W. Cowles



THE specific and distinctive office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments but rather to leave the perpetual record establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his fellowmen. Throughout Cleveland Mr. Cowles is spoken of in terms of admiration and respect. His life has been so varied in its activity, so honorable in its purposes, so far-reaching and beneficial in its effects that it has become an integral part of the history of the city and has also left an impress upon the annals of the state. In no sense a man in public life, he has nevertheless exerted an immeasurable influence on the city of his residence: in business life as a financier and promoter of extensive business enterprises; in social circles by reason of a charming personality and unfeigned cordiality; in politics by reason of his public spirit and devotion to the general good as well as his comprehensive understanding of the questions affecting state and national welfare; and in those departments of activity which ameliorate hard conditions of life for the unfortunate by his benevolence and his liberality.

Further investigation into the history of John Guiteau Welch Cowles indicates the fact that he comes of an ancestry honorable and distinguished. The Cowles family is of English lineage and was founded in America by John Cowles, who in 1635 left England, his native land, and became a resident of Massachusetts, whence he later removed to Hartford, Connecticut. His descendants are now numerous and included the late Edwin Cowles of the Cleveland Leader. The father of J. G. W. Cowles was the Rev. Henry Cowles, D. D., who left the impress of his individuality and activity upon the religious and educational development of northern Ohio through a period of many years. He was born in Norfolk, Connecticut, April 24, 1803, of the marriage of Samuel and Olive (Phelps) Cowles. Determining to devote his life to the work of

the church, he became a clergyman of the Congregational faith and in 1828 was ordained as a missionary to the Western Reserve. He graduated at Yale in 1826 and Yale Theological School in 1828. For a time he engaged in preaching the gospel in Ashtabula and afterward in Sandusky, Ohio, while subsequently he became pastor of the Congregational church of Austinburg. There he remained for five years and in 1835 he allied his interests with the Oberlin movement, which had been originated two years before and which has resulted in the development of one of the strongest denominational schools of the country. He was elected professor of Greek and Latin and for a period of forty-six years continued in active connection with this school in different capacities, his labors constituting a strong and forceful element in the growth of the college and the extension of its usefulness.

Rev. Henry Cowles was married in 1830 to Miss Alice Welch, whose parents were Dr. Benjamin and Louisa (Guiteau) Welch of Norfolk, Connecticut. The maternal ancestry was French Huguenot, representatives of the Guiteau family fleeing to America at the time of the religious persecution of the Huguenots in France. Dr. Ephraim Guiteau, the maternal great-grandfather of John G. W. Cowles, was a physician, under whose direction Dr. Welch, later his son-in-law, studied for some time. Following their marriage the Rev. and Mrs. Henry Cowles came at once to Ohio and Mrs. Cowles proved her great usefulness as principal of the ladies' department of Oberlin College. Her pleasing personality and culture made her a favorite in the social circles there and her influence was a dominating factor for development in intellectual and moral lines.

It was in the classic atmosphere of Oberlin that J. G. W. Cowles spent his youthful days. He was there born March 14, 1836, and after pursuing his studies in the public schools of the town pursued a preparatory course and in 1852 was matriculated in the college, being at that time but sixteen years of age. He was graduated in 1856, at the age of twenty years, and soon afterward entered upon preparation for the ministry. It had been his original purpose to become a member of the bar but his plans of life changed in his senior year and he took up his theological studies, depending, while pursuing that course, as he had while pursuing his classical studies, upon his own labors for the money necessary to meet his college expenses. The vacation periods were devoted to teaching and in later years he also had charge of classes in the academic or preparatory departments of the school, his special branch being elocution. While pursuing the work of the senior year in the theological school

he began to preach as a licentiate, filling the pulpit of the Congregational church at Bellevue, Ohio, in the fall of 1858. The following spring he was graduated and at that time not only entered the ministry but also laid the foundation for a happy home life in his marriage to Miss Lois M. Church, of Vermontville, Michigan, who had also graduated from Oberlin in 1858. Accepting a regular call from the Bellevue church, Mr. Cowles continued his work there until 1861, when he offered his services to the government, then engaged in the Civil war, that he might carry religious messages and ministrations to the boys in blue in the field. He was elected chaplain of the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which had been raised among his old neighbors in Huron, Erie, Sandusky and adjoining counties and was commanded by Colonel John C. Lee, afterward lieutenant governor of Ohio.

With the regiment Mr. Cowles went to West Virginia and saw service under General Robert C. Schenck, General Milroy and General John C. Fremont in the active campaigns of 1861-2. In the spring of the latter year he was with Fremont in his famous pursuit of Stonewall Jackson up the valley of the Shenandoah and was with the Fifty-fifth Ohio at the battle of Cross Keys in June, 1862. In the fall of that year he resigned as chaplain to accept the pastorate of the Congregational church in Mansfield, Ohio, where he continued his ministerial labors until the spring of 1865. In that year he became pastor of the Congregational church at East Saginaw, Michigan, and during the six years which he there spent not only greatly increased the spiritual strength of the people but also was instrumental in erecting a fine church at a cost of sixty-five thousand dollars. For a year while at East Saginaw ill health prevented his public speaking and during that period he was editorially connected with the Saginaw Daily Enterprise, a republican paper. Owing to continued physical disability that prevented his preaching, he accepted a position as associate editor of the Cleveland Leader, then owned and managed by Edwin Cowles. In January, 1871, therefore, he came to this city and for about three years wrote the leading editorials for that paper. He possessed superior literary style and his writings also indicated a thorough understanding of the questions which he discussed as well as a spirit of patriotism and devotion to the general good. From this time forward he was no longer active in church work as a minister but his interest in religious progress has never ceased and in the communities where he formerly labored there is yet entertained for him the warmest friendship. Ties then formed have never been broken and frequently he has been called to return to the scenes of his ministerial

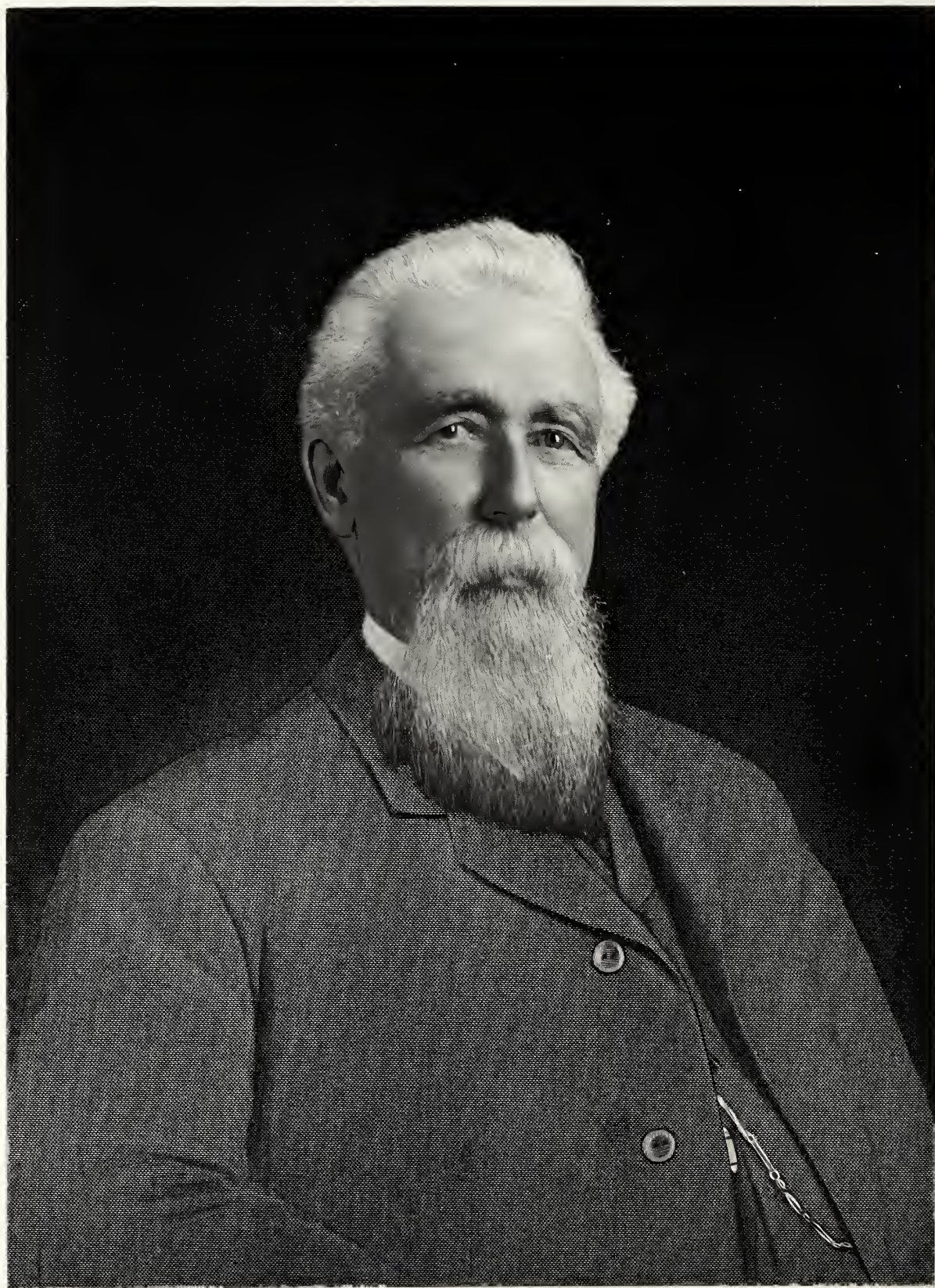
labors to take part in some occasion of rejoicing or sorrow or in some public affair.

During the years of his residence in Cleveland, Mr. Cowles has made steady progress in business life, bending his efforts to the successful accomplishment of everything that he has undertaken. Gradually he drifted into the field of real estate, largely through the desire of friends outside the city who wished him to make investments for them. He also began buying property on his own account and in 1873 his operations in the real-estate field had become so important and extensive as to necessitate the severance of his connection with journalism. He has long been recognized as one of the prominent representatives of real-estate interests in Cleveland and his course has been marked by the most honorable methods, his irreproachable probity being especially evidenced in the course which he pursued following the widespread financial disasters of 1873. In that year Cleveland property was selling at a good rate and the city was enjoying rapid but healthful growth. The widespread financial panic, however, had immediate effect here, as it did in hundreds of other cities, operations practically ceasing in the real-estate field, while values were greatly reduced. However, Mr. Cowles had taken up real estate as a life work and he continued in that field, facing the disasters of the situation, which occasioned him heavy losses. He was forced to incur a great indebtedness and during the ensuing eighteen years he bent his energies toward discharging his financial obligations. A rigorous self-sacrifice was practiced and in due course of time every financial obligation was discharged. He was frequently advised to take advantage of the national bankruptcy law then in force but he replied that if life and strength were left him he would redeem every pledge that stood in his name and pay to every creditor that which was his due. This herculean task he accomplished and no stain of dishonor has ever rested on his name. As years passed and financial affairs returned to the normal his business increased and in later years he has had charge of important real-estate interests for different corporations and individuals. He has purchased much property for others, especially for railroad and manufacturing corporations or for capitalists who desire investments of a specific character. He also sells property for others and in fact is controlling an extensive real-estate business, not only in the outright sale or purchase but also in negotiating leaseholds, especially of down-town business property on some of the principal thoroughfares of the city. He has conducted the negotiations whereby leases have been secured on the land on which a number of the most important office and modern business buildings are

erected. There is another department of Mr. Cowles' business that is profitable and extensive as well. This is the negotiating of loans upon mortgage security, in which connection he represents eastern corporations having abundant supplies of funds available. Another branch of his business is the care of property for non-resident owners or for resident capitalists who wish to be free from the care of their own property or estates. Mr. Cowles' activity, enterprise and business discernment has thus carried him into important relations with the public and he today figures as one of the most prominent and successful real-estate men of Cleveland. On the organization of the Cleveland Trust Company in 1894, capitalized for six hundred thousand dollars, he was elected president and so continued for eight years or until the consolidation of the Cleveland Trust Company with the Western Reserve Trust Company, when he became chairman of the board. In 1876 Mr. Cowles took entire charge of the real-estate interests of J. D. Rockefeller in Cleveland and since 1880 he has likewise had charge of the interests of Charles F. Brush. These duties alone would make him a busy man and yet, as is indicated, various other duties and interests have claimed his attention. In April of 1896 he was chosen president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and thus became the foremost official representative of the commercial and business interests of this city.

As the years passed on there came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cowles four children: Alice Welch, now the wife of the Rev. John Doane, pastor of the Congregational church of Greeley, Colorado; Mary Flagler; Edward Church, who died in infancy; and Leroy Hervey, who died in 1887 at the age of fourteen years. The wife and mother passed away in 1903 and Mr. Cowles afterward wedded Miss Beatrice Walker, of Brantford, Canada. They have one daughter, Beatrice Jeannette, born in 1905.

It is not alone by reason of the extent and importance of his business affairs that Mr. Cowles has become widely known. He has been a coöperant factor in many measures for the public good, is interested in all matters of civic virtue and civic pride and has been a leader in many movements which have reflected credit and honor upon the municipal spirit of Cleveland. On the 22d of July, 1896, when a mass meeting was held to celebrate the centennial of the arrival of Moses Cleaveland on the site of the present city, Mr. Cowles there for the first time made public announcement of the magnificent addition to the public park department of the city, made possible by the generosity of John D. Rockefeller, who gave to Cleveland lands and money to the extent of six hundred thousand dollars, afterward augmented by three hundred thousand more.



J. P. L. Larsson

Isaac Porter Lamson



IN the year 1869 one of New England's manufacturing enterprises was removed from Mount Carmel, Connecticut, to Cleveland, and has since been conducted under the name of the Lamson & Sessions Company. From its inception Isaac P. Lamson has been active in its management and control and throughout this entire period his close conformity to a high standard of commercial ethics, as well as his diligence and determination, have brought to him as a reward for his labor not only a handsome competence but the merited respect of his fellowmen. He was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, September 2, 1832, and spent his boyhood and youth amid the beautiful hills and valleys of that district. The family is of English origin and was established in America in 1635 or 1636, when three brothers of the name braved the dangers incident to an ocean voyage of that day and became residents of Massachusetts. They were Barnabas, William and Timothy Lamson, the first named being the ancestor of the branch of the family to which I. P. Lamson belongs. He embarked from Harwich, England, in the ship *Defense*, August 10, 1635, in company with the Rev. Thomas Shepard. They settled at Newtowne, now Cambridge, Massachusetts, and almost immediately found themselves placed in responsible positions there. The proprietary records of Cambridge show that at different times Barnabas Lamson sold land, that in 1636 he was a selectman and in 1637 a surveyor. He died about 1640, while his wife probably passed away at a previous date, and it seems likely that several of their children were born in England. The terms of his will provided that his estate should be divided equally among his five children, the youngest of whom was Joseph Lamson. While there is no definite record concerning his birth, it is probable that he was born in 1638, at Charlestown, Massachusetts. By the terms of his father's will, being still a minor at the time of his father's death, he went to live in the family of Deacon

Bridge and was still a member of the household according to an old church record of 1658. No further mention of him has been found until 1679, when the Middlesex probate record mentions his death as occurring in February of that year. Although the records of those early days are very incomplete, mention has been found of five children, of whom Savage says: "There is no positive evidence that these are his children but it is the consensus of opinion that they are." The third of these children was Ebenezer Lamson, who was married at Concord, Massachusetts, April 19, 1698, to Sarah Hartwell, a daughter of John and Priscilla (Wright) Hartwell. The death of Mrs. Sarah Lamson, who was born in December, 1677, occurred November 13, 1715. There has been no record found concerning the second marriage of Ebenezer Lamson, but from the date of the birth of his youngest child it is supposed that such a marriage occurred. His eldest child, Timothy Lamson, was born at Concord, Massachusetts, July 25, 1699, and was married at Woburn, Massachusetts, October 22, 1734, to Patience Thompson, who was born October 25, 1713, a daughter of Jonathan and Frances (Whitmore) Thompson and a granddaughter of Jonathan Thompson, Sr., who was the first male teacher of North Woburn, Massachusetts. The children of Timothy and Patience Lamson were seven in number, the fourth being Ebenezer Lamson, who was born at Concord, April 13, 1741. He made his home in childhood with his guardian and fourth cousin, Captain Isaac Hartwell, of North Gore, Massachusetts. He received a good common-school education and after his marriage became converted and soon commenced preaching. On the 10th of June, 1778, he was ordained as pastor of the First Baptist church at Ashford, Connecticut. He was peacefully dismissed in November, 1782, the church recommending him as a faithful gospel preacher, but he did not take his dismissal kindly and criticised the church with great severity. He afterward preached at Sutton, Massachusetts, from 1788 until 1794. In later years he became a Universalist and owned a pew in the church of that denomination at Oxford, Massachusetts. From the force of circumstances he was compelled at the age of eighty to seek a new home two hundred miles west of the birthplace of his children. He went to live with his son Isaac at Mount Washington, Massachusetts, where on July 4, 1824, when eighty-three years of age, he was the principal orator at a celebration held on Mt. Everett, the highest point in southern Berkshire. A published genealogy of the family says: "The address consumed two hours in its delivery. He gave many humorous anecdotes of his war experience (he had been a chaplain in the Revolutionary war) and, being a fine singer, interspersed

the same with Revolutionary songs." His grandson, O. E. Lamson, gives the following description of him: "He was of florid complexion, had light brown hair, hazel eyes, Roman nose and thin lips. He had a ready tongue and a voice that was clear, soft and rich in melody. He was a fluent speaker with just a bit of sarcasm to make an impression upon his listeners. He preached extemporaneously, and his sound eloquence gained for him the cognomen of elder. A good logical reasoner, he made a good impression, but his masterpiece was music. Such a voice few ever possess; at the age of ninety-one, clear soft and sweet, without a tremor. At any time in life he could fill a church full of the richest melody." He died July 4, 1834, at Mount Washington, Massachusetts, predicting his death the night before. He was married April 28, 1763, to Ruth Phillips who was born at Oxford, Massachusetts, October 17, 1744, and died September 2, 1803. She was a daughter of Joseph and Ruth (Towne) Phillips, the former a grandson of the Rev. George Phillips, the first minister of Watertown, Massachusetts, and a direct ancestor of Wendell Phillips and Phillips Brooks.

Isaac Lamson, the eldest child of Ebenezer and Ruth (Phillips) Lamson, was born at Charlton, Massachusetts, February 19, 1764, and was one of the self-made men of the olden time. His education was largely self-acquired, but he was a man of great natural ability. As a youth he worked for three dollars per month with the privilege of light and books in the winter time. He availed himself of every means to acquire knowledge, became a school teacher and for twenty years taught in the same town. He removed from Charlton to Mount Washington, Massachusetts, in the early part of the nineteenth century and soon became an active participant in the town's affairs and its business interests. In 1807 he purchased some small wood lots and in 1809 purchased the city sawmill. Later he secured four hundred and sixty acres, the same being the south half of Mt. Everett. He was town clerk from 1809 to 1816 inclusive and from 1819 to 1838 inclusive. He served as selectman in 1810, 1819 and 1820 and as a member of the school committee from 1814 to 1817 and from 1832 to 1834 inclusive. He was assessor in 1809, 1810 and 1813. He was married in April, 1784 or 1785, to Keziah Sharpe, who was born in 1767 in Ashford, Connecticut, was a daughter of Solomon and Judith (Knowlton) Sharpe. Their eight children were born at Charlestown, Massachusetts. Their married life was terminated by legal separation and for his second wife Isaac Lamson chose Deborah Pray, who was born at Oxford, Massachusetts, March 20, 1784, a daughter of Ebenezer and Deborah Learned (Robinson) Pray. Isaac Lamson removed with his second wife to

Mount Washington, Massachusetts. Four children were born of this union and the wife and mother died March 22, 1812. He was again married July 24, 1814, when Mrs. Waitstill (Holley) Patterson became his wife. She was the widow of Mark Patterson and a daughter of John and Rebecca (Lewis) Holley. She was born June 4, 1786, and died September 20, 1857, having for more than thirteen years survived her husband, Isaac Lamson, who died January 24, 1844.

Isaac Lamson, a son of Isaac and Keziah Lamson, was born at Charlton, Massachusetts, February 8, 1799. He was a well informed man for the time in which he lived. Although a man of few words, when he spoke it was always to the point and he impressed his hearers with his honesty and sincerity. By occupation he was a collier and farmer and for many years lived in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. He also served as selectman and in various town offices. He was a life-long Methodist, prominent in the church and for some time acted as class leader. He also served in the state militia. On the 4th of January, 1825, he married Celina Miller, who was born October 7, 1805, a daughter of the Rev. Thomas and Asenith (Andrews) Miller. The first four years of their married life was spent in Sheffield, Massachusetts, whence they removed to Mount Washington and there on a farm among the rocky hills and unfruitful soil they spent the greater part of their lives and reared a family of eight children. They removed to Connecticut a few years before the death of the father that they might be near their children, and he passed away at Burlington, Connecticut, March 25, 1886, while Mrs. Lamson died August 1, 1888. The genealogy of the Miller family has been traced back through eight generations to John Miller, who came to America from Maidstone, Kent county, England, about 1649, settling first at Lyon, Massachusetts, and removing later to East Hampton, Long Island. The Rev. Thomas Miller was a descendant of John Miller and son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Filer) Miller. He was born in 1783 and died in 1859. He married for his first wife Asenith Andrews, of Wallingford, Connecticut, by whom he had eleven children. She died August 27, 1819, and he afterward wedded Phebe Canfield, of Canfield, Ohio, who was born in 1800 and died in 1854, leaving ten children.

The family of Isaac and Celina (Miller) Lamson numbered four sons and four daughters. Samuel M., born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, January 1, 1826, was associated for a time with the Lamson & Sessions Company of Cleveland, but afterward returned to Connecticut, where he spent the remainder of his life on a farm, there passing away in June, 1909. Thomas H., born in Sheffield, Massa-

chusetts, July 16, 1827, was one of the Lamson & Sessions Company and died in 1882. Celina, born at Mount Washington, Massachusetts, June 16, 1829, was married July 30, 1848, to Darius Campbell, of Bristol, Connecticut. He died August 19, 1904, but Mrs. Campbell is still living in Bristol. Isaac P. is the next of the family. Esther, born at Mount Washington, August 23, 1834, was married in November, 1855, to Henry Judson, who died March 8, 1878. On the 12th of October, 1892, she became the wife of I. T. Rowe and they reside in Bristol, Connecticut. Waldo, born February 11, 1837, died September 20, 1844. Lucinda, born November 17, 1844, became the wife of John Elton and afterward married Walter Camp, their home being now at Southington, Connecticut. Mary, born at Mount Washington, April 13, 1848, was married November 26, 1868, to Le Roy A. Gleason, for thirty-six years general manager and inventor of the Lamson & Sessions Company. The four daughters all survive but Isaac P. Lamson is the only surviving son.

In the public schools of his native county Isaac P. Lamson was educated and at the age of eighteen years he left home to engage in the bolt manufacturing business. He learned the trade and followed it for eighteen years, becoming foreman and superintendent of a factory. In 1865, in association with his brother and S. W. Sessions, he organized the Lamson & Sessions Company at Mount Carmel, Connecticut, and conducted a successful business there until 1869, when the plant was removed to Cleveland and soon became one of the city's important manufacturing interests. In 1884 the business was incorporated with Mr. Sessions as president and Isaac P. Lamson as superintendent. The concern has now enjoyed a successful existence for over forty years and since 1884 has occupied its present site. This is one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the city and the factory is splendidly equipped for the conduct of the trade. The employment of skilled workmen and the utilization of modern machinery insures the excellence of the output, which finds a ready sale on the market. Mr. Lamson is now president. Since the creation of the company Mr. Lamson's attention has been chiefly confined to the machinery and manufacturing departments of the business, involving duties for which he was amply qualified by his early mechanical experience and training. Of the vast number of improvements in machinery and devices for manufacturing bolts and nuts during the past half century, few have escaped the critical inspection and careful study of Isaac Lamson. Always keenly on the alert for new inventions and novel ideas in the construction and adaptation of mechanical devices, his practical eye

never failed to discover their merit or detect their faults. None of the numerous valuable machines in the mammoth factory of the Lamson & Sessions Company was placed there without the sanction and approval of Isaac Lamson, and it is admitted that he has rarely, if ever, erred in passing judgment on the merit of a new invention. Though not an inventor, Mr. Lamson is quick to comprehend the merits or faults of the inventions of others.

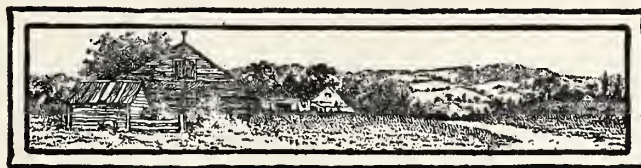
Mr. Lamson's attention has been closely confined to the bolt and nut business, but he is connected with a number of other extensive commercial, manufacturing and financial enterprises in Cleveland and elsewhere.

On the 17th of May, 1856, Mr. Lamson was married to Miss Fannie L. Sessions, a daughter of Calvin and Lydia (Humphreys) Sessions. She was born in Burlington, Connecticut, April 21, 1836. By her marriage she became the mother of one daughter, Lillian, now the wife of John G. Jennings and the mother of one son, I. Lamson Jennings, who attended the public and University schools of Cleveland and was graduated from Yale in 1907. He is now superintendent and one of the stockholders of the Lamson & Sessions Company. Mrs. Lamson died in Cleveland, January 24, 1908. She was very active in church and charitable work and served for many years as president of the board of lady managers of the Jones Home. She was also actively interested in various charities and her assistance was of a practical character that accomplished far-reaching results. At her death the Rev. D. F. Bradley, her pastor, said of her: "Mrs. Lamson from her girlhood until the days when, in the maturity of a wide experience, she became the center of a circle of congenial spirits, had the passion for kindness and the opportunity for kindness, and the beautiful memory of her life is the result of her full use of the disposition and the opportunity. It would scarcely be appropriate to say of Mrs. Lamson that she did her duty to her honored husband, to her church and children and friends, and to all who looked to her for cheer and hope. Duty with her was illuminated and uplifted. It became only the starting point for manifold service such as the quick mind and tender heart can give. Cold duty was kindled into a glow of gladness in every helpful, warm-hearted ministry. We came to expect from her, and not in vain, something sweeter and deeper than the ordinary processes of friendship and love. And those who knew her best and expected much of her were never disappointed. In all these years she has poured out her heart in devotion that never wearied."

Mr. Lamson is of the same Christian faith as his wife but not a member of the Pilgrim Congregational church, though he is much

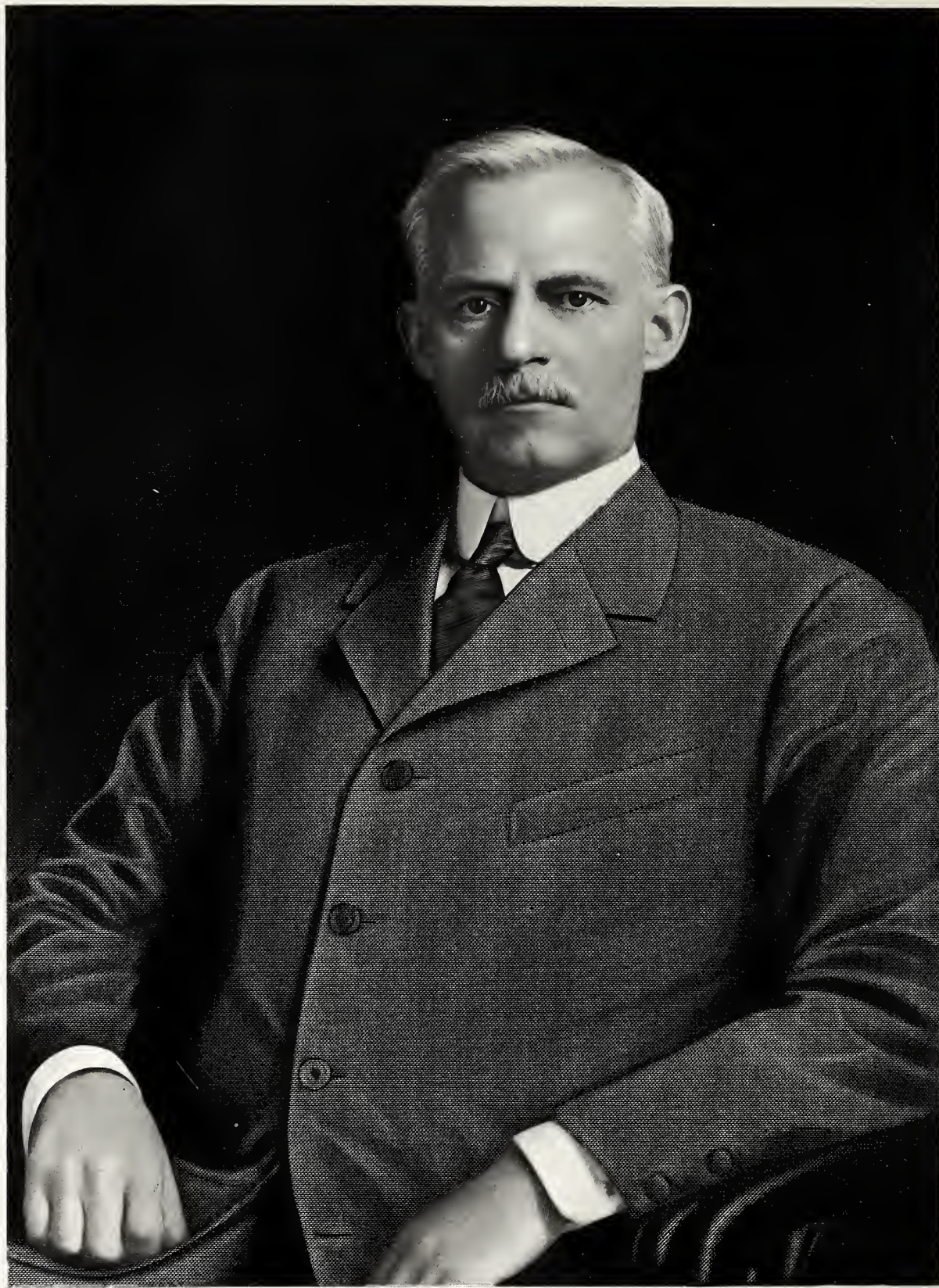
interested in its various departments of work, especially that field of church work which has to do with the care of the poor and needy. He is now president of the Jones Home and he and his wife were in the utmost sympathy with all efforts to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. Mr. Lamson is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and to a considerable extent has co-operated in its measures and movements for the public good. He has been a life-long republican, coming to his majority shortly before John C. Fremont was made the nominee of the party for the presidency. For one term he served as a member of the city council from the old thirteenth ward, but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him. He has been a delegate to the republican national conventions which nominated Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley, and he also served as the presidential elector when the former was chosen chief executive.

Mr. Lamson is fond of spending an hour at golf and has always been a lover of fine horses. He was for many years one of the leading matinee drivers of the city, owning some of the fastest pole teams. He resides at No. 2330 West Fourteenth street and has a country home, the Edgewood, in the midst of a sixty-acre farm on the St. Lawrence river near Alexandria Bay, New York. He has traveled extensively and spends his winters in Florida, where he owns and conducts an orange grove. For forty years he has been a representative of the manufacturing interests of Cleveland and from the age of eighteen has been dependent upon his own resources, discriminating judgment has led the way. His labor, intelligently directed, has brought him to a prominent position in the business world as the representative of one of the most extensive and important industrial enterprises of Cleveland.









F. W. Egg.

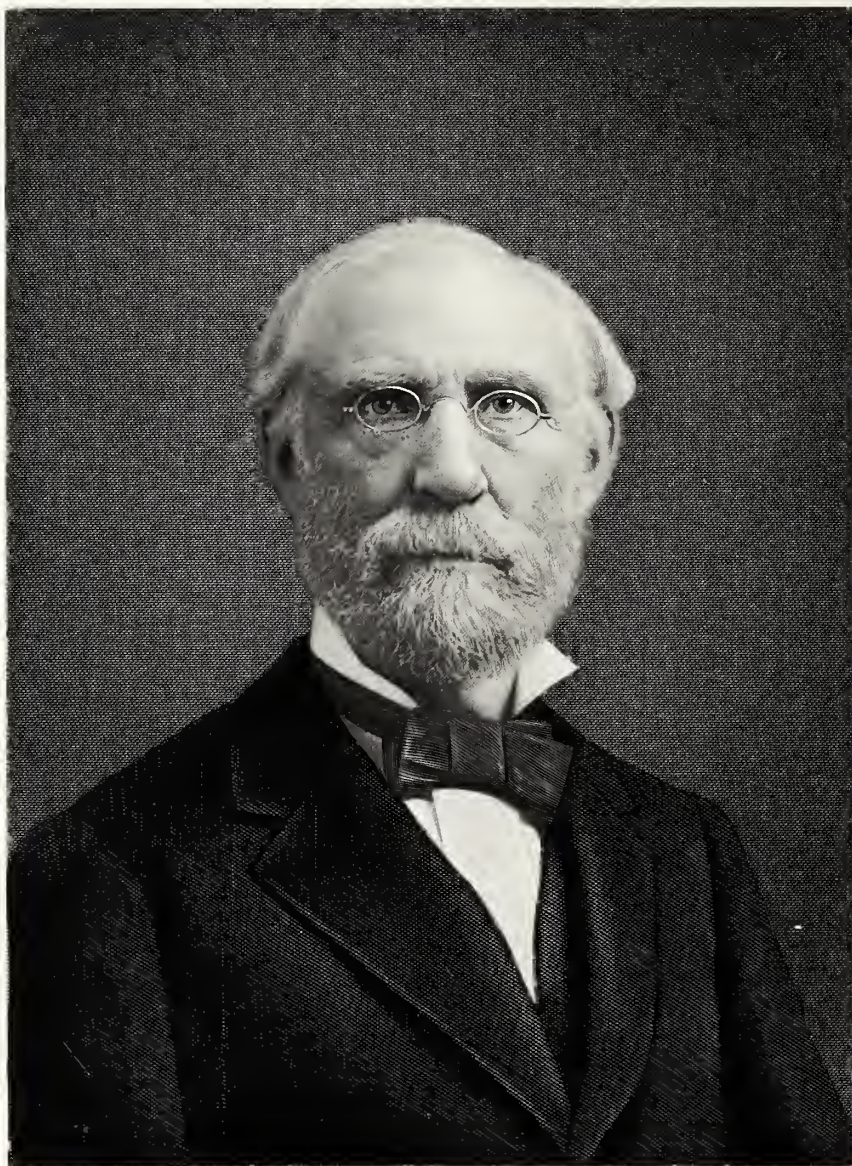
Frederick H. Goff



FREDERICK H. GOFF, president of The Cleveland Trust Company, was born at Blackberry, Kane county, Illinois, December 15, 1858, his parents being Frederick C. and Catherine J. (Brown) Goff, the former a coal operator of Cleveland. The family is an old one in this country, the first representatives of the name having come to the United States as early as 1670.

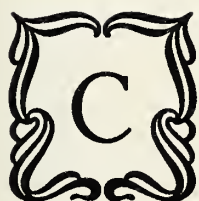
Mr. Goff was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1881 and was admitted to the bar of Ohio in June, 1883. In October, 1884, he became a partner of W. F. Carr under the firm name of Carr & Goff. This firm united with Estep & Dickey in June, 1890, under the name of Estep, Dickey, Carr & Goff. Later Mr. Goff became a member of the firm, Kline, Tolles & Goff. In June, 1908, he was elected president of The Cleveland Trust Company and shortly thereafter retired from active practice. At the time of his retirement, he was president of the Cleveland Bar Association. In 1903 he was elected mayor of Glenville, at the time a suburb of Cleveland. In the fall of 1907 at the request of the directors of The Cleveland Electric Railway Company Mr. Goff undertook to effect a settlement of the street railway controversy, the company agreeing to abide by any settlement he might make. He is a member of the Union, Country and Rowfant Clubs and vice president of the Cleveland Terminal & Valley Railroad Company, The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad Company and the Akron & Chicago Junction Railroad Company.

On the 16th of October, 1894, Mr. Goff was united in marriage to Miss Frances Southworth, by whom he has three children, Fredericka S., William S. and Frances Mary.



Charles Hickox

Charles Hickox



HARLES HICKOX was born in Washington township, Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1810, and was the youngest of four brothers. His parents, who were natives of Connecticut, moved to the west in 1815 and settled in Canfield, Mahoning county, Ohio. Charles Hickox remained here until he was seventeen, when he moved to Rochester, joining two brothers who had already preceded him there.

In Canfield he attended the village schools during the winters, acquiring a fair education, his summers being spent on the farm. He remained in Rochester until 1837, when, realizing that there were greater opportunities for a young man in the west, he came to Cleveland. The city at that time had a population of about five thousand, and as it was the year of the great panic, the business outlook was not encouraging.

Mr. Hickox was fortunate in securing employment as clerk in a commission and forwarding house, where he remained for two years, at the end of that time engaging in the same business on his own account. He soon became identified with other business enterprises, the most important resulting in the founding of the large flour mills, with which he, or members of his family, were connected for nearly thirty years.

In 1872 Mr. Hickox turned his attention to other lines of investment, among them the iron ore mines of Lake Superior and coal lands in central Ohio. By the sale of these latter to the Hocking Valley Railroad, he became identified with that company, and later with the Ohio Central Railway, being active in the general management of both corporations.

Mr. Hickox was one of the founders of the Society for Savings, a member of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, President of the Republic Iron Company, and was a director in a number of other corporations.

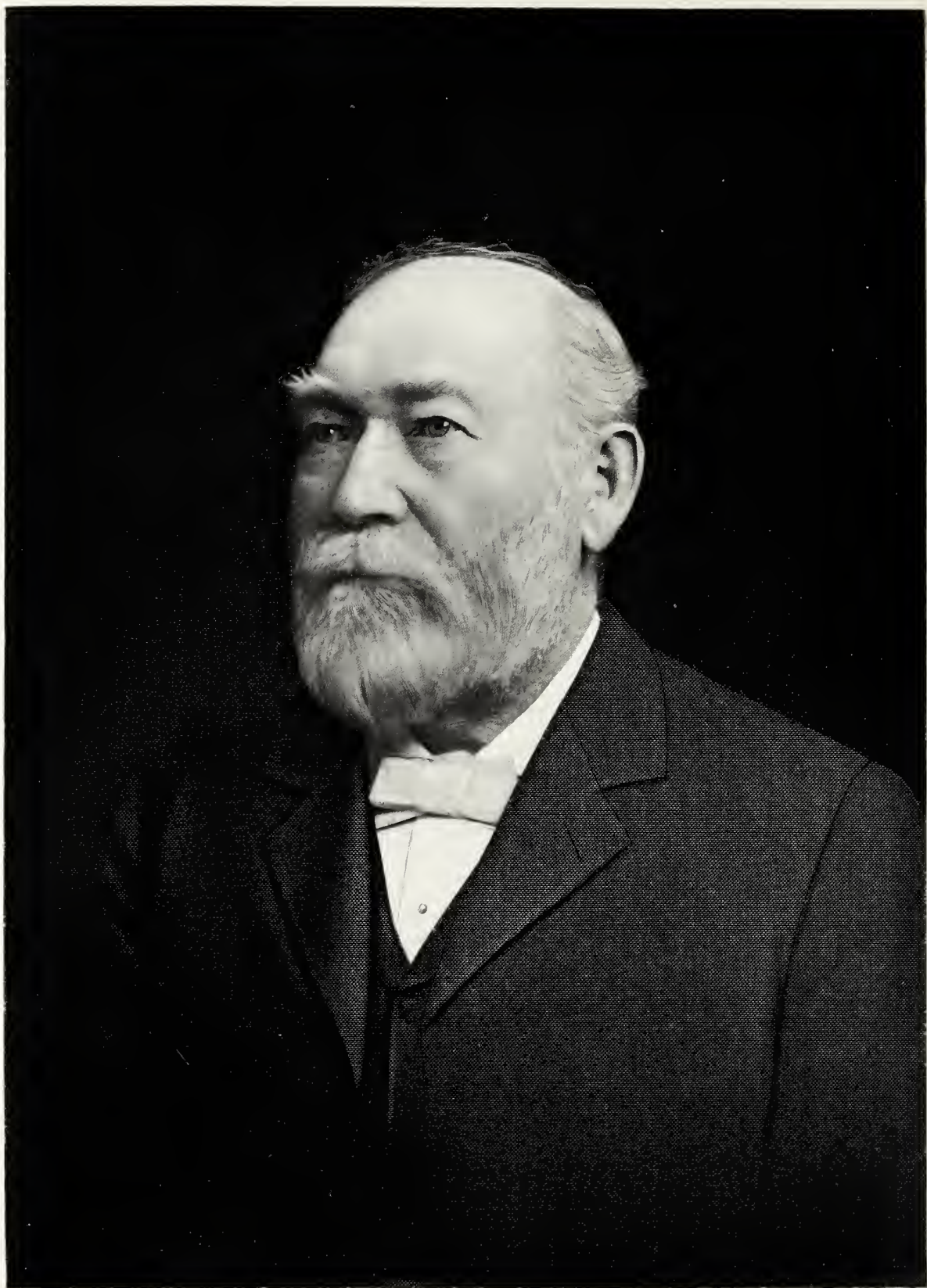
At various periods he had owned considerable real estate in Cleveland, and at the time of his death, was constructing the Hickox Building, at the corner of Euclid Avenue and East Ninth Street.

In politics Mr. Hickox was a republican, his early training having aroused in him a hatred of all oppression, and influenced him to cast his political fortunes with the abolitionists, freesoilers and republicans successively. He never filled any public office, but his influence was always felt, and he spared neither time nor money in promoting the good of the city, the state and the nation. He had traveled extensively here and abroad, and was an indefatigable newspaper reader, keeping himself fully abreast of the times.

Mr. Hickox married, in 1843, Miss Laura A. Freeman, daughter of Judge Francis Freeman, of Warren, Ohio. Four children were born to them, Frank F., Charles G., Ralph W., and Mrs. Harvey H. Brown, all living in Cleveland.

The fine residence of Mr. Hickox, with its ample grounds, on Euclid avenue, was his home for over thirty years, and here he found the true happiness of his life. In person he was over six feet in height, of spare form and strong, rugged cast of features. He had a marked head, with perceptive qualities largely developed, a broad open forehead, blue eyes and a pleasing voice. He was much in sympathy with deserving young men, and many owe their success to his timely aid and cheerful advice. He met death peacefully on the 17th of April, 1890, surrounded by all the members of his family.





J. Robinson

Hon. Stephen Buhrer



ON. STEPHEN BUHRER, deceased, was best known to the citizens of Cleveland as a prominent leader in democratic circles and as an official whose efforts in behalf of the city were characterized by far-reaching and beneficial results. Over the record of his public career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, and as a councilman and mayor he gave many tangible proofs of his unfaltering and ever increasing devotion to the public good. He was, moreover, a self-made man in the highest and best sense of the term, for, denied the advantages which are usually accorded to the American youth, in the school of experience he learned life's lessons well and made for himself a substantial and honorable place in business circles of the city.

Mr. Buhrer was born on the Zoar farm in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, December 25, 1825. As the name indicates, he comes of German ancestry, the family being founded in America in 1817, when Johann Casper Buhrer, from the province of Baden, landed at Philadelphia. On the same ship had come Anna Maria Miller, from Stockach, Germany. They immediately repaired to Greensburg, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Buhrer had friends, and there were married. During a period of more than a year in which they remained residents of Greensburg their eldest child, Catherine, was born. They were led to change their place of residence from the fact that while crossing the Atlantic Mrs. Buhrer had become acquainted with and formed a warm friendship for some ladies who were also, of German birth and who became residents of Zoar, Ohio. Desirous to live near them, Mr. Buhrer and his wife and little daughter made their way to that locality, taking up their abode on a farm near the town in what is now one of the richest agricultural sections of the state. At the time of their arrival the district was largely wild and unimproved, but the industry and thrift of the German population have trans-

formed it into one of the most prosperous and fair regions that represent the agricultural life of the state. The father, however, was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, for in the late fall of 1829 he passed away, leaving two young children to the care of his widow. Two years before his death he had removed from his farm to the village of Zoar.

That town was a center for a society of Friends, called Separatists, and after the death of the father the two children were bound to the society until their majority. They were subjected to very severe discipline, as this venerable religious community exemplified their faith in the ancient adage of not spoiling the child by sparing the rod and enforced the maxim with the utmost patriarchal severity upon the unhappy and helpless children. At a very early age Stephen Buhrer was put to work on the farm and in the factories and had to do other labor for which his years and strength scarcely equipped him. When in his ninth year he was given charge of the sheep in the vast pasture ranges of Zoar. There he labored for three years, or to the age of twelve, when he was placed in a cooper shop belonging to the society. He not only learned the trade of coopering but at different times did almost every kind of work incident to the company's varied industries, such as doing a man's work in the brewing and slaughtering department and often supplemented the same by acting as hostler at the Zoar tavern and driving horses on the Ohio canal. He received no remuneration for all this service, which he performed for six weary years, nor was he given the educational advantages that were his just due. The only instruction that he received was in Sunday school and in evening schools which he attended after his tenth year at the close of a hard day's work. Notwithstanding his strenuous labor, failing health, loneliness, discouragement and mental depression, the noble inheritance of the German blood and brain enabled him at last to assert the rights of nature, and in 1842 he left the society and came to Cleveland.

Mr. Buhrer began work at the cooper's trade, but his health was so impaired that he could hardly earn enough to pay his board. Thinking that he might recuperate in other lines, he accepted a position as traveling salesman, in 1846, his territory covering at first, Ohio, and later, western Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. As he thus got out into the world his broader interests brought him many valuable experiences and he came to see that Zoar was not the center of the universe nor its religious teachings all that there was of practical Christianity, as he had been taught in his childhood days. The prevailing malarial fevers of that early time, however, cut short his career as a traveling man and he returned by rail as far as Detroit,

where his funds became exhausted and necessitated the sale of some of his wearing apparel that he might pay deck passage on a steamboat bound for Cleveland, which city he had come to regard as his home. For two months, thereafter, ill health utterly incapacitated him for labor, and as he was without funds he was about to be sent to the poorhouse when the only friend he had in the city came forward and spoke words of encouragement and hope and gave substantial proof of his friendship, guaranteeing the payment of his board bill until his death or recovery. Thus cheered and heartened, he seemed to take new lease of life and hope and was soon enabled to again work at his trade, which he did for a year, gaining thus a good salary, for he was skillful and competent as a cooper. He worked in a shipyard for a brief period in the winter of 1847, but soon returned to coopering.

His health and success were such that Mr. Buhrer now felt justified in establishing a home of his own, to which end in 1848 he wedded Miss Eva Maria Schneider, and they became the parents of three children: John, deceased, who wedded Miss Carrie Downer, the latter residing in Chicago; Mrs. Mary Jane Hanna, of Seattle, Washington; and Mrs. Lois Catherine Barstow, now of East Orange, New Jersey.

With the added incentive of having a home for which to provide, Mr. Buhrer, ambitious to engage in business on his own account, formed a partnership for the conduct of a coopering enterprise, which he conducted for three years. He then sold his interest to his partner in 1853, at which time he turned his attention to the business of rectifying and purifying spirits, which undertaking continued to claim his time and energies throughout his remaining days and returned to him a very substantial reward for his labor and capable business management.

In the meantime Mr. Buhrer had won recognition among his fellow citizens by reason of his upright life, his industry, his laudable ambition and determination in business affairs, and the spirit of progressive citizenship which he at all times manifested. He had been a resident of Cleveland for only eleven years and was but twenty-nine years of age when, in 1855, he was elected a member of the city council and in 1863 and 1865 was again chosen to the same position, the last time without opposition. He served in the council during the period of the Civil war and was known as a stalwart champion of the Union cause and an active participant in every movement to advance the interest of the Federal government. It was only a physical infirmity that prevented him from doing active military service on the battlefields of the south. However, he did valuable work as

a member of the city council and especially was his presence needed in his own ward, where his friendly care and helpful spirit were continually called into requisition in behalf of many women and children whose fathers were doing service at the front or had already fallen in battle. Twice was his ward subjected to draft and would have had to submit to a third but for the energetic action of Mr. Buhrer, who prevented this by largely contributing to the payment of bounties to volunteers. He gave most freely to this cause as also to assistance in individual cases and thus rendered untold benefit to the Union, for it was as necessary to care for those at home as it was to meet the enemy upon the fields of carnage. It was doubtless in recognition of his important service in his ward and in the city during the most gloomy days of the civil strife in his capacity of trustee that he was returned to the council for a third term with unprecedented unanimity.

Hardly had his third term as councilman expired when higher honors were conferred upon Mr. Buhrer in his election to the mayoralty in April, 1867. His party was not usually in the ascendant but his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen gained for him the strong support which was given him and which placed him in the chair of Cleveland's chief executive. His administration was characterized by all that marks the loyal citizen and the careful man of business. His duties were then no sinecure, for the work that devolved upon him as the head of the city government was often of a most strenuous character. The only official colleagues of the mayor then were the city clerk, who was also auditor, and the treasurer and a board of city improvement, of which the mayor was chairman, having in charge public works of great magnitude and including the expenditure of large sums of money. He was entrusted with the sole control and management of the police force and was therefore made responsible for its fidelity and efficiency, besides exercising a careful and constant supervision over the fire and water and every other department of the city government with a view to the promotion of financial economy. The rigid discharge of duty which he had required of the police and the avoidance at the same time of everything oppressive or of the exercise of a seemingly undue official severity, won alike their regard and the public approbation.

Largely through the influence and during the mayoralty term of Mr. Buhrer, the Cleveland House of Correction and Workhouse was completed, its humane purpose being to reform and reclaim, if possible, as well as punish, the vicious and criminal. This work had the hearty endorsement of Mayor Buhrer, who at all times stood for en-

terprises and projects of public progress, improvement and advancement. He opposed anything like misrule in public affairs and his name has ever been largely regarded as a synonym for all that is best in mayoralty service. He ever placed the good of the city before partisanship or personal aggrandizement and he sought the betterment of municipal conditions without the useless or extravagant expenditure of the public funds. It was his desire to retire from office on the expiration of his first term that he might give his attention to his business, which he felt demanded his time and care, but his party renominated him and in April, 1869, he was again elected to the mayoralty, receiving an unprecedented majority of nearly three thousand. Thus came to him the endorsement of the general public concerning his previous service, notwithstanding the fact that he was ever recognized as a loyal democrat and the republican party was then in the ascendant in Cleveland. His party further honored him in the following autumn in making him the candidate for state treasurer, but in that year Ohio gave its usual republican support to the candidates for state offices. In April, 1871, Mr. Buhrer was again urged to become the mayoralty candidate. He respectfully but emphatically declined for he felt now that he had rendered such services to the public as were commensurate with the duties of a good citizen and preferred the quiet of home life and the opportunity for the conduct of individual business interests. Notwithstanding his refusal he was nominated but this was the presidential year and, moreover, the republican party gathered in its strength, saying that for a third term a candidate should not be elected upon his personal popularity. The republicans bent every energy to accomplish their purpose and succeeded, Mr. Buhrer losing in the race, although his opponent won by a very small majority. Later, without his knowledge, the democrats twice nominated him for county treasurer and kept his name upon the ticket notwithstanding his protest. In 1874 he was returned to the city council, though his ward was largely republican, but his fellow townsmen recognized the fact that very important measures were pending which his presence would promote. The finance committee and the board of improvement absorbed almost his entire time during the ensuing two years' service. Later he was appointed on the board of workhouse directors, in which connection his labors were of signal benefit to the public. He stood at all times for measures, movements and institutions that would promote the general good, including the Home for Wayward Children who needed the care and attention of the public. He was the first who officially recommended the high level bridge which spans the valley of the Cuyahoga river, known as the Superior street viaduct.


While the public life of Mr. Buhrer made constant and heavy demands upon his time and attention, his deepest interest, nevertheless, centered in his home. In the early springtime of 1889 he lost his first wife, who had long been an invalid. A year later, on the 29th of March, 1890, he married Miss Marguerite Patterson, a daughter of William and Anna (Marshal) Patterson. Her father came from Scotland to America and after some years' residence in New York removed to Cleveland. The death of Mr. Buhrer occurred December 9, 1907, and thus passed one who had long been a central figure on the stage of activities in Cleveland. His commercial enterprise was unfaltering but his vision was never narrowed to the boundaries of personal interests alone. He viewed life from higher standpoints, recognized his duties and his opportunities, fulfilling the one and improving the other to the benefit of the city at large.





Marguerite Paterson Buhrer -

Mrs. Marguerite Paterson Buhrer

 LIFE largely devoted to service for humanity has given Mrs. Marguerite Paterson Buhrer firm hold upon the regard and affection of Cleveland's citizens. She came to this city in her childhood days in company with her parents, William and Anna (Marshal) Paterson, the former born in Scotland, March 17, 1807, and the latter in New York, May 1, 1841. The daughter acquired her education in the public schools and for one year was a teacher in a private school. During all her life she has been interested in charitable and mission work and is today one of the best known women in charity circles in this city. Her labors have been of a most practical character and of far-reaching benefit. They have not consisted of the giving of a sum of money without thought of the recipient; on the contrary she believes in investigating the different cases and in addition to substantial gifts, which have met the physical needs, she has been quick to speak the word of sympathy and encouragement that has brought hope to many a heart and caused the hearer to again put forth earnest effort to rise superior to conditions and environment. It has been said that no worthy person has ever been turned from her door empty handed.

The secret of this life of service is found in her church membership. From childhood she has been identified with the Franklin Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, has been a most active worker in the different women's organizations, and has filled the office of president of the Home Mission Society. Believing that anything that tends to uplift humanity and inspire to nobler purposes and higher living a feature of church work, she has extended her efforts into various fields, the far-reaching influences of which are immeasurable. She was one of the charter members of the Health Protective Association, the first civic society of Cleveland, and for one year served as its president and for seven years as its secretary. She did much active work in introducing and promoting the plan for an out-

ing for poor mothers and working women to different parks of the city during the summers of 1899 and 1900. She was also instrumental in introducing gardening in vacant lots that children's time might be thus employed during the summer of 1898. She was associated with others in the establishment of the first public playground and sewing school, a work introduced at the Eagle Street school and continued through the summers of 1898, 1899 and 1900.


In 1899 Mrs. Buhrer worked hard to secure the passage of an ordinance in the city council making it a misdemeanor for any one to expectorate on sidewalks or in the street cars and thus constitute a menace to public health. The introduction of waste-paper baskets throughout the city was another law that came about through her diligent work, and it was Mrs. Buhrer's thought and effort that resulted in the establishment of the board of women visitors appointed by the governor to visit the state public institutions. She was instrumental in organizing a society among the deaf and dumb of the city and thus adding much to lives deprived of many things that the majority of mankind enjoy. She filled the office of national secretary to the National Health Protective League for five years and she is a member of the Ohio State Suffrage Association, serving at the present time as chairman of the enrollment committee. She has also been selected as state delegate to the National Women's Suffrage Association at the three meetings held at Buffalo, Seattle and Washington.

Seven years ago the Cleveland Emerson Class was organized in her home and with the literary development of the city she has also been connected. A close student of the great economic and sociological questions which confront the country, she has so informed herself on these subjects that her exposition and support of a cause is always a clear enunciation of facts as well as of practical plans along which organized effort may reach substantial and desirable results. At present she is endeavoring to procure rest and recreation rooms for the young boys, as well as girls, employed in factories and stores, where they can go after their lunch for a chat or a game or to rest or to sit and read awhile before returning to work. Another feature of her success along many lines is the interest she has awakened in other women in certain important questions of industry, philanthropy and civics, getting them to work with her and then stepping quietly aside that they may have the credit of the work accomplished. In this way she has gained the interest and cooperation of many women who heretofore knew little of the human side of life outside of their own beautiful homes. Mrs. Buhrer's home life has ever been the happiest, as she says her home was her heaven up to the death of her husband.



S. H. Chisholm

Stewart Henry Chisholm

TEWART HENRY CHISHOLM, a son of Henry and Jean (Allan) Chisholm, was born in Montreal, Canada, December 21, 1846, and the Cleveland public schools afforded him his educational opportunities. When school days were over he entered the employ of the firm of Stone, Chisholm & Jones, and the business in its reorganization became known as the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, while later it became a branch of the United States Steel Company under the name of the American Steel & Wire Company. As time passed Stewart H. Chisholm made steady progress in his connection with that important enterprise and is today one of the most prominent representatives of the steel and iron trade in Cleveland, one of the most important centers of the trade in the country. He served for a number of years as vice president of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company and also was elected to the vice presidency of the American Steel & Wire Company. Capable and resourceful, he was chosen to the presidency of the Chisholm & Moore Manufacturing Company and to the Long Arm System Company, and is a director in numerous important business and banking institutions which are leading features in the commercial, industrial and financial life of this city.

Attractive home surroundings and club associations are an indication of the social nature of Mr. Chisholm, whose friends delight in his companionship, which is characterized by unfeigned cordiality. He was married in 1872 to Miss Harriet Kelley, a daughter of George A. and Martha J. (Eastland) Kelley, of Kelleys Island. Twenty-three years passed, and Mrs. Chisholm was called to her final rest in 1895, leaving three sons: Wilson K., a graduate of Yale University of the class of 1898 and now treasurer of the Chisholm & Moore Manufacturing Company; Clifton, with large ranch interests in New Mexico; and Douglas, a Yale man of 1909, who is now purchasing agent for the Chisholm & Moore Manufacturing Com-

pany. In 1900 Mr. Chisholm was again married, his second union being with Mrs. H. P. Cord, who died in 1901. As a club man Mr. Chisholm is well known in the Union, Country and Roadside Clubs of Cleveland, the New York Yacht Club and the Manhattan Club of New York. His political indorsement is given to the republican party and liberal support to the Euclid avenue Baptist church, in which he holds membership. The leisure which is a manifestation of success, enables him to indulge his interests in golf, hunting, fishing and yachting. A resident of Cleveland for sixty years, the evidences of his business ability are many, and the salient features of his life record are such as have given him prominence in the highest social circles, so that he is often a familiar figure in those places where the most interesting men of Cleveland gather.







C. A. Maher

Charles A. Maher



ON the honor roll of those who have been prominent in the development of the industrial interests of Cleveland, is found the name of Charles A. Maher, who is the vice president of the National Car Wheel Company, an enterprise that is today of world-wide fame. He started upon the journey of life in 1867, and in the forty-two years which have since come and gone he has made steady progress toward the goal of prosperity, which is the objective point before every well balanced business man. As the name indicates, he comes of Irish ancestry. His parents, Thomas and Helen (Watson) Maher, were both natives of Ireland, the former born near Dublin in County Carlow in 1829. When about nine or ten years of age he crossed the Atlantic with his parents and became a resident of Cleveland. After attaining his majority he gained for himself a position of distinction among the leading business men of the city. He was one of the early manufacturers of Cleveland, becoming one of the founders of the carwheel business here, which was then conducted under the name of the Bowler & Maher Company. Later Mr. Brayton was admitted to a partnership, and his name was added to the firm style. A subsequent change in 1880 led to the adoption of the name of Maher & Brayton, a co-partnership in the manufacture of car wheels and gray iron castings, while later it became the Maher Foundry Company, for Thomas Maher, by buying out the stock from time to time, became the sole owner of the business. In 1903 he sold the plant to the National Car Wheel Company, which took over five large concerns from Cleveland, Pittsburg, Rochester, New York city and Sayre, Pennsylvania. The plant here was one of the oldest in the country and one of the most substantial in this line of trade. After selling to the National Company, Thomas Maher retired from active business. In the meantime, however, he was one of the founders of the Riverside Foundry Company and also of the Columbia Iron & Steel Com-

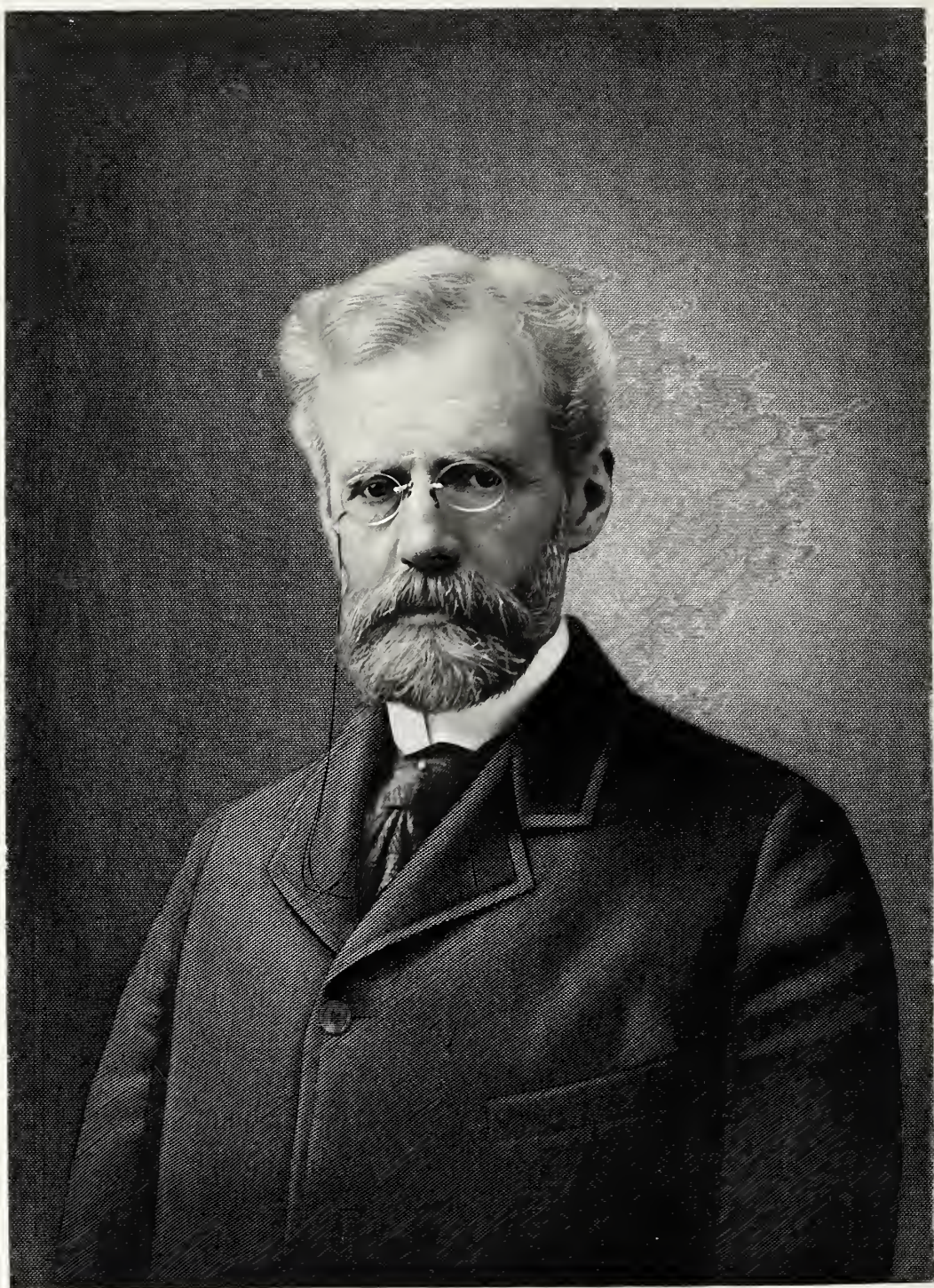
pany of Uniontown, Pennsylvania. He thus operated extensively along industrial lines, and his enterprise and business discernment were of such a character as to gain him notable prominence in this field of labor. His wife was brought to Cleveland during her early girlhood, her father being engaged in the rolling-mill business in this city during the pioneer epoch of industrial development here. In fact both the Maher and Watson families were among the early settlers. The death of Mrs. Maher occurred in 1876.

Born in Cleveland, Charles A. Maher spent his time between the ages of seven and twelve years in the parochial school and afterward attended Brooks Military Academy, which later became the University School. On putting aside his text-books he became connected with the Britton Iron & Steel Mills, which he represented as shipping clerk for a time, and when he left that company he was serving as assistant night superintendent of the mill. He then went abroad, where he remained for six months, and upon his return he entered the foundry of the Maher & Brayton Company, going right into the works that he might thoroughly master the business. He served in every department, acquainting himself with the trade, and after the firm became the Maher Wheel & Foundry Company he was made secretary and general manager, thus continuing until the business was merged into the National Company. At that time he was elected secretary and so continued from 1903 until 1905, when he was made vice president and given charge of the sales. The main office is in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and the business has now spread over the entire country. The company now has five plants, and its trade is constantly increasing. In 1908 Mr. Maher became identified with the selling agency of Otis Bonnell & Company, which firm went out of existence on May 1, 1908. Mr. Maher now devotes the major portion of his time to the interests of the National Car Wheel Company. Before he was chosen for his present position he was manager of the car-wheel department. Throughout his business life he has been very successful, and largely owing to his capable control his business has increased from forty to fifty per cent, the Cleveland plant ranking third.

In 1894 Mr. Maher was married to Miss Jeanette Sherman, of Rochester, New York, who is very active in the social circles of the city. Mr. Maher has also been a leading member of the Hermit Club and takes an active part in its productions. He is likewise a member of the Euclid Club, the Roadside Club and the Cleveland Athletic Club and is a non-resident member of the Lambs Club of New York. He is a man of force and of ready decision, which, however, follows thorough knowledge of the business with a clear under-

standing of the conditions that exist in trade circles. His enterprise has brought him into prominent connection with one of the most important industries not only of the city but of the country as well. His deductions concerning business affairs are logical, his methods practical and his labors resultant.





Saml. E. Williamson

Samuel Eladsit Williamson



AMUEL ELADSIT WILLIAMSON, who stood as a man among men, his splendid intellect and powers as an attorney being well balanced by his literary attainments, his love of all that is beautiful in art and nature and his splendid Christian character, came to be uniformly loved and admired not only in Cleveland, the city of his residence, but throughout the state and in all parts of the country where he was known. His life seemed to be a personification of the qualities which inspired trust, owing to the combination of his spiritual and intellectual gifts and the remarkable purity of his character. His freedom from ostentation or display was the very essence of simplicity but the honor and prominence which he did not demand for himself came to him as the freewill offering of those among whom he lived and labored.

A native of Cleveland, Judge Williamson was born April 19, 1844, and was a scion of that fine New England stock which has impressed itself on the entire state of Ohio. Those who knew his honored father and mother could not have been surprised at his successful and useful career, since the qualities that made him what he was he inherited from them. It has been said that some men, perhaps most, create their own opportunities while others seem born to them, but in either event opportunity to make a career is all that one's friends can give him; the rest must be done by himself. Therefore, while Judge Williamson had back of him an ancestry honored and distinguished, it was the simple weight of his own character and ability that carried him through important relations. His estimate of his father, Samuel Williamson, indicates not only the true character of his sire but also the filial devotion and respect entertained for him by Judge Williamson, who, in an introductory note to a memorial volume, said: "Samuel Williamson was so long a resident of Cleveland, he was known to so many people, so many public and private trusts had been committed to his faithful care, he had

given freely so much needed counsel and help, he was so universally regarded as a model of uprightness, and so many men and women looked up to him with loving reverence, that it has been thought worth while to preserve for others as well as for his own family some of the words that were written and spoken of him in the days following his death. It must not be forgotten, however, that language befitting a public occasion, or the newspaper, could not tell what he was in his own home and to those who lived in his love."

It was in association with and under the guidance of such a man that Judge Williamson spent his youthful days and, having attended the public schools until sixteen years of age, he then entered Western Reserve College, at which institution he studied until 1864, when he was graduated with honors. After the completion of his college course he read law under the direction of his father for about a year and a half and then matriculated in Harvard Law School. A year's study enabled him to complete the prescribed course, after which he was admitted to the bar in the same year—1866. With a mind naturally analytical, logical and inductive and early imbued with the ambition to become a successful lawyer, he entered upon active practice in connection with his father in February, 1867. The partnership between them was maintained until 1869, when the son became professionally associated with T. K. Bolton under the firm style of Williamson & Bolton. That partnership was terminated in 1874 and for six years thereafter Judge Williamson practiced as a partner of Judge J. E. Ingersoll, this relation being severed when Mr. Williamson was elected to the common pleas bench in 1880. He presided as judge over the court until September, 1882, when he resigned from the bench to become general counsel for the Nickel Plate Railroad. For years he held that position, during which time his ability as a lawyer became widely recognized in railroad circles. His comprehensive knowledge of corporation law and especially of that relating to railway interests led to his selection as the legal representative of the Vanderbilt system of railroads and he became associated therewith as general counsel. At the time of his demise, when the bar association of Cleveland met to take action concerning his death, Hon. John C. Hale said: "He came to the bar in 1867, thoroughly equipped by his intellectual endowment and his accurate knowledge of the law. His first work at the bar was that of a general practitioner in this city, where he soon attained a marked success. His professional work during the first years of his practice was such as to place him in the ranks of the good lawyers of the state. His unswerving integrity, his power of analysis, with the intuitive ability to judge the character of men, and the confidence he always

inspired in both court and jury, made him a formidable trial lawyer, and as a safe and wise counselor he had no superior. The details of his work cannot be here recited; it was efficient and effective. No client's cause was ever neglected by him or poorly represented. It was my pleasure on many occasions to listen to his arguments in cases involving important questions of law, and observe his methods and his power. After more than ten years at the bar he was selected as one of the judges of the court of common pleas of this county. No better man ever occupied the bench of that court. His knowledge of law, his logical and discriminating mind, his innate love of justice fitted him for, and he was in fact, an ideal judge. At the close of two years he left the bench to assume other and very important duties which were to be entrusted to him. Increasing demands upon his professional services followed. Although much of his time was employed in his duties as general counsel for one of the great railroads of the country, he still found time for the general practice and was often engaged in important litigation; and more than that, he took the time to advise, counsel and assist, without compensation, many who turned to him in their troubles for aid. Step by step he advanced in his professional work, until during the last four years of his life he held and, except when disabled by sickness, fully performed the duties of a position second in importance to none in the county in the line of his profession. His entire professional work was performed with credit to himself and profit to his clients. He was self-reliant, and to this much of his success is due. He had, with entirely good reason, confidence in his own judgment. He reached conclusions by methods which rarely led him astray, and when his judgment was once formed he had no hesitation in following it. This is characteristic of great men, a class to which he belonged."

Hon. Carlos M. Stone, judge of the common pleas court, added the further testimony: "His election to the common pleas bench of this county, in 1880, met with universal approval and satisfaction, for his eminent fitness and high integrity were recognized and appreciated by all. His career upon the bench was brief, for at the end of about two years of distinguished service rendered to the people of this judicial district, he resigned his position to accept the general counselship of one of the great railway lines of the country. While his judicial career was short, it was characterized by an intense desire to arrive at the truth and entirely satisfy the great ends of justice, united with firmness and courage under all emergencies to do the right as it was given him to perceive it.

"His mind, as it appeared to me, accomplished its labors with an ease that appeared like repose, and great burdens borne by him

seemed light. He was deliberate and calm in forming opinions. Patient and untiring in research, he weighed every consideration and aimed only at the truth. Like most strong natures, he was simple and direct. I have seen no judge whose intellectual processes were more utterly free from the influence of personal passions and sentiments."

"As a trial judge," said John G. White, "he was one of the best whom I have known. Business was closed up; questions were decided promptly; and although himself one of the best triers of fact whom I have ever known upon the bench, he did not usurp the province of the jury. He recognized that the unanimous opinion of twelve men, even though singly they might be far inferior in judgment to the court, was worthy of consideration, even from the highest. Though well equipped, though learned and acute, he recognized that counsel who had studied a case, though inferior in ability, might still have something to say which the most able judge might profit by. When he went off the bench to assume important professional duties, he still continued to grow in professional attainments and in general estimation. No one would say of him that he was a great advocate. He had not the tricks of elocution nor the graces of rhetoric, and yet in the trial of a case to a jury he carried unusual weight; the candor of his speech, the care and precision with which he never overstated his case, the weight of his character, carried force and conviction to the mind of every man upon the jury. In addressing courts, discussing questions of law, nobody who has spoken here today has spoken too highly of the clearness, of the knowledge, with which he made evident to the court his conclusions, the reasons why the court should coincide with him."

Judge Williamson's home life was largely the embodiment of that which was most ideal in such relations. He was twice married, having in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1878, wedded Miss Mary P. Marsh, a sister of the late Professor O. C. Marsh, a distinguished instructor in geology at Yale University. They became parents of two daughters, Mary Peabody and Ethel Marsh. The mother died in 1881 and in 1884 Judge Williamson married Miss Harriet W. Brown, of East Windsor, Connecticut. They had one son, Samuel Bartlett Williamson. During his youthful days the Williamson home was located on the present site of the Williamson building on the public square and throughout his entire life Judge Williamson continued a resident of Cleveland, his last days being spent at the family home on the lake front in Glenville, where a commodious and tasteful residence stands in the midst of a wide lawn adorned with stately trees, beautiful winding walks and numerous beds of

flowers. Judge William B. Sanders said of him: "To no man was home more dear, and in the delights of home and family found he the greatest joy. He was a lover of nature and never happier than when amid the rocks and crags of Alpine scenery, expressive of that which is grand and strong, or amid the softness and quiet of mellow landscape, expressive of that which is gentle and lovable in nature's household.

"He was possessed of nice literary taste, and found pleasure and recreation in the delightful atmosphere of his well selected library. In him the art of the musician, the painter and the sculptor found intelligent response, and at home and abroad he had cultivated acquaintance with all which is best in art."

The cause of education at all times commanded the active, helpful support of Judge Williamson. A graduate of Adelbert College, he never suffered the tie that bound him to his alma mater to be loosened but soon after his graduation was elected a member of its board of trustees and so continued until his death, evincing to the very last a keen interest in its welfare. At the time of the discussion of the question of the removal of the school from Hudson to Cleveland that it might enter into a larger life, he strongly advocated the removal and gave time, energy and wise counsel toward securing its success. He also advocated sanely and cogently the wisdom of separating the two sexes and establishing a college for women as a part of the university, allowing each college to work out its future in its own unhampered way. The growth of each college since that time testifies to the soundness of his reasoning. In each and every educational or administrative problem that was met with, his colleagues on the board of trustees seemed instinctively and naturally to turn to Judge Williamson for advice and his clearness of vision and wise judgment never failed to point out the way in which his associates were glad to follow him. He became one of the prime movers in the organization of the University School in 1890 and from that time until his demise acted as president of the board of trustees. He watched with interest its gradual development and lent his generous assistance to raise it to the highest standard.

In the duties of citizenship Judge Williamson was at all times alert and active in the advocacy of that which he judged best in civic life. He was, moreover, a liberal-minded man of affairs—in touch with varied lines of industry and commercial activity. He acted on the directorate of the Merchants Bank of Ohio, as the successor of his father, who in turn had been preceded in the directorate by the grandfather of Judge Williamson at a time when the institution was known as the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie. He would

have stood in the foremost rank in any business calling as easily as he became primate among his associates at the bar. He was also a member of the board of trustees of the Society for Savings in Cleveland and he was likewise identified with various corporate interests. He became a director and vice president of several of the corporations connected with the New York Central's system of railroads and he was also a director of the Western Reserve Trust Company.

Judge Williamson long held membership in the Presbyterian church and in his faithful adherence thereto was found the real motive spring of his character and his conduct. He was the president of the First Presbyterian Society of Cleveland, and to the church of his chosen allegiance he was for years a pillar of strength for all which made for her success in good works. He took an active interest in the various movements which have their rise in the Christian religion and its teachings concerning humanity. He was one of the trustees and a liberal donor to the Lakeside Hospital, giving generously thereto of his time and money. His name is associated with the beautiful park and boulevard system of Cleveland as one of its most energetic projectors and friends. The place which he held in the community is perhaps not better illustrated than by his repeated selection as a testamentary executor or trustee. Estates, great and small, were for years, with striking frequency, left to his keeping. He was named in the Huntington will as one of the executors and trustees of the munificent sum which was left for charity and art in this city.

Judge Williamson was also truly appreciative of the social amenities of life. He found pleasant association in the Union Club, Country, Golf and Castalia Clubs of Cleveland, in the Metropolitan, the University and Transportation Clubs of New York and in St. Andrews Golf Club of Westchester county, New York. He was also a member of the American, Ohio State and the Cleveland Bar Associations and the Association of the Bar of New York. He was also a member of the Eastern Railroad Association and served on its executive committee and when he was called from this life the association placed upon its records a minute that was a fitting memorial to his business ability and his worth as a man.

There was in Judge Williamson not only great ability but a peculiar fineness of moral fiber, utter abhorrence of all sham and wrong doing, a Christian faith that deepened with the years and was the secret of all that he was and did; and a strength of affection that was the marvel while it was the most precious possession of the inner circle of his friends and more especially of his own family. His broadness of vision on all matters was often remarked upon by men

high in professional life. High above all intellectual capacities and legal attainments there towered in him a singular power of character. Able as he was and equal to every position of life in which he was placed, his character seemed as simple and transparent as a child's. With him everything was open, direct, unaffected. "We honor his memory," said one of his associates, "for his integrity, for his faithfulness, for the kindly gentleness of his great heart. There was no disguise, no guile in him. He gladdened all by the sunshine of his disposition; and the sweetness of his manner, the purity of his private life, the integrity of his public career are examples for us to praise and to emulate." Following his death Arthur G. Eddy, of Chicago, between whom and Judge Williamson there existed a warm friendship, wrote concerning him: "To be respected for one's attainments is much, to be loved for one's qualities is more, to be respected and loved by one's fellowmen is about the best this practical life can give and this was his in overflowing measure."





P. J. McHugh

P. A. McHugh

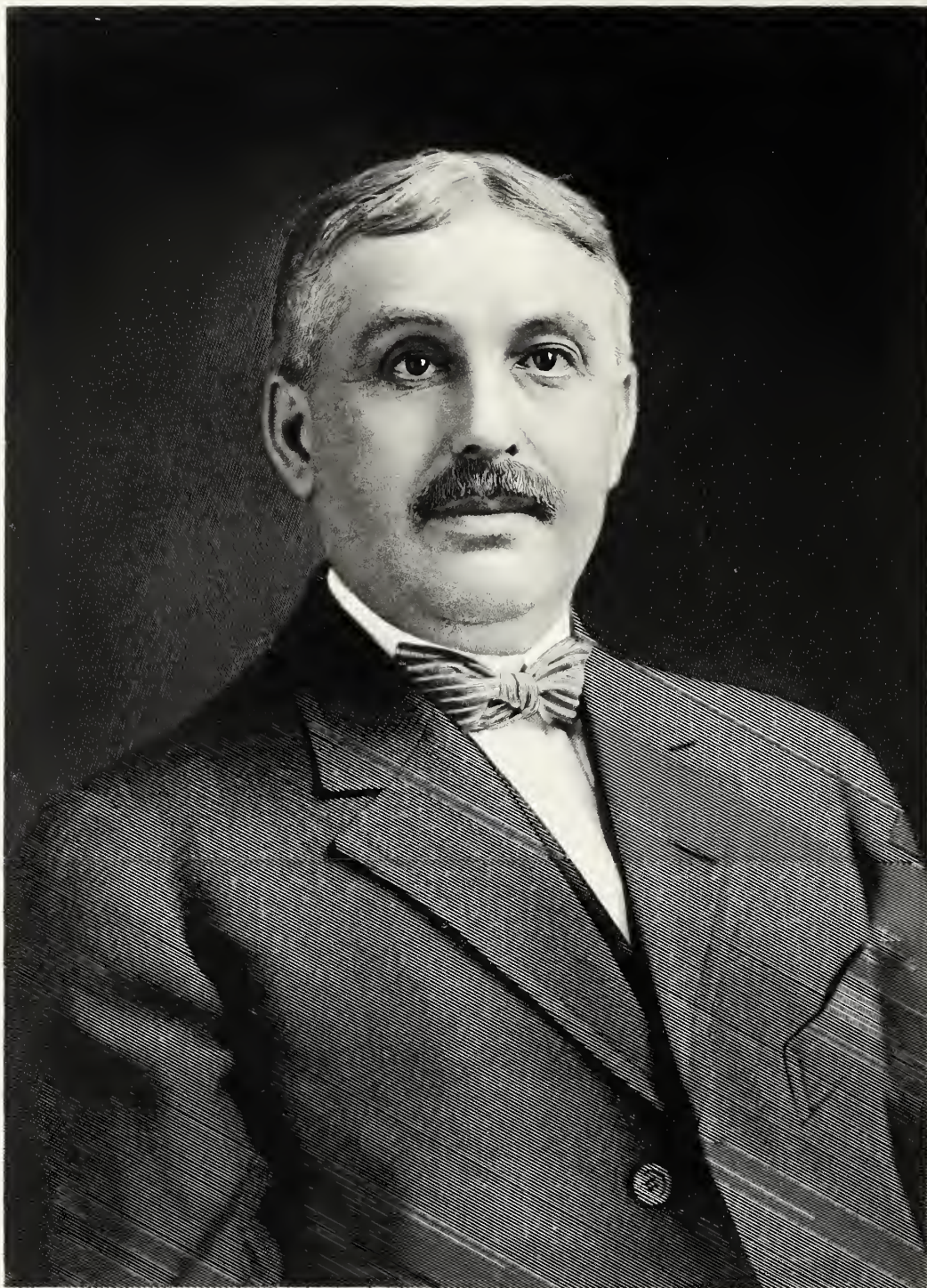


A. McHUGH, a self-made man in all that the term implies, the exigencies of the case demanding economy in his youthful days so that he gained real knowledge of values and the worth of opportunities, is now connected with the industrial interests of Cleveland as a manufacturer of chairs and seats. He was born at Summit Hill, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1864, his parents being John and Mary (Gildea) McHugh. His father came from Ireland at the age of seventeen years and opened up the first coal mine in Ohio. His mother's ancestors were among the first settlers of Pennsylvania who went to that state after the founding of the colony by William Penn.

At an early age P. A. McHugh accompanied his parents on their removal from Summit Hill to Rolla, Missouri, where he attended the public schools and after he had ceased to be a student he engaged in teaching near Rolla for two terms. In the meantime he worked on the farm with his father and early became familiar with the tasks incident to the development of the fields. He afterward entered the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, in which he pursued a three years' course. Returning to the north at the age of twenty-two years, he settled in Cleveland and went to work for Henry Slatmyre, with whom he continued for a year. He was afterward with Horace W. Power, who was state agent for the Travelers' Insurance Company, and remained in the insurance business for six years. He next secured a position as sleeping car conductor, acting in that capacity for a year, after which he removed to Buffalo where he engaged in the insurance business with the Railway Official Employees Company. Because of a railroad strike he returned to Cleveland and accepted the position of shipping clerk with the firm of Likely & Rocket, trunk manufacturers. At the end of a year he became buyer for the W. A. Banks Company and for Haas Brothers in the produce business. About this time he conceived the idea of engaging in the

seating business which he entered, making seats for tents and circuses. He afterward invented a portable grand stand which was later adopted by circuses. His first large contract was in furnishing seats for the Grand Army encampment in Cleveland, but owing to the death of President McKinley he lost considerable money. He is still engaged in business as a chair and seat manufacturer. This is the only industry of its kind in the world, Mr. McHugh originating and building it up himself. He contracts for seating large audiences all over the United States, manufactures the seats for all the circuses in the United States and is known all over the country as "McHugh, the Seat Man."

In 1891 Mr. McHugh was married to Miss Marie Jeavons, a daughter of W. A. and Sarah Newman Jeavons. Her father, now deceased, was a prominent manufacturer of Cleveland. Mr. McHugh is identified with several social organizations, including the Travelers' Club, the Tippecanoe Club and the Cleveland Athletic Club. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and his life is in harmony with the beneficent purposes of the order. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he was at one time probate clerk. He takes great delight in hunting and target shooting and is a member of the National Rifle Association. As the years have gone by he has met many difficulties and obstacles, but his perseverance has enabled him to push on in spite of these. In his early manhood he was for eight years without a home; in his youthful days he had the experience of farm life where rigid economy was practiced, but this gave him knowledge of the real value of a dollar; he also learned that the only success worth having is that which is earned, and his entire life has been characterized by laborious, persistent effort. Eventually, however, he solved the problems that confronted him and is now conducting a productive and profitable business in the manufacture of chairs and seats.



J. E. Giesse

Daniel Edward Giessen



ANIEL EDWARD GIESSEN has since 1897 been engaged in the hardware business on his own account in Cleveland and since 1905 has been located at No. 215 Prospect avenue. Since entering commercial circles he has been almost continuously connected with this line of trade and therein lies one factor of his success for he has not dissipated his energies over a wide field but has concentrated his efforts on the work of thoroughly acquainting himself with the trade and of studying the public taste so as to handle the most salable articles. He is now accorded a liberal patronage that is indicative both of his progressive methods and the reliability of the policy which he pursues.

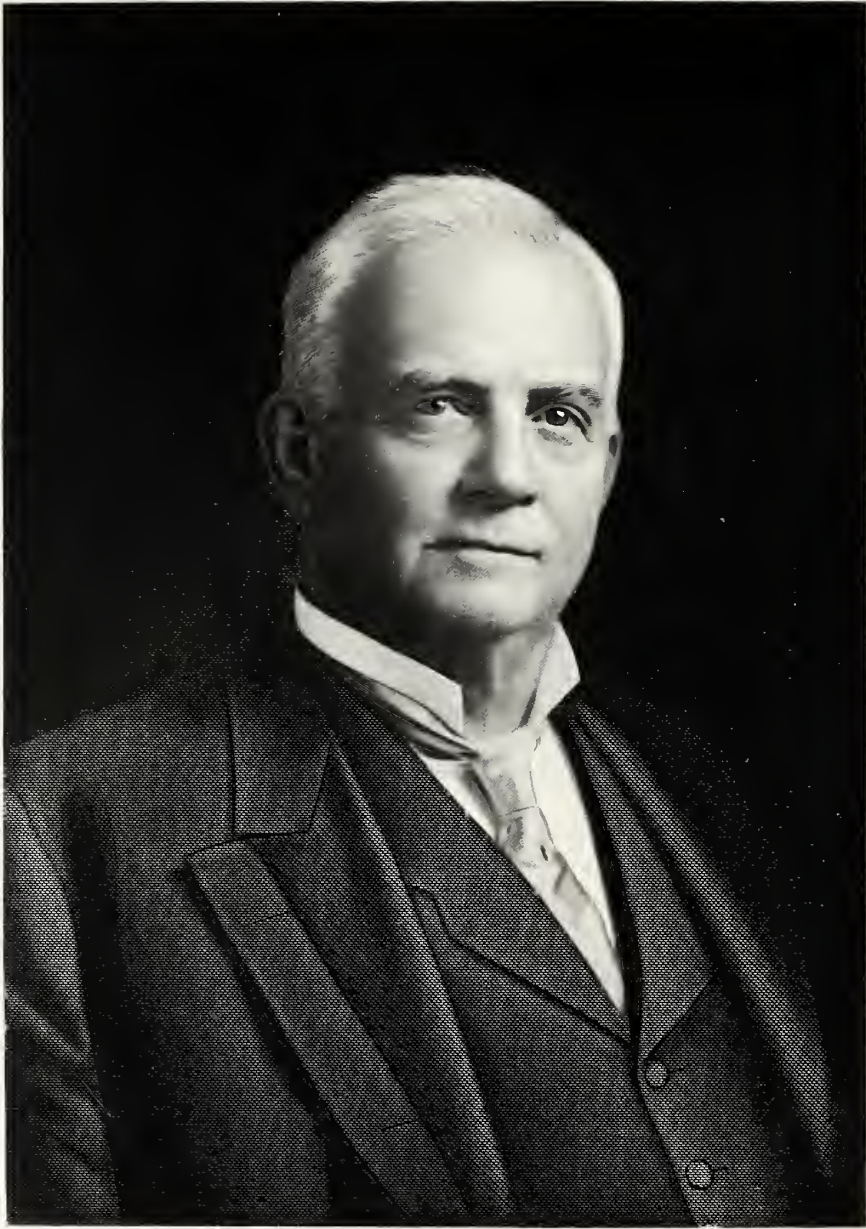
Mr. Giessen is a native son of the Forest city, born June 25, 1867. His parents, Frederick and Appolonia (Hoffman) Giessen, were both natives of Bavaria, Germany, but in early life sought the freedom, appreciation and opportunities of the growing western world. Becoming residents of Cleveland, they here reared their family, and Daniel E. Giessen attended the public schools until he had reached the sixth grade, when he put aside his text-books to provide for his own support. He was first employed in a humble capacity by H. A. Stevens & Sons, remaining with that firm for two years, after which he entered the employ of the Lockwood & Taylor Hardware Company as order boy. This was a wholesale hardware establishment, with which he was connected for two years. He was afterward employed in several retail hardware stores, spending much of the time, however, with the firm of H. W. Luetkemeyer & Sons, whom he represented as city salesman for several years. This brought him broad knowledge of the trade and the demands of the public and when industry and careful expenditure had secured for him capital sufficient to enable him to engage in business on his own account he started for himself in 1897 at Nos. 28 and 30 Broadway, dealing in cabinet hardware and upholstery supplies. On several occasions he has out-

grown the quarters in which he has been located and finally he incorporated the business and removed to his present location at No. 215 Prospect avenue in 1905. Here he carries a large and well selected line of goods and the neat and tasteful arrangement of his store, the excellence of the products which he handles and the reliability of the business methods of the house are the chief concomitants in his success, which is altogether desirable. The business is now conducted under the firm style of the D. E. Giessen Company with Daniel E. Giessen as the president and treasurer; and his brother Fred M. Giessen vice president and as secretary.

In 1894 Mr. Giessen was married to Miss May Chatterton, a daughter of Joseph Chatterton, an iron merchant of Cleveland. They now have two children, Helen May and Evelyn Dorothy.


Mr. Giessen votes with the republican party and is in thorough sympathy with its principles and policy. He belongs to Bigelow Lodge, No. 243, F. & A. M., and heartily endorses its basic purposes concerning mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness. He is likewise connected with the Knights of Pythias and belongs to the Commercial Travelers Association and the Chamber of Commerce. An alert and enterprising man, while he is prompted by laudable ambition to attain success, he never sacrifices the interests of others to his personal ends and has, therefore, made for himself a creditable name as one of Cleveland's merchants.





W. C. Sullivan

Coffinberry

 HIS family, of more than one hundred and thirteen years' standing in the state of Ohio, is allied by marriage with families that are and have been prominent in the colonial and state history of our country. And, too, members of the family have participated in the Revolutionary struggle, were doughty pioneers of the new country west of the Ohio river and subsequent generations have placed the name high in legal and business circles in northern Ohio. Reference is made to George L. Coffinberry, of Virginia, the patriot soldier and pioneer; his son, Andrew Coffinberry, lawyer and a prominent figure in the early history of northwestern Ohio; the latter's son, the late Judge James M. Coffinberry, of Cleveland, fearless and able jurist and public-spirited citizen, and the present Henry D. Coffinberry, successful business man and able financier of Cleveland, who worthily sustains the family name and prestige.

The family is of German extraction. The great-great-grandparents of Henry D. Coffinberry were early pioneer settlers of Berkeley county, Virginia, now West Virginia. George L. Coffinberry, their son, was born near Martinsburg, in that county, February 10, 1760, his father being a Baptist preacher. He served through the war of the Revolution under General Greene. He married Elizabeth Little, of French and German descent, and removed to Wheeling, Virginia, in 1794, and thence to Ross county, Ohio, in 1796, through an almost unbroken wilderness, cutting the underbrush and blazing his way as he came. From Ross county he removed to Lancaster, Ohio, where he published the Olive Branch, the first newspaper published in Fairfield county. From Lancaster he removed to the embryo village of Mansfield in the spring of 1809, where he built and kept the first hotel ever conducted in the village, but lived in one of the two blockhouses erected on the village site when menaced by hostile Indians in the war of 1812 and 1813. He died in Mansfield, August 13, 1851. Throughout his

long life of nearly ninety-two years he was esteemed as an honest, brave and exemplary man. His wife spoke the English, French and German languages correctly and was for her time and place a remarkably accomplished woman. She died in Mansfield in her ninetyeth year.

Andrew Coffinberry, grandfather of Henry D., was born at Martinsburg, Virginia, August 20, 1789, and died at Findlay, Ohio, May 11, 1856. He learned the printer's trade in the office of his father at Lancaster and commenced the publication of a newspaper at St. Clairsville, Ohio, but finding his patronage inadequate to the support of the business, he went to the city of Philadelphia, where he worked for a time with cases, types and an old Ramage press once used by Benjamin Franklin. Here he shipped as an ordinary seaman and served two years in the Federal navy, under Bainbridge and Hull, serving on the old frigate Constitution. Rejoining his parents, he read law in Mansfield in 1811 and 1812, being the first law student in that village. He was admitted to the bar as early as 1813, from which time he practiced his profession until a few years before his death. His practice in several of the counties of northwestern Ohio began with their organization, his riding, or circuit (always performed on horseback), extending from Mansfield north to Lake Erie, and west to the Michigan and Indiana state lines. A man of rare endowments and marked characteristics, he was widely known and greatly esteemed for his pure and upright life, while his quaint wit and genial manners gave him ready access to the hearts of all classes. He was called the Good Count Coffinberry by the younger members of the profession in grateful recognition of services rendered and courtesies shown them when they most needed direction and encouragement from such veterans of the bar. His sobriquet of count was first playfully given him by his professional associates from some real or supposed resemblance to the illustrious German jurist and publicist, Count or Baron Puffendorf, the title was recognized as being so appropriate to the man that it stuck to him for life, and thousands of those who knew him long and well never learned it was not his real name. He married October 26, 1813, at Bellville, Mary McClure. She was a daughter of James McClure, the first proprietor and settler of the site of the pretty town of Bellville, Ohio. He was of Scotch and his wife of Irish descent. They were natives of Kentucky but came to the site of Bellville in 1809 or 1810. He was one of the first board of county commissioners elected in Richland county. Andrew Coffinberry was an early and deeply interested student of geology and accumulated a valuable cabinet of geological and archaeological specimens. Geo-

logy being then very generally denounced as the science of the infidel from the pulpit and religious press, his views of the age of one planet, and the derivation of our race through a long line of animal progenitors by a process of natural development as opposed to a miraculous creation, militated somewhat against his social, political and professional success. In 1840, he wrote and published the *Forest Rangers*, a metrical tale of seven cantos, descriptive of the march of General Wayne's army and its victory over the Indians, led by Chief Turkey Foot and Simon Girty, at the battle of the Fallen Timbers, on the Miami of the lakes in 1794.

Judge James M. Coffinberry, father of Henry D., was born May 16, 1818, at Mansfield, Ohio, and received only such an education as was obtainable in the district school of a pioneer village. He studied law with his father, then residing at Perrysburg, and was admitted to the bar in 1841, opening an office in partnership with his father the same year at Maumee. His superior ability and personal integrity were soon recognized and secured his election as prosecuting attorney for Lucas county, which position he filled with distinguished ability for several years. In 1845 he moved to Hancock county and for about ten years practiced his profession successfully, at the same time editing and publishing the *Findlay Herald*. In 1855 he removed to Cleveland and entered at once into a large and lucrative practice, devoting himself exclusively to his profession, maintaining and confirming the reputation that had preceded him and taking a high rank at a bar embracing among its members some of the most eminent lawyers of the state. In 1861 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas and held that office for a full term of **five years**, winning for himself in this new field the increased esteem of the public and respect and honor of the bar. His charges to the jury were models for clearness, directness and logical compactness. It is complimentary to his judicial learning and professional ability that no legal opinion pronounced by him was ever reversed on review by a higher court. He delivered many able opinions, both verbal and written, that received the most favorable consideration of the profession. He was remarkable for seizing upon the strong points of a case and also for an original manner of presenting his arguments and opinions, his apparently intuitive perception of legal truth giving to his utterances a freshness and vigor that commanded the admiration of all. While he had a fine appreciation of the learning of the profession and was never unmindful of its nicest distinctions, he made them subservient to the broad and liberal views of the case, looking beyond the mere technicalities of the law, thus evincing a broad, liberal and well developed judicial

mind. After retiring from the bench he returned to the practice of his profession, but was soon compelled to retire from active work by ill health. He devoted many of his leisure hours to scientific reading and investigation, in which he took great interest. Actively engaged in business enterprises, he was a thorough business man. He was a member of the city council for two years and was president of same. Formerly a whig, in the Fremont and Buchanan canvass he allied himself with the democrats and ever afterward was a strong supporter of the party. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he was chairman of the democratic central committee of Cuyahoga county but a strong supporter of the Union cause, laboring to help the recruiting service, and to a great extent was influential by his example and forcible public speeches in rallying the democratic body in northern Ohio to the support of the war, to vindicate the authority of the constitution and law. He was principal secretary of the great Union convention of Ohio, presided over by ex-United States Senator Thomas Ewing, which nominated David Tod for governor on a platform embodying the Crittenden compromise resolutions, which for a time abolished party distinctions in Ohio, harmonized all discordant elements and thoroughly aroused and stimulated the patriotic sentiments of the people. He remained a conservative Union man during the war but in private conversation disapproved of some of the more radical war measures as being unconstitutional and of dangerous precedent. For several years he was the standing candidate of his party for representative in congress and common pleas judge, but was in no sense a politician. He was one of the originators of the Superior street viaduct and one who most earnestly advocated that it should be a free bridge. On the evening of April 8, 1875, while returning with his wife from Mount Vernon, where they had been to attend the marriage of their son, after they had reached the city and were being driven across the railroad track near the Union depot, their carriage was struck by freight cars. They were both severely injured, he suffering the loss of a foot. His wife, though terribly bruised and mangled, was restored to comparative health. Judge Coffinberry survived the accident for a number of years and died November 29, 1891. His residence was at what is now 3105 Franklin avenue, at that time one of the choice residential sections of the city. The homestead was occupied by the family of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, until 1909. In January, 1841, he married Anna Marie Gleason, born April 8, 1820, in Sutton, Vermont, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Gleason. Thomas Gleason, her father, was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, October 20, 1788, and mar-

ried Elizabeth Fitch, daughter of James Hillhouse and Polly (Barney) Fitch, who were married at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, October 16, 1817.

James Hillhouse Fitch was lost at sea on a voyage to the West Indies on one of his father's trading vessels. The Barneys, too, were shipowners and a sea-going family of New Haven. Jonathan Fitch, great-grandfather of Mrs. J. M. Coffinberry, was sheriff of New Haven county, Connecticut, in 1753, as appears by his autograph in a volume of the Acts and Laws of His Majesty's English Colony of New England in America, published in 1750 and in possession of the family.

Mrs. Coffinberry survived her husband until August 22, 1897, when she passed away. She was a woman of unusual intellect and force of character, displaying rare judgment and ingenuity in many matters outside of the ordinary lines with which women are familiar. Her experience in the railroad accident above mentioned impressed her with the necessity of some safeguard against a repetition of similar accidents and, with characteristic foresight, demanded of the railroad company, as part of the terms of settlement for the personal damages, that the company must erect safety gates, such as she had seen in use elsewhere, and which at that time were not used in Cleveland. This was done and thus were the first safety gates erected in Cleveland. Several children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Coffinberry but only two reached adult age, Henry D. and Mary E. The latter is the wife of Stephen E. Brooks, a prominent business man of Cleveland, president of the Brooks Company. They have two sons. James Coffinberry, an attorney, member of the firm of Westenhaver, Boyd, Rudolph & Brooks, married Frances, a daughter of Jacob B. Perkins, and has one son, James Coffinberry Brooks, Jr. Charles S. Brooks is connected with the Brooks Company. He married Minerva, a daughter of Hon. Virgil P. Kline.

Henry Darling Coffinberry was born in Maumee, Ohio, October 14, 1841, and was fourteen years old when his parents removed to Cleveland. He received his early education in the public schools and for two years was a student at the high school. He was in the employ of Benton Brothers as bill clerk when the Civil war broke out. His parents were deeply solicitous to afford their only son a thoroughly good education as the best possible equipment for a successful and useful life, but, being in his eighteenth year, in good health, with no one dependent upon him, he felt it to be disgraceful to remain at home seeking his personal good when the union of the states hung trembling in the balance. He had a strong love for the water and, securing the reluctant consent of his parents to enter

the navy, he shipped as an ordinary seaman at Erie, Pennsylvania, was sent to the receiving ship Clara Dolson at Cairo, where he was promoted, on the recommendation of Commanders Pennock and Phelps, to master's mate and reported, on the first call for active duty to Lieutenant Commander Richard Mead on the ironclad gunboat, Louisville, one of the six original ironclad steamers, upon which he served until the close of the war. The first engagement in which he participated was that of Haines Bluff, where the fleet, under the immediate command of Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, was obliged to retire after a stubborn fight and the loss of Commander Gwinn and several seamen. His next engagement was that of the capture of Fort Hindman, or Arkansas Post, after a hard battle of nine hours at short range. Immediately after this sanguinary engagement he was promoted on recommendation of Admiral Porter to the rank of acting ensign. He shared the fortunes of his ship in running the batteries of Vicksburg, the two engagements at Grand Gulf on the Mississippi, and those of the second Yazoo Pass and Red river expeditions. Soon after the return of the fleet from the latter of these, he was examined and promoted to the rank of acting master and executive officer on the Louisville and finally commanding officer of that ship. At the close of the war he put the Louisville out of commission and took command of the United States steamer Fairy, which position he held until ordered home on a three months' leave of absence. After returning home in the summer of 1866 and engaging in civil pursuits, he was agreeably surprised by the receipt of a letter from his veteran commander, Admiral Porter, tendering his support and influence in case he wished to remain in the navy as a permanent calling. Preferring civil life in time of peace, he was honorably discharged with the thanks of the department. Having reached his majority before the close of the war, he did not return to school but engaged as a partner with Messrs. Leavit and Crane in founding the first carriage and wagon axle manufactory in Cleveland. The business requiring more capital than he could command he sold his interest in it and purchased a fourth interest in a small machine shop doing business under the firm name of Robert Wallace & Company, Robert Wallace, John F. Pankhurst and Arthur Sawtel constituting the firm. Mr. Sawtel soon after sold his interest to the partners, who prosecuted the business for several years with such a measure of success as to embolden them, in 1869, to purchase the interest of William Bowler, Robert Cartwright and Robert Sanderson in the Globe Iron Works, John B. Cowles, the remaining partner, retaining his interest and joining the new firm, which retained the name of the Globe Iron Works,

Mr. Coffinberry being the financial manager of the firm, as he had been that of Robert Wallace & Company. Finding the business a great success, they soon after purchased a half interest in the Cleveland Dry Dock Company, George Presly, owner of a half interest, remaining the general manager and Mr. Coffinberry taking financial charge of the business. This company at once commenced to build wooden vessels and soon made for itself a reputation for probity and good workmanship which secured a large and profitable business. Soon after engaging in wooden shipbuilding Mr. Coffinberry became deeply impressed with the great superiority of steel and iron ships over wooden for fresh water navigation, and after thorough investigation and reading up the best authorities on the subject, he secured the cooperation of his partners and founded the plant which was soon afterward incorporated as the Globe Shipbuilding Company, of which Mr. Coffinberry was elected president and financial manager, John F. Pankhurst, vice president and designing engineer, Robert Wallace, secretary and John B. Cowles, treasurer. Differing in judgment as to the manner of conducting business, Messrs. Coffinberry, Wallace and Cowles sought to purchase the interest of Mr. Pankhurst, failing in which they sold their interests in the Globe Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company to M. A. Hanna and others, Mr. Cowles retiring from active business. In the summer of 1886 Messrs. Coffinberry and Wallace, with the cooperation of a few enterprising capitalists, purchased the plant of the old Cuyahoga Furnace Company, adding largely to the realty and more than quadrupling its capacity for general machine and foundry work, and adding a boiler shop and an iron shipbuilding yard capable of constructing four of the largest class of iron ships per annum. This company was organized and incorporated as the Cleveland Shipbuilding Company, Mr. Coffinberry becoming president and financial manager. The corporation had a paid up capital of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars and proved a timely and eminently successful enterprise. This company was largely instrumental in the building of the Ship Owners Dry Dock Company, with gigantic dry docks capable of receiving the largest hulks then afloat. Mr. Coffinberry continued in the official capacity of president and financial manager of the companies mentioned until he resigned his office to devote his entire attention to the management of his private interests. A few years later the companies became a part of the merger now known as the American Shipbuilding Company. He has lived to witness the growth from the small beginnings, with which he has been so conspicuously associated, into the mammoth enterprises which have contributed so largely toward revolutionizing the carrying

trade upon the Great Lakes and made the city of Cleveland the Clyde of fresh water shipbuilding on this continent. He was a patriotic seaman, a gallant naval officer, faithful to every trust and adequate to every duty. He is an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, a modest, unpretending gentleman, eminently worthy of the large measure of public respect and confidence so freely awarded him.

Mr. Coffinberry was a member of the first board of fire commissioners of Cleveland. He is president of the Minch Transportation Company, president of the Nicholas Transit Company, director of the First National Bank, Peoples Savings Bank Company, Land Title Abstract Company, Brown Hoisting Machinery Company and the Elwell-Parker Electric Company. Socially he is a member of the Union, Clifton, Country and Rowfant Clubs. He is eligible for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, is a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic. Shortly after his retirement from active business he was appointed treasurer of the city of Cleveland to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Kurtz. He was later elected to fill the unexpired term of one year, was then reelected for two years and declined to serve longer.

On April 17, 1875, Mr. Coffinberry was married to Harriet Duane Morgan, a daughter of the late General George W. and Sarah H. (Hall) Morgan, and great-great-granddaughter of Evan Morgan, who emigrated to the United States from Wales and established himself at Prospect a country seat near Princeton, New Jersey. Prior to the war of the Revolution his son George became a member of the firm of Baynton, Wharton & Morgan, one of the largest commercial houses of Philadelphia. In 1764 he married Mary Baynton, a daughter of the senior member of the firm. Her mother's name was Chevalier and her parents were both of French extraction. In April, 1776, a few months prior to the Declaration of Independence, the continental congress appointed George Morgan Indian agent, with instructions to negotiate certain treaties with the Indians. In this capacity he rendered great service to the state and negotiated several important treaties. His success with the Indians arose from the fact that he never deceived them. The Delawares conferred on him the sobriquet of Tamemund—the Truth Teller—after the great Delaware chief who had borne that title. During the war of the Revolution George Morgan acquired the rank of colonel and became deputy commissary general. Some years after the recognition of American independence Colonel George Morgan purchased a farm, long known as Morganza, near Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. It was from him that President Jefferson re-

ceived his first intelligence of Burr's conspiracy. It was at the trial of Burr, at Richmond, whither Colonel George Morgan and his sons, John and Thomas, had gone as witnesses, that Thomas Morgan, the grandfather of Mrs. Coffinberry, met Katharine Corcoran Duane, who later became his bride. She was a daughter of Colonel William Duane, editor of the *Aurora*, the recognized organ of Thomas Jefferson. General George W. Morgan was one of Ohio's brave and noted men, a colonel in the Mexican war until the battle of Cherubusco, where he was severely wounded. For brave and meritorious conduct he was made brevet brigadier general in the regular army of the United States when but twenty-seven years old. Later he was consul at Marseilles, France, and minister to Portugal. During the Civil war he rendered most valuable and brave service upon the field of battle until he resigned because of failing health in June, 1863. For a half century he practiced law at Mount Vernon, Ohio, and was three times nominated by acclamation and three times elected to congress. In the forty-second congress he received the democratic vote for speaker of the house. In 1864 he was nominated by acclamation as the democratic candidate for governor of Ohio.

Three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Coffinberry, one dying in infancy, the others being Nadine Morgan and Maria Duane. The former married John E. Morley, a well known attorney of Cleveland, of the firm of Cline, Tolles & Morley, and a son of George W. Morley, of Saginaw, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Morley have two children, John Coffinberry and Nadine May. John Coffinberry Morley will inherit two Loyal Legion buttons and is also eligible to the Aztec Society, the latter eligibility coming through his great-grandfather, General George W. Morgan.





E. C. Henn

Edwin C. Henn



EDWIN C. HENN is the vice president and general superintendent of the National Acme Manufacturing Company, and also the inventor of the multiple spindle automatic screw machines which this company builds. He became connected therewith in 1902 and in the intervening years the goods of this company have established a world standard. The growth of the business, too, has made it one of the most important productive industries of Cleveland, and Mr. Henn is known as one of the leading business men of his adopted city.

His birth occurred in New Britain, Connecticut, June 5, 1863. His father, a native of Germany, was born April 1, 1825, and came to America about 1845. He was for many years identified with manufacturing interests in connection with the well known firms of Russell, Irwin & Company and Landers, Frary & Clark, but is now living retired. He married Barbara Wilhelmy, who was also of German birth. Her natal year was 1831 and in 1899 she was called to her final rest. Mr. and Mrs. Henn were married in this country and their children were Edwin C.; Frank, now deceased; Albert W., secretary and treasurer of the National Acme Manufacturing Company; and Julia, the wife of Charles Snow, of Hartford, Connecticut.

In the public schools of New Britain, Connecticut, Edwin C. Henn pursued his education through consecutive grades and became a high school pupil. He was associated with his father in business until eighteen years of age, when he went to Lorain, Ohio, and entered the employ of Joel Hayden Brothers Company. Subsequently he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was connected with Post & Company, manufacturers of telephone supplies, for a few months. He returned to Hartford, Connecticut, to take a position as contractor with Pratt & Cady, manufacturers of waterworks supplies, with whom he remained for twelve years, filling various posi-

tions of trust during that period. In 1895 he engaged in business on his own account as a manufacturer of bicycle parts and in 1902 he came to Cleveland and shortly thereafter, in connection with his brother, A. W. Henn and W. D. B. Alexander, he organized the National Acme Manufacturing Company, for the manufacture of automatic machinery and producing by automatic machinery parts for practically everything from a watch to a locomotive. They have made the Acme automatic machines the standard of the world. The business was begun in a little room in an attic and has grown to be one of Cleveland's giant industries, having the largest individual plant of its kind in the United States, covering over six acres of floor space, while employment is furnished to one thousand expert workmen. They use ten million and seventy-eight thousand pounds of iron, steel and brass annually in the product department alone and turn out over one hundred million finished parts. They maintain large warehouses and salesrooms in New York, Chicago, Cleveland and Boston and distribute their product throughout Europe, South America, Asia and Africa, as well as America. The business has enjoyed notable growth and is still developing at a remarkable rate, due in large part to the tireless energy and mechanical skill of Mr. Henn, who is its vice president and general superintendent. He has given to the world what it needs and the manufactured product is of such excellence and the prices so reasonable that a continuance of the trade is assured.

On the 1st of July, 1884, Mr. Henn was united in marriage to Miss Dora Krout, a daughter of J. M. Krout, of Louisville, Kentucky. They have eight children: Albert E. was educated at Hartford, Connecticut, and in the Glenville high school; Oliver L., who pursued his education in the same schools; Ralph F., who attended the Glenville high school and the Case School of Applied Science; Viola; Julia; Reginald F.; Carl; and Richard. They reside on the Berkshire road in Euclid Heights, having one of the palatial residences of that section of the city. Mr. Henn is enthusiastic on the subject of motoring, and golf; fishing and shooting are his pastimes; and travel also furnishes him recreation and interest. Socially he is connected with the Colonial and Euclid Clubs and fraternally with the Masonic and Odd Fellows Societies. He belongs also to the Glenville Christian church and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, cooperating in its various plans and movements for the business development, the substantial improvement and the adornment of the city. He stands as a splendid type of the alert, enterprising business man, his being a notable example of rapidly acquired success on the part of one who has understood conditions of trade and

met the needs and demands of the time. Within a notably short period his business has reached mammoth proportions and the name of the company whose interests he largely controls is now known in every section of the world.





Roy F. York.

Roy Follette York



ROY FOLLETTE YORK, equipped for life's practical and responsible duties by liberal educational advantages, which included a course in law, has made wise use of his time and opportunities and is now enjoying a substantial income as the vice president of the Stearns Automobile Company, of Cleveland, his native city. He was born February 4, 1871, of the marriage of B. H. and Julia (Harkness) York, the latter a daughter of Dr. L. G. and Julia (Follette) Harkness, of Bellevue, Ohio. B. H. York, who was born in 1833 and died in 1884, was a grain merchant, conducting business as a member of the firm of Gardner, Clark & York.

In the public schools Roy F. York acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study in Bridgeman's Academy and Brooks School, private institutions of this city. He afterward attended the Columbia Law School of New York city and the knowledge there gained has been a valuable element in his later business career. Leaving college, he turned his attention to the brokerage business in connection with his brother, under the name of R. H. York & Company, being thus associated until 1903, when he became connected with the Stearns Automobile Company as sales manager. After two years he was elected vice president of the company and has taken conspicuous part in placing it in the front rank among the automobile builders of America. Its output is now extensive and its manufactured product is standard in all that goes to make up good workmanship, durability, style and finish. The name of the house, too, has become a synonym for reliable business dealing for it is the policy and purpose of the members of the firm to hold to the highest commercial ethics.

Mr. York belongs to the Cleveland Automobile Club and the Automobile Club of America and further indication of his social nature is found in his identification with the Union, Tavern, Country, Roadside and Mayfield Country Clubs. He is fond of golf,

motoring and driving and indulges his love of these in leisure hours. He has traveled extensively both at home and abroad. His belief in republican principles is manifest in his support of the party at the polls when state and national candidates are on the ticket but at local elections, where no party issue is involved he votes independently. He resides at No. 2708 Euclid avenue and stands very high among Cleveland's younger generation of business men, being popular in business and social circles.





Frederick A. Henry

Judge Frederick Augustus Henry



JUDGE FREDERICK AUGUSTUS HENRY, circuit judge of the eighth judicial circuit, which comprises Cuyahoga, Lorain, Medina and Summit counties, was born in Bainbridge, Geauga county, Ohio, June 16, 1867. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to William Henry, of Stow, Massachusetts. Later he resided in Lunenburg, Massachusetts. He was no doubt one of the Scotch-Irish immigrants to Massachusetts in 1718. The family had been represented in Ireland for about a century, members thereof removing from Scotland to the Emerald isle in 1620. He was a farmer by occupation and on crossing the Atlantic took up his abode at Stow, Massachusetts.

His son, Robert Henry, was born in Ireland and died in Shirley, Massachusetts, in 1759, leaving a widow and seven children, some of whom subsequently removed to Lebanon, New London county, Connecticut. Their mother, Eleanor Henry, was still residing with her eldest son John at the time of her death in Enfield, Hartford county, Connecticut, November 23, 1807, when she was eighty-four years of age.

John Henry, son of Robert and Eleanor Henry, was born in Stow, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, January 8, 1742-3. From that place the family removed to the neighboring town of Groton. On the petition of Robert Henry and others the southwest corner of Groton was organized January 5, 1753, as the town of Shirley and a hill there, through which the Fitchburg Railroad makes a deep cut, is still called Mount Henry. John Henry wedded Mary Gager, daughter of the Rev. William and Mary (Allen) Gager. Her father was a graduate of Yale College, pastor of the second church at Lebanon and a great-grandson of William Gager, a surgeon who came to America with Governor Winthrop in 1630. John Henry had a brief record of service from the town of Lebanon in the Revolutionary war. He resided successively in Lebanon, Leba-

non Crank, Bolton and Enfield, Connecticut, and finally died in Enfield, January 9, 1819, aged seventy-six years. He was a mason by trade and is said to have built many a stack of chimneys in the factory and mill towns of the Connecticut valley. Mary, his wife, died in Enfield, May 31, 1812, aged sixty-seven years. Their children were: Simon; Gager; William; Samuel; Lois, who became the wife of Daniel Pease; Eleanor, the wife of Augustus Prior; Mary, the wife of Elijah Holkins; Cynthia, the wife of Simon Bush; and Sarah, or Sally, the wife of Abel Merrill. Samuel Henry at one time bought land in Bainbridge but never lived there. Some of the Bush family, however, afterward removed to Bainbridge.

Simon Henry, son of John and Mary Henry, was born in Lebanon Crank, now Columbia, Toland county, Connecticut, November 27, 1766, being the eldest of the nine children. In 1792 at Enfield, Connecticut, he married Rhoda Parsons, a daughter of John Parsons, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, who was the great-great-grandson of Benjamin Parsons, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and a representative of a family of high repute. Soon after the birth of their eldest son, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Henry removed to Middlefield, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, where their second son was born, and then a year or two later they crossed the county line into Berkshire county, where eight more children were added to the family. The western part of Massachusetts was then, as now, a region of wild and beautiful woods and mountain scenery but of thin and unfruitful soil. Here, however, they remained for about twenty-five years, cultivating land which they had purchased. Among the substantial citizens of Washington none was more respected and honored than Simon Henry, for the town records show that he was repeatedly chosen moderator of their annual town meeting and chairman of the board of selectmen, besides discharging many other public functions down to the very date of his removal to Ohio. In 1812-13 he represented the town in the general court at Boston, and about the same time one or more of his sons served their country in the second war with Great Britain, the number including John Henry, the grandfather of our subject.

Notwithstanding this apparent prosperity among the Berkshire hills, New Connecticut, as the Western Reserve was then called, offered many attractions, especially to a farmer with a large family of sons. Fully one quarter of the people of Washington emigrated to the west between 1815 and 1820, and Simon Henry, anxious to give each of his sons a farm, sold his land in Massachusetts and bought a large tract in Bainbridge, Ohio, from Simon Perkins, of

Warren. To Ohio, therefore, with wife and eight children, two older ones, Orrin and John, having gone ahead the year before, he removed in 1817. The diary of his journey, still preserved by N. C. Henry, is terse and almost void of incident but there is pathetic interest in the brief chronicle which begins: "We started from home September 18, on Thursday in the afternoon," and on November 1, after forty-five days of weary travel, the last entry is "Saturday night, home." Truly home is where the heart is.

The children of Simon and Rhoda Henry were as follows: Orrin, the eldest, born at Enfield, Connecticut, October 17, 1792, was married March 16, 1827, to Dencey Thompson, had a large family and removed to Illinois. William, born in Middlefield, Massachusetts, November 3, 1794, married Rachel McConoughey and had seven children. John was the grandfather of Judge Henry. Rhoda, born in Washington, June 30, 1798, became the wife of Robert Root and had five children. Anne Osborn, born March 26, 1800, married Jasper Lacey and had ten children. Mary, born January 9, 1802, became the wife of Elijah French. Simon Nelson was born in Washington, Massachusetts, July 27, 1803. Calvin Parsons, born March 24, 1807, was married September 4, 1832, to Lorette Jackson and had four children. Milo, born March 9, 1810, was married February 24, 1833, to Chloe Ann B. Osborn and had two children. Newton, born March 27, 1813, served in the Seminole war, was afterward mate of a whaling vessel and died at sea. The death of Simon Henry, the father of this family, occurred June 26, 1854, in Bainbridge, Ohio, at the age of eighty-seven years. He was for many years a justice of the peace of that place and a prominent and influential citizen there. His wife, who was born in Enfield, Connecticut, March 13, 1774, died in Bainbridge, June 15, 1847, at the age of seventy-three years. Both were laid to rest in the old southeast burying ground in Bainbridge.

John Henry, the grandfather of Judge Henry, was born in Washington, Massachusetts, September 29, 1796. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812 and soon afterward came to Ohio, arriving in this state before his parents and others of the family. He was a farmer and surveyor and was prominent in the public affairs of the community. He served as postmaster and also as justice of the peace at Bainbridge and was a very prominent and honored citizen of the locality. He wedded Polly Jaqua, and unto them were born nine children. His death occurred January 10, 1869, when he had reached the age of seventy-two years.

Captain Charles Eugene Henry, the second of the nine children of John and Polly (Jaqua) Henry, was born in Bainbridge, Geauga

county, Ohio, November 29, 1835, on the farm where he spent his entire life save for brief intervals. His parents were both teachers and were lovers of books and the father not only filled various public offices but was also a Methodist class-leader. The log house in which Captain Henry spent his youthful days was far from being one of ignorance or squalor, and its atmosphere was one of intellectual culture and refinement. He pursued his studies in the old red schoolhouse, where he mastered the various branches of learning therein taught. In his youthful days he worked for neighboring farmers and before he was twenty-one had joined his brother-in-law, Henry Brewster, in the establishment and conduct of a saw-mill and cheese box factory in that part of the neighboring town of Auburn locally known as Bridge Creek. In the meantime he taught several terms of district school, interspersed with periods of study at the old Eclectic Institute in Hiram. There he came into intimate fellowship with that immortal coterie of kindred Hiram spirits, which included among others, those familiarly known as Harry Rhodes, Augustus Williams, Burke Hinsdale, Henry White, Charley Dudley, Hiram Chamberlain and, last and chiefest, him in whose inspiring leadership they all exulted, James A. Garfield. Young Henry had met him years before at the Boynton's in Orange, just returned from the canal, and again when, on Garfield's first trip to Hiram to enter school there, he stayed over night in the Henry household that he might the next morning go to see and hear the piano for which that neighborhood was then distinguished. At Hiram when the war broke out, Henry, man-grown and with the home ties readjusted to his independence, was free to follow the bent of his hero worship and the spirit of patriotic sacrifice rife in the Eclectic, and therefore at Garfield's invitation and his country's call he enlisted September 20, 1861, as a private of Company A, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a Hiram company of young men nearly all of whom were by education fitted to command but who were all content to follow when Garfield led. He was promoted to sergeant on the day of his enlistment and on the 25th of July, 1862, became second lieutenant. He served three years through Middle Creek, Pound Gap, Cumberland Gap, Big Spring, Chickasaw Bayou and Bluffs, Port Hindman, Milliken's Bend, Thompson's Hill (Port Gibson), where he was wounded May 1, 1863, Champion Hills, Big Black River and the assault on Vicksburg, wherein he was again wounded, severely, May 22, 1863. On the former date, May 1, 1863, he was commissioned first lieutenant. When partially recovered from his wound, he was assigned, October 17, 1863, to the provost marshal's department under Colonel

(now United States circuit judge) Don A. Pardee, and served as provost judge at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, until October, 1864, in the meantime having been promoted to the office of regimental adjutant August 22, 1864. Some three months later he was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service, and November 10, 1864, he married at Ravenna, a Hiram schoolmate, Sophia Williams, sister to his friend and comrade, Major Augustus Williams and daughter of Frederick Williams, a pioneer of the Disciples, one of the first and succeeding boards of trustees of the Eclectic Institute, and a descendant in the seventh generation of Robert Williams, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. They lived for a short time at Baton Rouge, where Captain Henry practiced law under the military régime and then returned to Ohio, to his ancestral farm, which, with the acres added in the course of years, remained his real home and chief delight throughout his life. From that refuge, however, he emerged from time to time into public and semi-public service, first in the postoffice department as postmaster, succeeding his father, at Pond, now Geauga Lake, from October 29, 1867; as route agent from October, 1869; as a special agent from 1872; and as inspector from 1880. He was appointed marshal of the District of Columbia, under President Garfield, May 16, 1881, and served until after the trial and execution of the President's assassin. In 1885 he was designated special master commissioner of the United States circuit court at New Orleans to investigate the great railway strike on the Gould roads in the southwest, then in the custody of that court. He remained there in the service of the receivers of the Texas & Pacific Railway and their successors until 1891. In Dallas, Texas, he was meanwhile elected commander of the large Grand Army Post there. In 1892 he was by his old-time friend, Secretary of Treasury Charles Foster, appointed inspector of public buildings. During the following winter and spring he went on a successful extradition mission into the interior of Brazil. A year later another like mission took him to Central America for the American Surety Company, in whose service he continued until 1902, when failing health, superinduced by malarial fever contracted in Costa Rica, compelled him to desist. He died in Cleveland on the 3d of November, 1906. He was for more than thirty years a member of the Christian church and also one of the board of trustees of Hiram College, being for a considerable period president of the board. He was also a Companion in the Loyal Legion, a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar, the permanent secretary of his Regimental Society, and often served officially on his home school board and in the local agricultural and early settlers societies of Geauga county. He wrote

much for the Ohio Farmer, Cleveland Leader and other papers. He is survived by his widow and the three eldest of their five children: Frederick A. Henry, whose name introduces this record; Marcia Henry, formerly lady principal at Hiram and now teacher of English in the Cleveland Central high school; and Mary A., the wife of A. G. Webb. Don Pardee died in infancy, while James Garfield, who graduated from Hiram College, is also deceased.

In the maternal line Judge Henry is also a representative of one of the oldest families of Massachusetts. His mother was the eighth in descent from Robert Williams, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1637, the line being Robert, Deacon Samuel, Samuel, John, Joseph, Ebenezer, Frederick and Sophia. Of these Ebenezer Williams was a member of the Massachusetts legislature, to which he was called by the republican party, of which Thomas Jefferson was the leader, while Simon Henry, the great-grandfather in the paternal line was sent as a whig representative to the general assembly of Massachusetts. Mrs. Sophia (Williams) Henry was born in Shalersville, Portage county, Ohio, November 9, 1840, and now makes her home in Cleveland during the winter months, while she spends the summer seasons at Geauga Lake, Ohio. Her grandfather, Ebenezer Williams, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, February 11, 1759, and was married in Warwick, Massachusetts, in January, 1782, to Sarah Chadwick, a daughter of John, Jr., and Sarah (Johnson) Chadwick, of Worcester, Massachusetts. He represented Warwick in the general court at Boston in 1808, as an anti-federalist, or republican. He removed to Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio, in 1815, where he died in September, 1816, and his wife in September, 1817.

Frederick Williams, the father of Mrs. Sophia Henry, was born in Warwick, Massachusetts, March 2, 1799, and removed with his parents to Ravenna, Ohio, in 1815. From 1832 until 1840 he was county treasurer of Portage county and he also served for sixteen years as infirmary director. In politics, originally a democrat, the slavery issue made him a republican. A Universalist in his religious views, he was converted to the faith of the Disciples of Christ, and occasionally preached in their pulpits. He was one of the incorporators and a member of the first and subsequent boards of trustees of The Western Reserve Eclectic Institute, which afterward, on a resolution introduced by him, became Hiram College. While thus serving he was in the board meeting to which President Garfield as a youth applied for the place of school janitor to earn his tuition, and through all his life the future president was often a welcome guest in his home. Frederick Williams was married Sep-

tember 17, 1828, to Miss Martia Underwood, a daughter of Alpheus and Mary (Wallbridge) Underwood, who was born in Monson, Massachusetts, April 24, 1805, and died in Ravenna, Ohio, August 18, 1882. Frederick William also died in Ravenna on the 18th of January, 1888.

Both the father and mother of Judge Henry were under President Garfield's tutelage at Hiram College, and the mother is mentioned by him in his address on Almeda A. Booth (Garfield's Works, Vol. II, p. 306) as having taken part in a commencement play in 1859. The father was a personal friend of President Garfield, and the latter gave him the credit of having done more than any other man to bring about his election as United States senator from Ohio in 1880, a few months before his nomination for the presidency.

Judge Henry acquired his early education in the district schools of Bainbridge township and afterward spent five years in the Cleveland public schools, including a half year in the Central high school. Later he attended Hiram College, where he pursued a preparatory course and then entered upon the regular collegiate course, being graduated from Hiram College in 1888 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. During that period he taught school for about a year. He afterward went to Dallas, Texas, and was employed in the stock claim department of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company. On his return to the north he took up the study of law in the University of Michigan and after two years was graduated therefrom in 1891 with the A. M. and LL. B. degrees. He was president of the law class in his junior year, was poet in the senior year and was chairman of the football committee of the university.

On the 5th of March, 1891, Judge Henry was admitted to the Ohio bar and at once entered upon active practice. In the fall of that year he accepted a clerical position in the law office of Webster & Angell, with whom he continued for a year and a half, after which he was with Lamprecht Brothers & Company, conducting a banking and investment security business. He acted as office attorney for the firm for a year and a half and at the same time engaged in general practice. In 1894 he was examiner of claims for the Fidelity & Casualty Company of New York and also engaged in general practice. In 1897 he formed a partnership with Louis H. Winch, now of the circuit bench, and John A. Thompson, under the firm style of Winch, Henry & Thompson, this relation being maintained until 1898, when he became a partner in the firm of Ford, Henry, Baldwin & McGraw. Changes in partnership occurred from time to time, leading to the adoption of the firm style

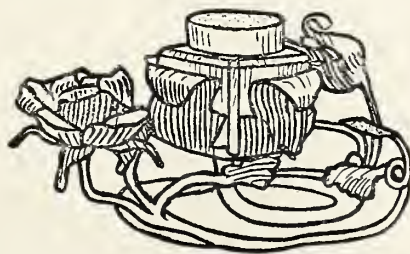
of Ford, Snyder, Henry & McGraw, while later Mr. McGraw withdrew and in November, 1904, Judge Henry was elected to the circuit bench, taking his seat on the 9th of February, 1905. In 1902 he was nominated by the republican party for the common pleas bench but declined to become a candidate. His present term of office covers six years. He has great respect for the dignity of judicial procedure and no man ever presided in a court with more respect for decorum than has Judge Henry. As a result of that personal characteristic the proceedings were always orderly upon the part of every one—audience, court and the officers from the highest to the lowest. His opinions are fine specimens of judicial thought, always clear, logical and as brief as the character of the case will permit. He never enlarges beyond the necessities of the legal thought in order to indulge in the draperies of literature. His mind during the entire period of his course at the bar and on the bench has been directed in the lines of his profession and his duty. He has been professor of law in the Western Reserve University Law School.

Ever deeply interested in the cause of education he is now president of the board of trustees of Hiram College, which position his father previously occupied, while his maternal grandfather was one of the founders of the school at which James A. Garfield applied for a position as janitor in order to pay his tuition and was given the place—a fact which has been immortalized in poetic form in a poem entitled "Garfield Rang The Bells of Hiram." Judge Henry has had much to do with the upbuilding of Hiram College, taking conspicuous part in furthering its interests. Shortly after his graduation from the Michigan University he was offered the position of instructor in economics in that institution but refused to accept. He would have served under Henry Carter Adams, now statistician of the Inter State Commerce Commission. He was also offered a professorship in law in the University of Michigan but he preferred to continue in the life work for which he had prepared and in which he has since attained to high and honorable position.

On the 25th of January, 1893, Judge Henry was married to Miss Louise Adams, a daughter of Levi T. and Charlotte D. (Clair) Adams, of East Smithfield, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where she was born October 23, 1868. She was graduated with the Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1890 from Hiram College, where she became acquainted with her future husband. She is the eighth in descent from George Adams, of Watertown, Massachusetts, 1645, the line being George, George, John, Ahijah, Ahijah, Caleb, Levi T. and Louise. The family was established in New England at a

pioneer epoch in colonial days. Unto Judge and Mrs. Henry have been born four children, Marcia Louise, Charles Adams, Charlotte Sophia and Margaret Rhoda, the first named being now in the second year in the Central high school.

Judge Henry is a member of the Phi Delta Phi, a legal fraternity of the University of Michigan. He also belongs to the University Club, of which he has been a trustee, the Union Club, the New England Society and the New England Historic & Genealogical Society. He is also connected with The Old Northwest Genealogical Society and belongs to the Tippecanoe and Western Reserve Clubs, both republican organizations. He has always been a stalwart republican in his political belief and was active in the work of the party before going on the bench. Never neglectful of the higher, holier duties of life, he holds membership in the Euclid Avenue Christian church, of which he is one of the elders and for several terms chairman of the official board. He takes an active and helpful part in the church work and is also one of the trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association. Judge Henry is a man of scholarly attainments, whose thoughtful consideration of vital questions has enabled him to place correct valuation on life's contacts and purposes. He has always stood for that which is best in citizenship and in manhood and is today one of the most honored representatives of the Cleveland bar.





Warren Farr

Warren Farr



WARREN FARR, founder and promoter of the Farr Brick Company, one of the most extensive productive industries of the city, in the course of an active career made steady and consecutive progress which brought him from a humble position in the business world to one of prominence. He was born in Medina county, Ohio, in 1845. His father, Thomas Jefferson Farr, was a native of the state of New York, whence he removed to Pennsylvania and later to Ohio. He married Sarah Korecky, and, establishing their home in Medina county, Ohio, they there reared their family, Warren Farr pursuing his education in the public schools.

In 1873 he arrived in Cleveland where he believed that a large city offered better opportunities than he could secure in his home county. A seminary education constituted the foundation for his progress in the business world and before his removal to Cleveland he engaged in teaching school. After reaching this city he acted as assistant market superintendent of both the east and west side markets, filling the position most efficiently. He then took the contract for cleaning the streets of the city and doing teaming by contract. He made arrangements to do the teaming for the Cleveland Sawmill & Lumber Company for a time and was engaged in the sewer contracting business at a later date.

As he needed brick for the work on paving contracts which were awarded him, his attention was naturally directed to the business opportunities furnished in the line of brick manufacture and he purchased a small brickyard of Mr. Gillmore. He began to make brick on a limited scale but thereby laid the foundation for the immense business of the Farr Brick Company. He devoted the remainder of his life to brick manufacture. His early output was about fifteen thousand bricks per day but later he enlarged the capacity of the plant to thirty thousand per day and since his sons have come into the ownership of the business the capacity has been further increased

until it is now capable of turning out one hundred thousand daily, the capacity being about thirty million brick annually. The plant is located at the foot of Reeves avenue and is equipped with all modern machinery for the conduct of the business. Mr. Farr gave close study to the opportunities of the trade as well as to the processes of manufacture and the best methods of introducing his product to the market and as the years passed on he won substantial success, bringing him to a prominent position among the representatives of industrial life in Cleveland.

Mr. Farr was married in Medina county to Miss Mary Ann Nye, who survives him, and unto them were born four children: Mrs. Ida M. Williams, now of Vancouver; Mrs. Agnes N. Starkweather; and Herbert J. and Ernest W., who are carrying on the business established by their father. Herbert J. married Florence E. Barney and has two children, Ruth A. and Herbert J., Jr. Ernest W. married Zetta A. Wightman.

Mr. Farr was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also of the Foresters. In politics he was an active republican and frequently a delegate to conventions, while in local political circles he exercised considerable influence, his opinions carrying weight in the councils of his party. He held membership in the Methodist church and was greatly interested in everything pertaining to the material, political, intellectual, social and moral progress of the community. The end came when he passed away December 26, 1903. He was but in his prime and it seemed that his life's labors closed too suddenly, but in the fifty-eight years which were allotted to him he accomplished much in a business way and was, moreover, a prominent factor in the moral progress of the community by reason of an honorable, upright life.





Fred J. Kaughn

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Langer



IN a history of the successful mercantile interests of Cleveland it is imperative that mention be made, if the record be complete, of Fred J. and Mary E. Langer, who have directed their business ability and artistic perceptions into a channel which has brought them success, for the Langer millinery establishment is widely known throughout the country and is recognized by connoisseurs of fashion and art to be unexcelled. This enterprise was a success from its inception and has enjoyed a continually growing patronage. It was the first store to open in the Colonial arcade, where since February, 1898, they have been located.

Mrs. Langer is the eldest of six sisters and one brother and is the only one of a family in whom business qualities were developed. Her father, Adam Eyerdam, following the death of the only son, Adam, Jr., wished that his daughter Mary should become the business head of the family and to this end gave her such training and instruction as should develop in her executive force and commercial qualities. The father was born in Germany in 1848 and after coming to the United States wedded Miss Mary Richner. He met with a substantial measure of success during his residence in Cleveland, becoming the owner of a beautiful apartment building in the east end and other interests. As is too frequent the case, when the time came that he might enjoy the fruits of his labors and the companionship of a happy family, he was called to the home beyond, passing away on the 26th of June, 1908. He left his widow lonely but well provided for. His daughter Mary, whom he had trained in many of the ways of business, was only fifteen years of age when she became connected with the millinery trade in the employ of Mrs. Shaw. She has been continuously engaged in the millinery business since that time and is not only one of the most popular representatives of the trade in the city but has the reputation of carrying the most artistic, beautiful and attractive line of goods in Cleveland. Her pa-

trons include not only the best families of this city but of the state as well. Her conscientious methods of conducting business, as well as her skill in introducing artistic millinery ideas, have won for her a fame and reputation second to none in this line. At times an occasional customer, in order to avoid a three or four hours' wait, has drifted away but only to return to her establishment in order to find just that production in millinery which is most to be desired, and it is seldom, if ever, that a customer once secured does not remain as a patron always.

Mr. Langer was born in Vienna, Austria, in 1868, and is a son of Franz Langer, who was a successful manufacturer of that country. To fulfill a promise made to his wife when she was upon her death bed he brought his family to America in order that the sons might avoid compulsory military service and have a chance in this new and free country to develop their latent talents in the field of industrial, commercial or professional activity. True to his promise Mr. Langer sacrificed his business interests, although this was to his disadvantage financially, and came to the United States, settling in Cleveland in 1872. He brought with him his two sons, Frank and Fred J., and two daughters, Mary and Frances, the last named being now the wife of Anton Doering, of this city. In spite of his father's efforts Frank Langer, the elder son, enlisted in the regular United States Army soon after his arrival in the new world. He served faithfully and bravely and after three years was honorably discharged and given transportation home, but when upon his homeward journey was drowned in the Missouri river at Yankton, South Dakota, and his remains were never recovered. The father, distracted by his son's death, never afterward engaged in active business and, heartbroken, passed away in 1883.

Fred J. Langer attended the common schools of Cleveland and afterward worked his way through the Cleveland Spencerian College. He entered the business world in connection with the wholesale millinery house of the Reed Brothers Company and there remained for twenty years, working his way steadily upward until successive promotions brought him to a prominent position in the business world. In 1896 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Eyerdam and in 1898 they established their millinery business in the Colonial arcade. Mrs. Langer has charge of the sales and trimming departments, while Mr. Langer gives his supervision to the business management, their carefully devised and executed plans bringing them gratifying and substantial success. Their establishment is today unexcelled in Cleveland and, in fact, largely sets the standard for millinery production in this city. Inventive genius is very pro-

nounced in Mr. Langer, he having invented and successfully marketed several very valuable millinery accessories which proved very beneficial to the trade, such as dyeing by spray, steaming, ironing and renovating all at the same instant, also a remarkable hygienic lung developer and many other valuable and interesting articles beneficial to all mankind.


Mr. Langer is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to Forest City Lodge, Cleveland Chapter, Holyrood Commandery and Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine.





J. S. Vandoe

Joseph Sherman Van De Boe

HROWN upon his own resources at the age of twelve years, Joseph Sherman Van De Boe is today one of the most successful and prominent representatives of real-estate interests in Ohio, conducting business in Cleveland, Columbus and Buffalo, as president of the Van De Boe-Hager Company in the field of real-estate operations, while in the insurance line business is carried on under the style of Van De Boe, Hager & Company. It has often seemed that the biographer has rather emphasized the fact that because of one's lack of early advantages and of few opportunities, the individual wins success. Is it not, however, that he works his way upward in spite of these obstacles, calling forth every latent energy and power of his nature to overcome the difficulties and obstacles which are his because of his few advantages in youth? A self-reliant, enterprising and determined spirit has led Mr. Van De Boe to a prominent place in the business world, his record being at all times creditable, while his success is most gratifying. A native of Cooperstown, New York, Mr. Van De Boe was born January 2, 1859, on the trail of J. Fenimore Cooper. His father, John Leeland, also a native of the Empire state, was of Holland lineage, tracing his American ancestry back to one of the passengers on the first boatload of Dutch settlers that came to the new world, founding the colony on the Hudson river. J. L. Van De Boe was a farmer by occupation. He, too, started out in life empty handed but became a large landowner and also engaged in the raising of fine horses. His death resulted from a runaway accident in 1865, when he was but forty-four years of age. His wife also passed away about the same time and thus Joseph S. Van De Boe was left an orphan at the early age of six years. He lived with his grandparents on a farm near Deposit, Delaware county, New York, until twelve years of age, when he left their home to start out in life on his own account. For two months he was employed at farm labor at ten dol-

lars per month, but he felt this would not win him rapid advancement and he secured employment with a manufacturing drug concern at Andover, New York, with which he was connected for a year. He next went to Ulysses, Pennsylvania, and arranged to work in a country store mornings and evenings for his board, while during the periods of vacation he was to receive a salary. He there attended the Ulysses Academy until he was graduated at the age of sixteen years, after which he went to Poughkeepsie, New York, and pursued a commercial course in Eastman's Business College, then the largest institution of the kind in the country. He had come to realize the need and value of education and with characteristic spirit set to work to overcome the disadvantage under which he labored by lack of early school training. Upon finishing his course he returned to Potter county and accepted a clerkship in a country store and when eighteen years of age, at the request of the school board, he took charge of the school there, which he conducted with great success, receiving a higher salary than had ever previously been paid. He was urged to continue as teacher the following year but refused, for, ambitious to still extend his own education, he matriculated in Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Massachusetts, where he remained until he completed the course.

At that time Mr. Van De Boe came to Ohio with the intention of reading law and entered the National Normal University at Lebanon, where he took up some special work. He was married about that time, being then twenty-two years of age, and this changed his plans, for his wife was suffering from pulmonary trouble and for the benefit of her health they went to Florida, where Mr. Van De Boe planted an orange grove and remained there in the cultivation of citrus fruits for eight years. He also occupied a position as head bookkeeper and general manager of a wholesale and retail dry-goods and grocery house at Sanford for four years, after which he began merchandising on his own account, handling a line of fancy groceries. In that business he continued until 1887, when his store was destroyed by fire, leaving him in debt to start life anew.

Mr. Van De Boe then returned to the north, locating in Chicago, where he engaged in the general real-estate brokerage business for a year. He afterward became connected with a Boston real-estate firm, subdividing real-estate and removing to that city. He began with the firm at a salary of fifteen dollars per week and within ten months was made general manager at a salary of one hundred dollars per week and expenses, having charge of twenty-five offices throughout the country. In 1893 he resigned that position to engage in real-estate business on his own account, locating in Buf-

falo, where he subdivided some property. In 1895 he formed a partnership with W. M. Hager and they came to Cleveland, where they established their present business, which they are now conducting under the firm style of the Van De Boe-Hager Company, with Mr. Van De Boe as president. During the fourteen years in which they have operated here they have laid out thirteen subdivisions in Cleveland and also established a branch in Columbus, Ohio, in 1897, there laying out five subdivisions. They have enjoyed the patronage of more than eight thousand clients and have confined their business to purchasing and subdividing property exclusively. In 1905 they also organized the firm of Van De Boe, Hager & Company, which is devoted entirely to insurance of all kinds except life. Their clients in the real-estate field demanded their embarkation in insurance lines and in this they have been equally successful.

In December, 1881, in Lebanon, Ohio, Mr. Van De Boe was married to Miss Mary A. Wood, a daughter of John Wood, a contractor of Lebanon. They had one son, Hugh Robert, who was born in Sanford, Florida, October 14, 1885, and was educated in the Cleveland public schools, graduating from the Central high school. He then entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1909, and is now a lieutenant in the navy. He was married June 5, 1909, in Annapolis, to Miss Mary E. Scott, of Petersburg, Virginia, who belongs to an old Virginian family. Mrs. J. S. Van De Boe died December 27, 1909, at Hong Kong, China, while on a visit to her son, who was then on a cruise in oriental waters.

Mr. Van De Boe is much interested in the city's welfare and progress along lines of general improvement and development and cooperates with the efforts of leading business men to promote public progress, especially through his membership in the Chamber of Commerce and the Cleveland Credit Men's Association. He is prominent in Masonry, having been initiated March 18, 1887, in Sanford Lodge, No. 62, F. & A. M., at Sanford, Florida. There he was raised as a Master Mason and is now a member of Tyrian Lodge, No. 370, F. & A. M. He became a Royal Arch Mason in Buffalo Chapter, No. 71, on the 15th of March, 1893, and was created a Knight Templar in Holyrood Commandery, No. 32, at Cleveland, May 10, 1899. He has held the various offices in the commandery and now enjoys the rank of past commander. He also attained the thirty-second degree in Lake Erie Consistory, S. P. R. S., October 27, 1899, and was constituted a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in Al Koran Temple, May 25, 1899. He became a charter member of Al Sirat Grotto, No. 17, M. O. V. P. E. R., November

21, 1904, of which he is now monarch. He belongs also to the Cleveland Athletic Club and the Cleveland Automobile Club and in religious faith is an Episcopalian. Politically he is a republican, active to some extent in local politics but never seeking office. Avoiding sham and pretension, his genuine worth has nevertheless won him the merited regard and good will of his fellowmen, while his business record awakens their admiration and respect inasmuch as his advancement is due entirely to his own efforts, proving the strength of his character and of his business capacity.





N. S. Calhoun

Newton S. Calhoun



THE industries of Cleveland are immense and they are in the hands of capable, reliable, far-sighted men who understand how to keep up the prestige the city has gained as a commercial center. There are a number of concerns here that give employment to many and supply a wide territory with their products. The men at the head of such enterprises have to possess more than average ability in order to meet the exacting demands of their positions. Such a man is Newton S. Calhoun, president and treasurer of The Johnston & Jennings Company, conducting a foundry, machine shop and chemical plant.

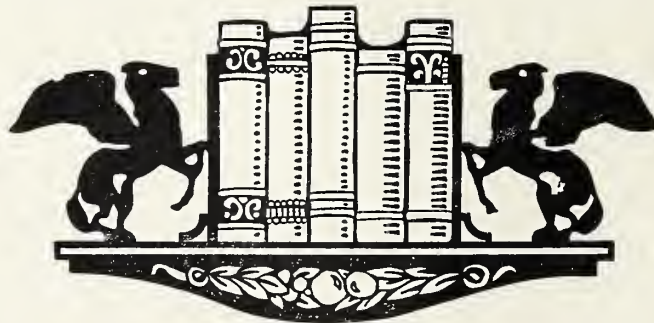
Mr. Calhoun was born in Connecticut, February 12, 1855, a son of William F. and Almira (Tracy) Calhoun. The father was born in the same state, October 12, 1813, while the mother was born there in 1817. They spent their lives there, he dying in November, 1881, and she in 1895. The family early settled in Litchfield county, Connecticut, as far back as the seventeenth century, and on the paternal side was from Scotland.

Newton S. Calhoun was educated in the Suffield Academy in Connecticut and Brown University, of Providence, Rhode Island, from which he graduated with the degree of M. A. in 1879. On leaving school he taught for two years in the Providence high school and then studied law while teaching and during his vacations. For a year he was in Judge Tillinghast's office in Providence and left there in the fall of 1882 to come to Cleveland. Here he began the practice of law in January, 1883, in partnership with Alexander C. Caskey, which association continued until the death of the latter in 1904. In 1896 Mr. Calhoun was made treasurer of The Johnston & Jennings Company, of which he is now at the head, and at the time of his partner's death forsook the law to devote all of his time to the business. In 1905 he was made president and has since filled both offices. They have a branch factory in Chicago, and the ter-

ritory covered by them extends all over the country. They manufacture special machinery for designing and building and have a number of their own patents. Mr. Calhoun is also vice president and treasurer of the Royal Tourist Car Company and is interested in a number of other enterprises. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is one of the representative men of the city.

In 1884 he was married to Caroline Jennings, a native of Cleveland and a daughter of John G. and Caroline R. (Conklin) Jennings. Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun have two children: Tracy Jennings, born in 1885, and educated at Cornell University, is now associated with his father as purchasing agent; and Miss Carol is at home. The Jennings family is an old one in Ohio, Mrs. Calhoun's grandfather, Dr. Jennings, having been one of the oldest settlers of Oberlin.

Mr. Calhoun is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club and is a republican but not active in public matters. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist and attends the Pilgrim church. Whenever a professional man goes into business he brings to his work a trained mind and is capable of discharging his duties systematically. Mr. Calhoun's experience as an attorney has been valuable to him since becoming the head of the immense concern with which he is now connected and he feels that he could not have made the success he has had he not possessed his legal knowledge.





A. A. Fuller.

Horace Arthur Fuller



ORACE ARTHUR FULLER is the vice president of The Bourne-Fuller Company and secretary and treasurer of The Union Rolling Mill Company. For sixty-three years the family name has figured in connection with the business development of Cleveland, becoming a synonym for increasing activity and usefulness as the years have gone by. A native son of Cleveland, Horace A. Fuller was born September 23, 1864, his parents being Samuel Augustus and Julia (Clark) Fuller. The former was born in Warren, Ohio, April 8, 1837, and died October 23, 1891. His father, Augustus Fuller, came to Cleveland in 1847 and established a hat, cap and fur business. Samuel A. Fuller acquired his education in the Cleveland public schools, and following his graduation from the high school he entered his father's store as an accountant and at the age of nineteen years was made a partner in the firm. He was then connected with mercantile interests until 1869, when he turned his attention to the iron business, becoming associated with the Cleveland Iron Company, of which he was chosen secretary. In 1878 he established iron mills in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, and in 1880 became the leading spirit in the organization of the Union Rolling Mill Company, serving for many years as the general manager and treasurer of the company. He was the founder and president of the Condit-Fuller Company, later the Bourne-Fuller Company. He became largely interested in the mining of iron ore in the iron ranges of Wisconsin and Minnesota and was also prominent in connection with the shipping interests of the lake. He became a conspicuous member of the remarkable coterie of men of his time who laid the foundation for Cleveland's commercial greatness and made it a world market for steel and iron products, its ramifying trade interests in this connection reaching out to all the civilized countries on the globe. In his political views Samuel A. Fuller was a republican and served as alderman from the third district. He gave to

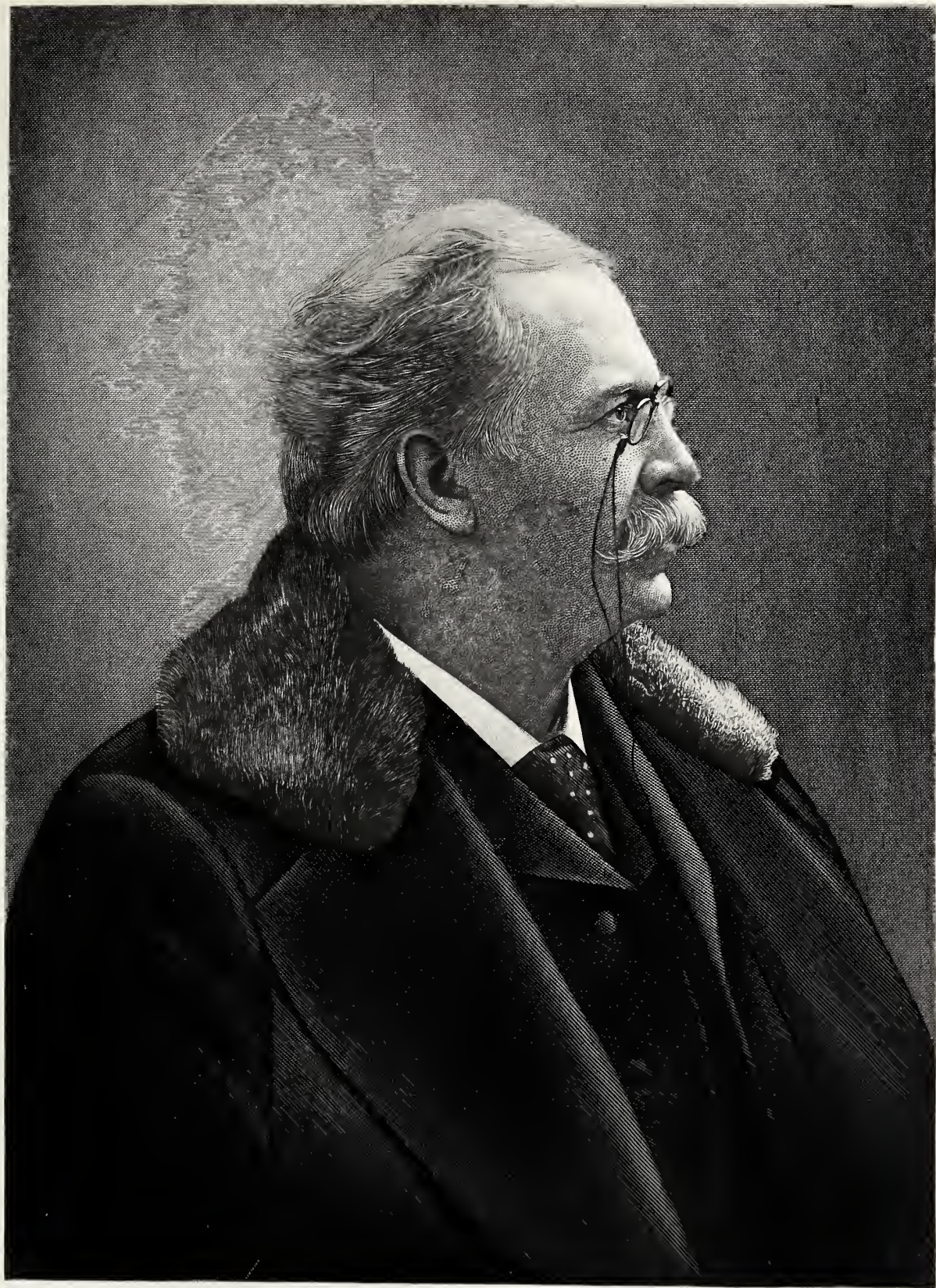
municipal affairs the same careful attention which raised him to prominence as a manufacturer. He was a leading member of the Board of Trade and cooperated in every movement for the progress and development of the city. Nor was he neglectful of the higher, holier duties of life as manifest in religious work. He became a member of the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian church and sang in its choir for thirty-three years, serving most of that time as choir director, while for several years he was president of the board of trustees.

In 1858 Samuel A. Fuller was married to Miss Julia Clark, who was a daughter of Albert C. and Elizabeth (Wright) Clark, and died in 1880. Her father was for many years an official in the United States treasury department at Washington, D. C., and was a well known banker of Cleveland, serving for some time as cashier of the old City Bank. After losing his first wife Mr. Fuller married Mrs. Louise Wood, a daughter of the Hon. John W. Allen, one of Cleveland's early mayors and the first president of the Big Four Railroad Company.

Such in brief is the history of the parents of Horace A. Fuller. To the successful management of his extensive interests Samuel A. Fuller brought a ripe experience, a keen and penetrating business judgment and above all an unimpeachable integrity. Preeminently public spirited, he was always in the forefront of every movement looking to the advancement of the city or fostering its best interests. Genial, sympathetic, companionable, he won the love and respect of all with whom he came in contact. He died suddenly of heart failure and it is doubtful if the demise of any citizen in Cleveland would have caused more universal sorrow and regret than did his. While his business career awakened admiration, his personal qualities endeared him to all and made him a man whose friendship was warmly cherished.

Horace Arthur Fuller was educated in the Cleveland public schools and the Western Reserve University. In 1883 he became connected with the Condit-Fuller Company and has been with this organization and its successors continuously since. In 1888 he became associated with the Union Rolling Mill Company, serving as treasurer and assistant general manager until 1891, when he was made secretary and treasurer and director. He is also a director of the Central National Bank, a director of the Sheriff Street Market & Storage Company, and is financially interested in various other corporations.

Mr. Fuller likewise has voice in the management of social organizations, being a director of the Union Club and a director and



J. A. Fuller


vice president of the Country Club. He also belongs to the Tavern Club and to the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian church, while his political endorsement is given to the republican party.

On the 14th of April, 1886, Mr. Fuller was married to Miss Alice Tenny, a daughter of the Rev. Edward Payson and Julia A. (De Forest) Ingersoll. Her father was born May 6, 1834, at Lee, Massachusetts, and among his early ancestors were Jonathan Edwards, the great Puritan divine, and Sir William Bassett, who landed at Plymouth in 1621. While a child Edward Payson Ingersoll went with his parents to Oberlin, Ohio, and received a part of his scholastic training in Oberlin College, while later he entered Williams College, from which he was graduated in 1855. He soon removed to Cleveland and became principal of the Central high school. Subsequently he studied law, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Law from the Ohio State and Union Law College. He was associated in law practice with William J. Boardman for three years and then began his theological studies at Andover. In 1863 he became pastor of the First Congregational church at Sandusky and has served as pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church at Indianapolis, Indiana, the Middle Reformed church of Brooklyn, New York, the Puritan Congregational church of Brooklyn and the Park Congregational church of St. Paul, Minnesota. After his last pastorate he was elected one of the secretaries of the American Bible Society and was serving as such at his death. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Williams College in 1877. In 1860 he married Julia A. De Forest, of Cleveland, and they had two daughters, Antoinette De Forest and Alice Tenny. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller have two children: Antoinette, the wife of Louis Almon Pierrong, of Cleveland; and Marian. They reside on the Lake Shore boulevard at Bratenahl. Mrs. Fuller is active in church and charitable work and is most generous in her aid to the needy. Mr. Fuller finds recreation in golf, tennis and motoring and is so situated financially that he can take from his business the time necessary for pleasures and recreation that go to make up a well rounded and evenly balanced existence. He is nevertheless recognized as a man of force in the business world and, although he entered upon enterprises already established, has shown an initiative spirit and marked enterprise in handling and controlling these interests, which are of no little magnitude.



D.H. Kimberley

David Henry Kimberley

HE late David Henry Kimberley of Cleveland was a man whose marked characteristics were kindness of heart, courtesy and business strength. For years his name was intimately associated with financial affairs, and the banking interests of this city were safely conserved by him. His birth occurred at Great Borton, England, a suburb of Birmingham, September 22, 1842, he being a son of George Kimberley, also born in England, who became a manufacturer at Great Borton. Later he removed to Birmingham, there to engage in a grocery business until 1862, when he died aged sixty-seven years. His wife, Maria Ashwell, was born at Browns Grove, England, in 1800, and was a daughter of Rev. James Ashwell, a Baptist minister. In 1831 the latter removed his family to Cleveland, and from there to Newburg, but finally he returned to this city and for years preached the gospel. In those early times but little salary was paid a clergyman and so in order to support his family, Mr. Ashwell worked in a nail shop six days in the week and preached on the seventh. He was twice married, but Mrs. Kimberley and her brother James were the children of the first. She was twenty-one years old and already the mother of one child when her brother James was born.

When David Henry Kimberley was five years old his mother decided to visit her parents and so with her six children set sail on the Henry Clay in 1846. One child, the eldest, and the father remained in England. Six weeks were consumed in making the voyage, the family landing in New York city on Christmas eve of 1846. During the long trip, the ship caught fire but the flames were extinguished before any serious damage was done, but on its following voyage it was utterly destroyed by fire.

Leaving New York city, the little party went to Albany by water, thence to Buffalo by rail, and then to Cleveland by stage, as the lakes were frozen over. For a short time Mrs. Kimberley made

her home with her father and then with her six children, Alexander, Sophia, Sarah, Frederick, Edward and David H., began house-keeping for herself. She was a self-reliant woman who lived according to strict moral precepts and brought up her children accordingly. Her death occurred in 1876, and she is buried in Riverside cemetery.

David Henry Kimberley only attended school until he was ten years old and then commenced earning his own living in a dry-goods house, remaining with his first employer until he was fifteen years old. His next work was on a farm but he soon found that he was not suited for that kind of labor. Like so many boys brought up on the lakes, he had a desire for a sea-faring life and so spent a year on the schooner John F. Warner and the propeller Galena.

Having worked for six years, the lad had developed a self-reliance and at the age of sixteen he opened a meat market at the corner of Detroit and Kentucky streets in the fall of 1860. He was doing well in the spring of 1861, but his patriotism could not withstand the appeal made to it and so he sold his business and enlisted in April, 1861, in James P. McIlbrath's Light Guard Zouaves for three months. Before the expiration of his three months' enlistment, Captain McIlbrath induced his company to reenlist, and it became Company A, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry with W. S. Rosecrans as colonel; Stanley Matthews, lieutenant colonel; Rutherford B. Hayes, major; General Hastings, first lieutenant; and Robert Kenedy, second lieutenant. Later J. M. Comley became major. President McKinley went out in the same company as a private and came back as major. Probably no other company furnished so many distinguished men to the country as Company A, for all of these men afterward occupied high positions. It was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and later to the Army of West Virginia. Mr. Kimberley escaped injury or capture although many were his escapes. In 1864, when he had served two months over his term of enlistment, he was honorably discharged at his state capitol, having been a brave and loyal soldier. Although a veteran at this time, he was only twenty-two years old.

Returning to Cleveland, he embarked in a flour and feed business on Detroit street and continued to conduct it for twenty-two years. From the time of his return to the city, Mr. Kimberley identified himself with the republican party and served on its county central and city central committees. In 1885 he was elected county treasurer by a majority of four thousand votes and ran far ahead of his ticket when he was reelected in 1887, retiring from that office in 1890.

When William H. Doan died Mr. Kimberley was elected president of the Cleveland Permanent Building & Loan Association to succeed him, and held that position to his death. In May, 1891, he was elected president of the newly formed Lorain Street Savings Bank and in the same year was made president of the Northern Ohio Paving & Construction Company. At the same time he was made president of the East Harbor Boating and Fishing Club, and the Produce Exchange Banking Company. In addition he was a director in the Ohio Abstract Company, a trustee of the Riverside Cemetery Association, and vice president of the Permanent Block Company.

On May 20, 1865, Mr. Kimberley was united in marriage to Miss Elsie A. Cunningham, a daughter of Archibald and Nancy (Taylor) Cunningham, the former of Pennsylvania and the latter of New York, who came to Cleveland in 1847. Mr. Cunningham was a wagonmaker in Cuyahoga Falls and was in the employ of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad for twenty-five years, becoming foreman of the shops. Later he removed to Columbus, where he was foreman of the Panhandle shops, continuing there for twenty-five years. His death occurred in Columbus. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Kimberley are four in number, as follows: David H., who is engaged in the real-estate business in Los Angeles, California; George G., who is in a real-estate business in Cleveland; Mabel, the wife of George R. McKay, an attorney of this city; and Rhea Nell, who was graduated from Miss Mittleberger's School and from the Emerson College of Oratory in Boston.

Fraternally Mr. Kimberley was a Knight of Pythias, and also belonged to the Army and Navy Post, G. A. R. The death of this prominent man occurred October 29, 1906, and in him Cleveland lost not only one of its most conservative bankers and progressive business men but a loyal and devoted citizen, who had the city's welfare close at heart. He was a warm, personal friend of Mark Hanna, who urged him to accept public office and went on the one million dollar bond required of the treasurer of Cuyahoga county.

The life of Mr. Kimberley was filled with noble deeds. Although cut off before his family and friends were willing to spare him, he had accomplished more than two ordinary men. Commencing his business life at a time when most lads are still in school, he never faltered but advanced steadily upward and well earned the high place to which he attained in the confidence and affection of his community.



John R. Runney

John R. Ranney



JOHN R. RANNEY, who was a prominent representative of the Cleveland bar and also left the impress of his individuality upon literary and musical circles and those interests which work for broad culture and uplift, was born in Warren, Ohio, October 5, 1851, and passed to his final rest on the 4th of June, 1901. His father, Rufus P. Ranney, was born in Blandford, Massachusetts, October 13, 1813, and made the overland journey from New England to Freedom, Ohio, in 1824, before the building of railroads throughout this section of the state. His arrival in Cleveland was chronicled in the year 1855 and he became one of the most eminent attorneys of the city, carving his name upon the keystone of the legal arch. He was equally renowned as a congressman and statesman, his labors doing much to shape the political and public policy of Cleveland and the state at large. His wife bore the maiden name of Adeline Warner and was also a native of New England.

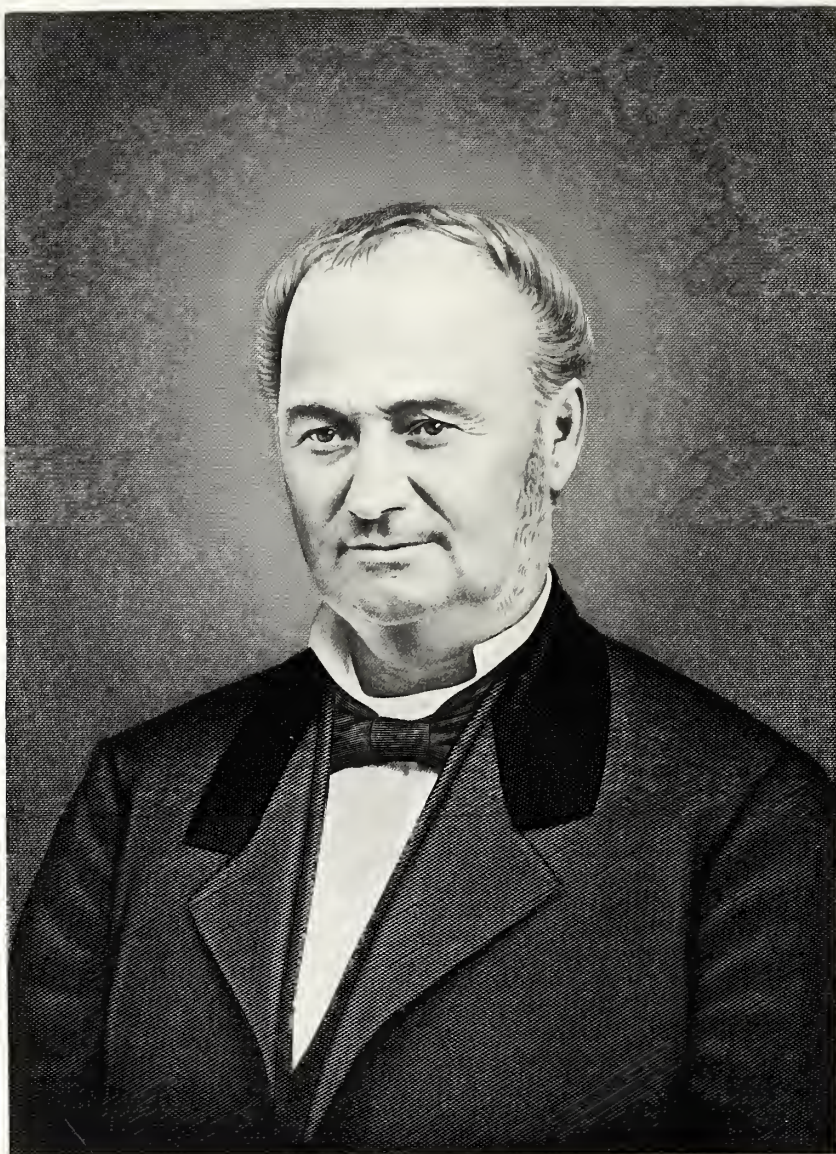
In the public schools of Cleveland John R. Ranney pursued his early education, being only in his fourth year when the removal was made to this city. He afterward continued his studies at Exeter, New Hampshire, and completed the literary course within the classic walls of old Harvard in 1874. His professional training was received in the law department of the University of Michigan and in 1876 he joined his father in practice, the partnership relation being maintained between them for many years, while subsequently he was associated with his cousin, H. C. Ranney, the firm continuing its existence until 1891, when John R. Ranney retired. He was an excellent example of the student and lawyer of high purpose and his fellow members of the bar frequently commented upon his fine mind and excellent judgment. He ranked among the foremost lawyers of Cleveland. He was great because nature had endowed him bountifully and he had studiously and carefully and conscientiously

increased the talents that had been given him. A ripe scholar and a giant in intellect, he was as much at home in the wide field of literature as in the realm of the law and exercised discrimination in the volumes which he read. Art and music also had their place in his life and he was instrumental in organizing the Philharmonic Orchestra, of which he was an enthusiastic member.

Neither was Mr. Ranney unknown in military circles, for he served as lieutenant in the Gatling Gun Battery. Fond of outdoor sports, he belonged to the Castalia Fishing Club, and the Winans Shooting Club. While he usually gave his support to the democracy, upon all political questions he manifested a broad-minded interest, his opinions being the logical conclusion of careful consideration and research.


On the 17th of November, 1881, occurred the marriage of Mr. Ranney and Miss Mary Suggitt, a daughter of David and Sarah Elizabeth (Page) Suggitt, who came from Scarborough, England, to America and settled in the Western Reserve about 1850. Mrs. Ranney has been a resident of Cleveland since her girlhood and is a well known singer, for years having sung in the First Presbyterian, Plymouth and Trinity churches. The interests of home were paramount to all else in the life of Mr. Ranney, but home was never to him a mere local habitat. It was that place where all those graces which minister to culture and refinement are most cultivated, and art, music and literature all found expression in the life of the household. The demands of his profession were fully met, and viewed from every standpoint he was one of the greatest of those men whose names the legal profession will always treasure with gratitude and respect.





Thomas V. Bottom

Judge Thomas Bolton

UDGE THOMAS BOLTON, for many years one of Cleveland's most prominent attorneys and able jurists, ranking also as one of her foremost citizens in his day, was born in Scipio, Cayuga county, New York, November 29, 1809, a son of Thomas Bolton, who was an extensive farmer in that section of western New York. Judge Bolton first attended the district schools of his native county and at seventeen years of age entered the high school on Temple Hill in Geneseo, where he prepared for college. In the fall of 1829 he entered Harvard University, being graduated in the class of 1833, winning honors in mathematics. In this connection it is pleasant to revert to the fact that his most intimate schoolmate, classmate and fellow graduate was the Hon. Moses Kelly, who was afterward his partner in the practice of law for many years in Cleveland and that between the two, from their earliest acquaintance to the time when death called Mr. Kelly, there was a steadfast and unbroken friendship that was almost fraternal. With time affluence came to both and their homes were side by side. Such lifelong friendships are unusual, but whenever they do exist they indicate the presence in both parties of true and trusty qualities, with true appreciation on the one hand of the other's sterling characteristics.

Following his graduation Judge Bolton entered the study of law at Canandaigua, New York, in the office of John C. Spencer, a strong and distinguished member of the legal profession in that section. At the end of a year he came west to seek a permanent location where he might further pursue his studies and enter upon active practice. He located at Cleveland, finding that points farther west were hardly within the pale of civilization at that early day. This was in September, 1834, and Cleveland was but little more than a village of twenty-five hundred inhabitants. It was not incorporated as a city until 1836, when at a public meeting to determine on the corporate limits Mr. Bolton was appointed on a committee to draft the charter

and urged that both sides of the river should be embraced within the boundary limits. Although he was overruled in this, the wisdom of his foresight and judgment was proven not many years afterward when that section was taken into the corporate limits of Cleveland. His active connection with municipal affairs was renewed as councilman in 1839 and as alderman in 1841.

Returning to his professional life, Mr. Bolton, who had studied law for a year in the office of James L. Conger of Cleveland, was admitted to the bar in September, 1835, by the supreme court of Ohio, on the circuit, Chief Justice Peter Hitchcock then presiding. For about a year Mr. Bolton was in partnership with Mr. Conger and then purchased his interest in the business, after which he sent for his old college friend, Moses Kelly, to join him. They formed a partnership that continued until 1856, when Mr. Bolton was elected to the bench. For many years the firm of Bolton & Kelly stood in the front rank of the legal talent of Cleveland.

As bearing upon his political career it may be narrated that in the fall of 1839 Judge Bolton was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, at which time the whig party was largely in the ascendancy, commanding a plurality of from fifteen hundred to two thousand. Although he was a democrat and the candidate of that party for the office he was elected after a residence of but five years in the county. Two years later, on the expiration of his term, he was strongly solicited by both parties to accept the position for another term but declined in consequence of the inadequacy of the salary. An incident occurred during his service as prosecuting attorney which had marked effect upon the politics of Cleveland and that section of the state. Until 1841 slave owners were in the habit of sending their agents to Cleveland and causing their runaway slaves to be arrested and taken before a magistrate, when a warrant would be obtained for the return of the slaves, who would thus be carried back to captivity. All this was common, creating little or no excitement, and Mr. Bolton in the practice of his profession was more frequently employed for this purpose than any other attorney in the city. In the spring of 1841, three negroes who were claimed as slaves had run away from New Orleans and were in Buffalo. The agent of their master applied to a law firm in Cleveland for assistance. At that time slaves arrested in Buffalo were in the habit of claiming a trial by jury, which was granted. To avoid a jury, some members of which might sympathize with the runaways, it was thought advisable to get the negroes into Ohio and accordingly one of the attorneys, the agent and a negro from Cleveland repaired to Buffalo. On their return the three negroes came with them and it was said they had

been kidnaped. On reaching this city the negroes were arrested under the law of congress as fugitives from service and lodged in the county jail. Information of this at length reached the few abolitionists then in Cleveland, among them the Hon. Edward Wade, and Hon. John A. Foote, prominent lawyers of that day. They applied to the jailer for permission to consult with the negroes, but public opinion was so strong against the abolitionists that neither the jailer nor the sheriff would permit them to communicate with the prisoners. It came about through chance that a colored man asked Mr. Bolton if he would take up their defense. He readily assented, and being prosecuting attorney of the county and not an abolitionist—a fact which was well understood—the doors of the jail were readily opened to him and he immediately made preparation for a vigorous defense of the prisoners. A writ of habeas corpus was immediately applied for to Judge Barber, one of the associate judges at the time; the negroes were brought before him and the case continued for ninety days to allow the defense time for preparation. When it became known about town that Mr. Bolton had undertaken the defense of the negroes great indignation was excited and many threatened to tear down his office and to use violence toward his person. This only aroused him to greater energy in behalf of the negroes. In the meantime indictments had been procured in Buffalo against the alleged kidnapers and the excitement in the city greatly increased, so that on the day of the trial the courthouse was packed to the doors. After an investigation which lasted two days, the court discharged the defendants and they were acquitted.

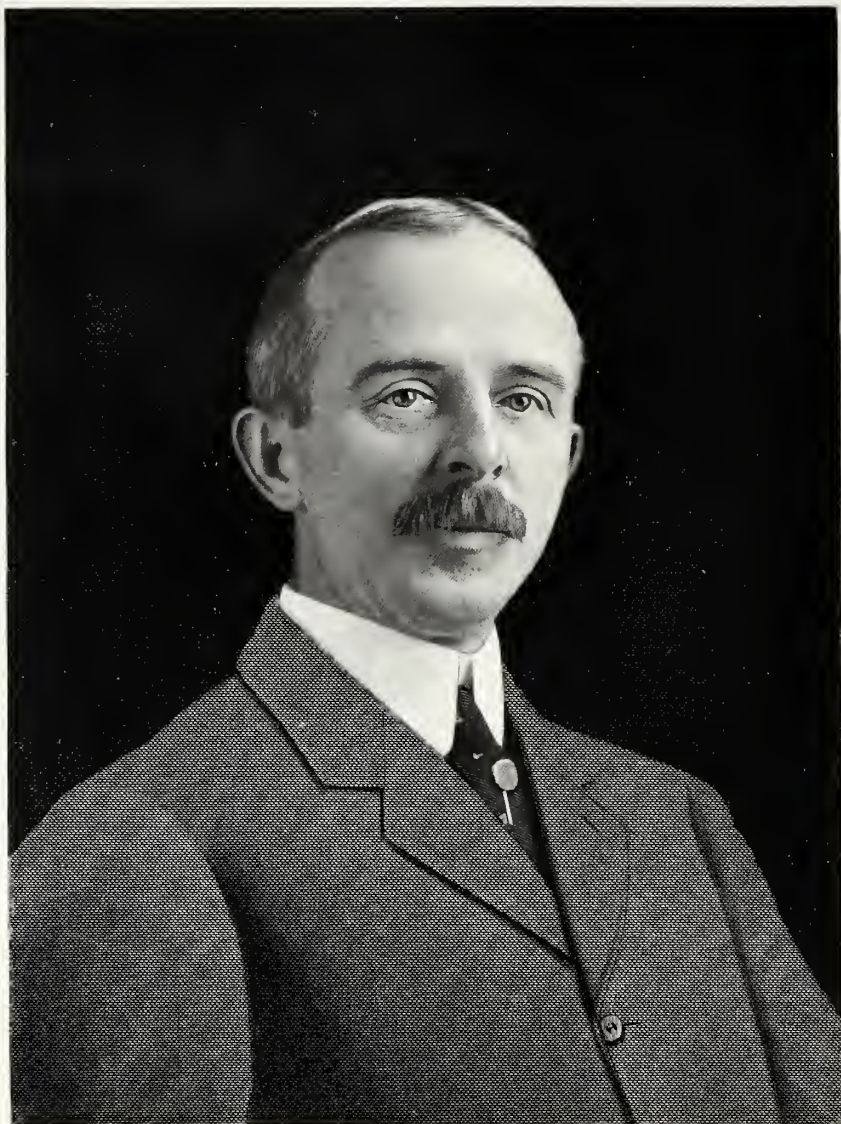
From the iniquitous proceedings in the case and the manner in which it was prosecuted and the excitement it produced, the community was led to reflect upon the evils of the system and the oppression of the law, and from that day until the slave girl Lucy was sent back into Virginia in 1862 (to appease, it was said, the wrath of the rebels), not a negro was sent back into slavery from Cleveland or Cuyahoga county.

Mr. Bolton left the democratic party in 1848, or, as he claimed, it left him when it adopted its national platform of that year. He then joined the freesoil party, was a delegate to the Buffalo convention and one of its secretaries. In February, 1856, he assisted in organizing the republican party at the Pittsburg convention and in the summer of the same year was a delegate from his congressional district in the Philadelphia convention, which nominated Fremont and Dayton.

When Judge Bolton was admitted to the bar the court of common pleas, under the old constitution, consisted of four members, a presi-


dent judge and three associates, elected by the legislature; and the supreme court of the state consisted of four judges, also chosen by the legislature. A session of the supreme court was held by two of its members once a year in each county, and three sessions a year were held by the court of common pleas in Cuyahoga and adjoining counties. In 1851, by adoption of the new constitution, the judges were elected by the people for a term of five years. Hon. Samuel Starkweather was the first judge elected under the new system and in 1856 Thomas Bolton was chosen his successor. In 1861 Judge Bolton was unanimously renominated and elected without opposition, and on the expiration of his second term, in 1866, he retired not only from the bench but also from the bar. He had come to the bar of Cleveland before the city was incorporated and entered upon practice with the force and earnestness which were the ruling elements of his nature. He was a strong man among eminently able fellow practitioners and his promptness and punctuality in the courts were proverbial. If he granted indulgences, he never asked for any. He was less given to books than his partner, Moses Kelly, who was the student and chancery member of the firm, but in the ordinary departments of the common law and in criminal practice Judge Bolton was most at home. He prepared his cases with the most thorough premeditation of the line of his own evidence and of all the opposing evidence that could possibly be anticipated. His arguments, while not studied as to finish, were strong, intensely practical and to the point. On the bench he was hardy and vigorous in his perceptions and understandings, thoroughly versed and ready in the law of pleadings and evidence. His ten years' service as judge was honorable to himself and valuable to the public. In all the phases of his professional career and private life he was thoroughly upright. He retired with an ample fortune amassed through foresight and business energy and his remaining years were devoted to his family and home, of which he was very fond.

Judge Bolton first married Elizabeth L. Cone and after her death wedded Emeline Russell, who survives, as do his two sons: Charles C., of Cleveland, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work; and James H., who is clerk of the United States district court at Sioux City, Iowa. Judge Bolton's death occurred February 1, 1871.



Louis A. Osborn

Louis A. Osborn

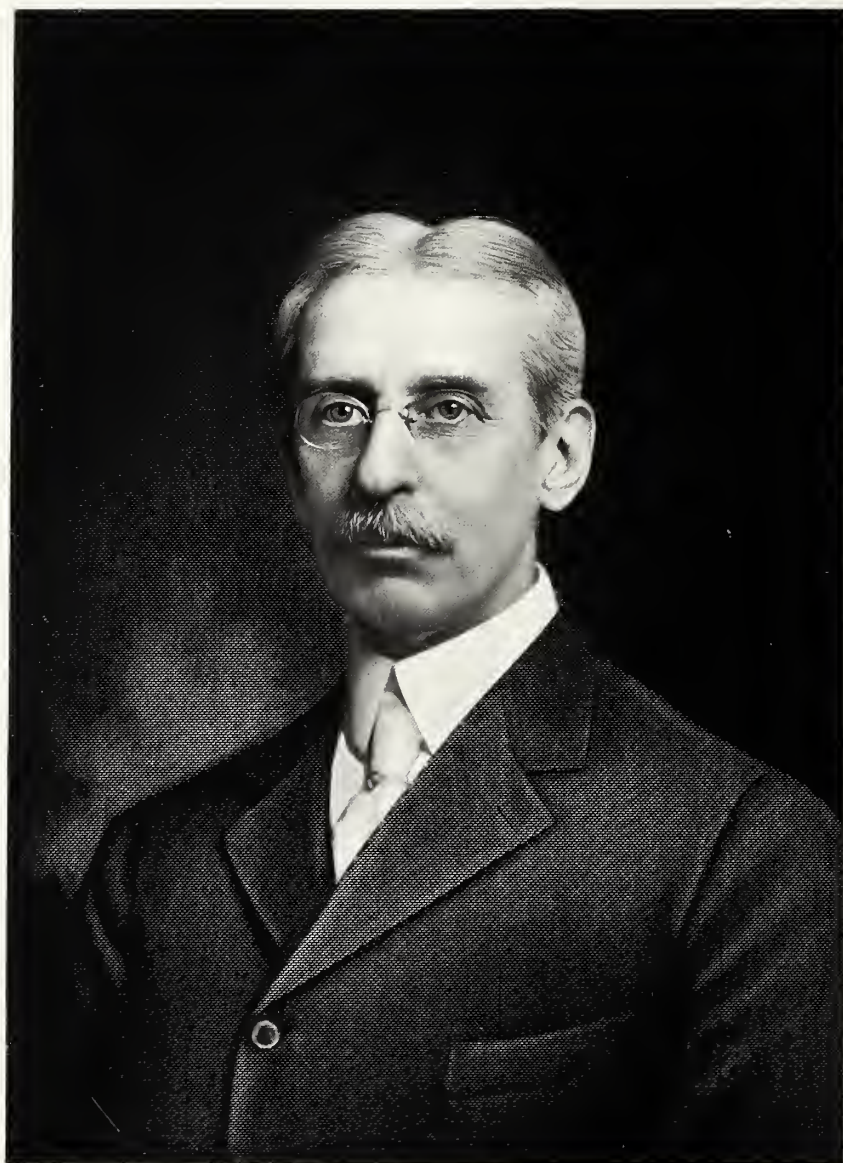
 LOUIS A. OSBORN is a successful and enterprising representative of business interests in Cleveland as the president of the J. M. & L. A. Osborn Company, jobbers in tin plate, sheet iron, metals, tanners', roofers' and furnace men's supplies. His birth occurred in this city in 1865, his parents being James M. and Hulda A. (Wheeler) Osborn, the former a native of New York and the latter of Michigan. In 1878 R. P. Myers and James M. Osborn organized the Myers, Osborn Company for the manufacture of stoves and jobbing in tin and sheet mill supplies. It is one of the pioneers in this line of activity in Cleveland, the business being started by R. P. Myers in 1859. Until his death, in May, 1909, M. J. Osborn was associated in business with his son Louis and was long numbered among the prosperous, respected and representative residents of this city. His wife, who came to Cleveland in early life, is yet living and has an extensive circle of friends here.

Louis A. Osborn attended the public schools in the acquirement of an education and after putting aside his text-books entered the employ of his father in the capacity of shipping clerk, being gradually promoted to positions of greater responsibility as he demonstrated his faithfulness and capability in the discharge of the duties entrusted to his care. In 1888 the style of the concern was changed to the J. M. & L. A. Osborn Company and manufacturing was discontinued, the establishment being converted into a jobbing house. The business was incorporated in 1901 and they now enjoy an extensive and gratifying trade as dealers in tin plate, sheet iron, metals, tanners', roofers', and furnace men's supplies. Most of their business is done in the central west. As the president of the company, Mr. Osborn has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business, and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods. He is also interested in a number of other concerns, among them being the Merwin Manufacturing Company. The

latter is the firm which manufactures most of the products handled by the Osborn Company.

In 1893 Mr. Osborn was united in marriage to Miss Emily L. Baldwin, of Youngstown, Ohio. Their children are three in number, namely: William B., Lucretia M. and Mary Elizabeth. Mr. Osborn exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is a devoted and consistent member of the First Baptist church. He has gained many friends during his life-long residence in this city and has won for himself favorable regard in business circles in recognition of his enterprise, his alert and energetic spirit and his successful accomplishment.





V. Sanford Moore

V. Mumford Moore



MUMFORD MOORE, secretary and general manager of the Chisholm & Moore Manufacturing Company, was born at Newtown, Long Island, New York, September 12, 1851. Newtown is now a part of Greater New York but the old homestead in which Mr. Moore was born still stands in a splendid state of preservation, although over two hundred years old. His father, Samuel H. Moore, was born in New York city in 1822. Early in life he tried farming on Long Island, but this not proving congenial, he returned to the city and engaged in the wholesale produce business, in which he remained for many years. He married Elizabeth Ann Sammis, of New York city, and to them were born two sons and five daughters.

V. Mumford Moore received his early education in the Fairchilds Institute at Flushing, Long Island, and later took a course in the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn, graduating with the class of 1867. His father's store presented a business opening for the young man and in his seven years' association with the concern he gained a wide and valuable commercial experience. When the family removed west Mr. Moore went with them and resided for about one year in Madison, Wisconsin. They then concluded to go to Chicago and there he and his father and brother organized the firm of S. H. & E. Y. Moore, dealers in wholesale hardware and iron. This was subsequently merged into the Moore Manufacturing Company, with the subject of the sketch as secretary and treasurer. The company continued in successful operation in Chicago for about fifteen years. In 1888, however, they removed to Milwaukee, where under the name of the Moore Manufacturing & Foundry Company it held a secure place among the industrial concerns of the city for nine years.

In 1897 those at the head of the Moore Manufacturing Company became of the opinion that Cleveland afforded superior ad-

vantages for the manufacturing of their specialties and with this conviction they came to the city and enrolled themselves among her large enterprises. They continued for one year under the old name and then reorganized as the Chisholm & Moore Manufacturing Company, with Mr. Moore as secretary and general manager. The company manufacture chain hoists, trolleys and other specialties, many of which are the inventions of the Moores. Also among their output are malleable iron castings and kindred commodities. The plant, which is an extensive one, is situated at Lakeside avenue, Northeast, between Forty-ninth and Fifty-third streets.

Mr. Moore, in 1879, was united in marriage to Miss Ida Louise Aldridge, who died in 1893. Three daughters were born to them. The eldest, Helene A., died at the age of two and a half years; Elizabeth L. married J. E. Sawhill and now resides in Oregon; and Louise M. resides in Cleveland with her father.

Mr. Moore is a well known club man, holding membership in a number of the Forest city's important organizations, both social and athletic, the most of these being a pleasant combination of the two. They include the Colonial Club, the Mayfield Country Club, the Cleveland Athletic Club, the Cleveland Automobile Club, the Cleveland Aero Club, and the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Moore is also a member of the American Iron and Steel Institute and the Merchants Marine League. He was formerly an enthusiastic bicyclist but since that sport became passe he extracts his greatest comfort and recreation from his automobile. He is, however, very catholic in his athletic tastes and warmly advocates all out-of-door games and amusements. Politically he gives his adherence to the republican party, and though reared an Episcopalian, is now a member of the Second Presbyterian church. Mr. Moore displays many of the traits of the ideal citizen, combining with splendid executive ability and business acumen, social and fraternal proclivities and a public-spirited desire to do all in his power to further the interests of the whole social body.



C. A. Jewett

Cyrus A. Jewett



YRUS A. JEWETT, one of the directors of the George Worthington Company of Cleveland, is numbered among the native sons of Cuyahoga county, his birth having occurred at Newburg in 1858. His father, Captain Charles Porter Jewett, was born in Newburg township, Cuyahoga county, in 1824, and was a son of Moses Jewett, one of the pioneers of the Western Reserve, coming to Cuyahoga county and settling in Newburg about 1820. He engaged in farming, became an extensive landholder and was one of the prominent citizens of his time.

Captain Charles Porter Jewett, who was actively engaged in agricultural pursuits in his early manhood, subsequently became one of the organizers of the South Cleveland Banking Company. He was likewise prominent in public affairs and was honored by election to the office of county commissioner, proving a faithful and efficient incumbent in that position. During the period of hostilities between the north and the south he loyally defended the interests of the Union as a member of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry and when mustered out held the rank of captain. His demise, which occurred in 1900, was the occasion of deep and widespread regret, for he had an extensive circle of friends in the county where his entire life had been spent.

His wife, who bore the maiden name of Adeline A. Adams and whose birth occurred in Massachusetts in 1826, still survives. Her parents became early settlers of Ohio and she has made her home in this state throughout practically her entire life. She was the daughter of Joshua A. and Adeline (Athearn) Adams, who became residents of Newburg, Ohio, in 1826. The first American ancestor of the Adams family was Henry Adams, who came from Devonshire, England, with his wife, eight sons and one daughter in 1632, settling in Braintree, Massachusetts, and in 1641 was voted a grant of land. He was the first clerk of Braintree after its separation from

Boston. One of his grandsons was John Adams, the second president of the United States. One of his sons, Edward Adams, lived at Medfield, Massachusetts, where he was much employed in public duties, being ensign and selectman for many years. He also served as representative in the first two general courts. His eldest son, also Edward Adams, married Elizabeth Walley and one of their sons was Eliashib Adams, who married Reliance Mayhew, a descendant of Governor Thomas Mayhew. Their son, Mayhew Adams, born in 1729, married Rebecca Mayhew, and they became the parents of seventeen children. One of the sons, Mayhew Adams, was a Revolutionary soldier serving as second major of Colonel Beniah Norton's Dukes County Regiment Massachusetts militia, while a second son was James Adams, who married Dinah Allen. Of the six children of that marriage, Joshua A. Adams, married Adeline Athearn and became the founder of the Ohio branch of the family. He was the maternal grandfather of the subject of this review.

Dinah Allen was descended from George Allen, who was born in England in 1658 and came to America with the Puritans in 1635, settling at Sargus Lynn in 1637. He, with Edmund Freeman and others, purchased and settled the township of Sandwich, Massachusetts, where he served in various official capacities until his death in 1648. Governor Thomas Mayhew, ancestor of the Mayhew family, was born in Southampton, England, coming to America in 1635 and residing in the Watertown colony until 1645, when he went to Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, of which province he served as governor. He was a man of wide influence and engaged in preaching to the Indians for many years, as did his son, the Rev. Thomas Mayhew, and his grandson, the Rev. John Mayhew, the latter devoting his life to Indian mission work. After his death his work was carried on by his son, the Rev. Experience Mayhew, who served as chaplain of the four thousand New England troops who served in the taking of Louisberg in the war between the colonists on the one side and the French and Indians on the other. His mother was Thankful Hinkley, a daughter of Governor Thomas Hinkley, a son of Samuel and Sarah Hinkley, who came to America in the ship Hercules in 1635. He served as the last governor of Plymouth colony, his term of office being from 1680 until 1692.

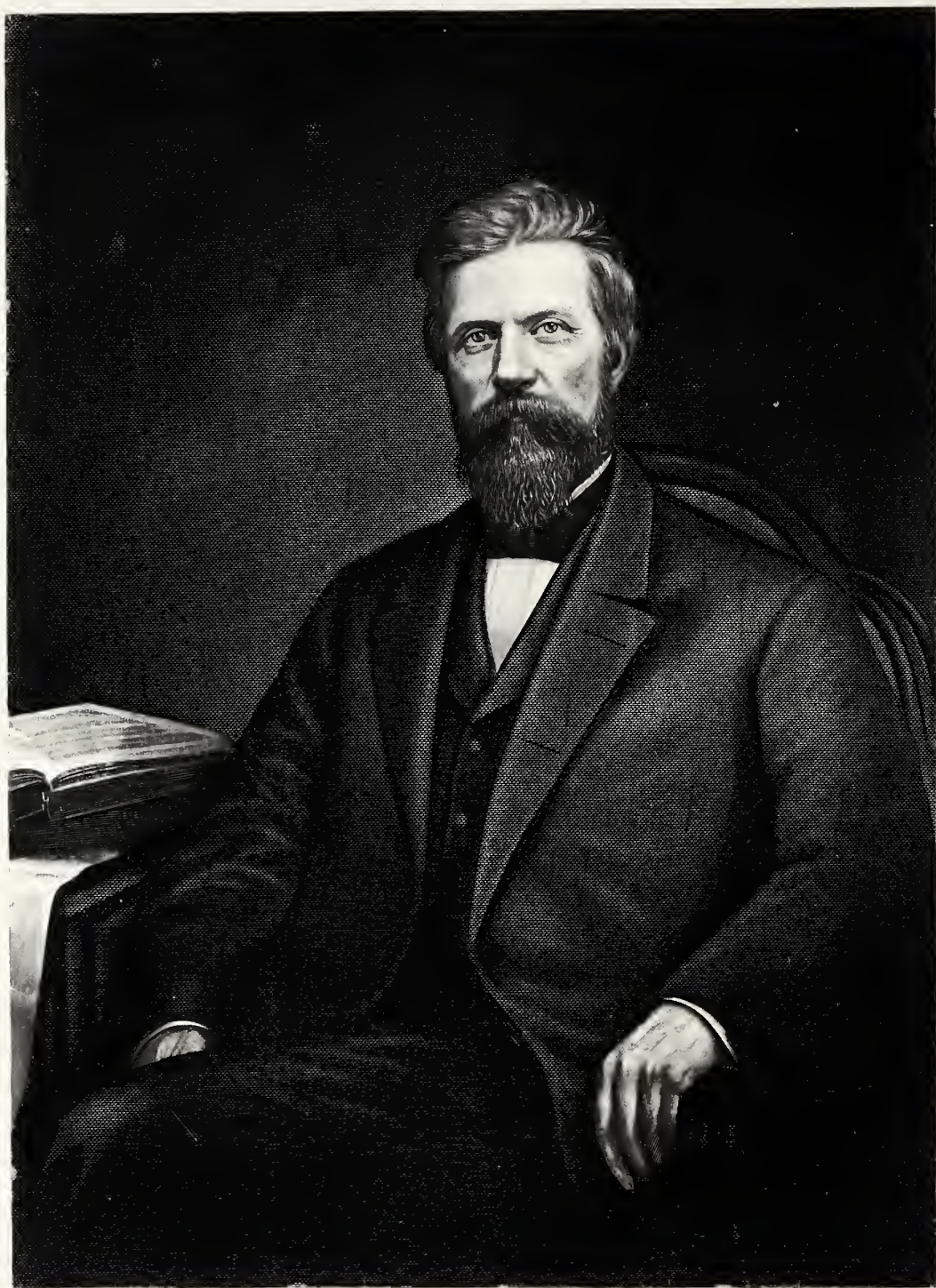
At the usual age Cyrus A. Jewett entered the public schools in pursuit of an education that would equip him for the practical and responsible duties of life and, after putting aside his text-books, in 1877, he became general utility man in the store of the George Worthington Company, jobbers of hardware. He has been continu-

ously identified with this concern to the present time, gradually working his way up from a minor position to one of large responsibility. For twelve years he represented the firm on the road as a traveling salesman and is now one of the directors of the company, in which connection his excellent business ability and keen foresight have proven factors in its successful control.

In 1891 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Jewett and Miss Ella S. Jones, a native of Cleveland and a daughter of Edmund B. and Ella (Lockhead) Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Jewett have a daughter, Margaret Adeline, who is now attending the Hathaway-Brown school. Mrs. Jewett before her marriage was prominent in musical circles, having studied under Professor Underner and Signor Bonfi and was for some years contralto of the Grace Episcopal church choir of Newburg.

The political views of Mr. Jewett are indicated by his support of the men and measures of the republican party, while fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason and also belongs to the Mystic Shrine. His social nature finds expression through his membership in the Euclid, Roadside and Cleveland Athletic Clubs. He finds enjoyment in his leisure hours in golf and motoring. He is well known and highly esteemed throughout the county in which he has always resided. His prosperity is entirely due to his own labor, his utilization of opportunities and his persistency of purpose.





S. Bernard

Silas Brainard



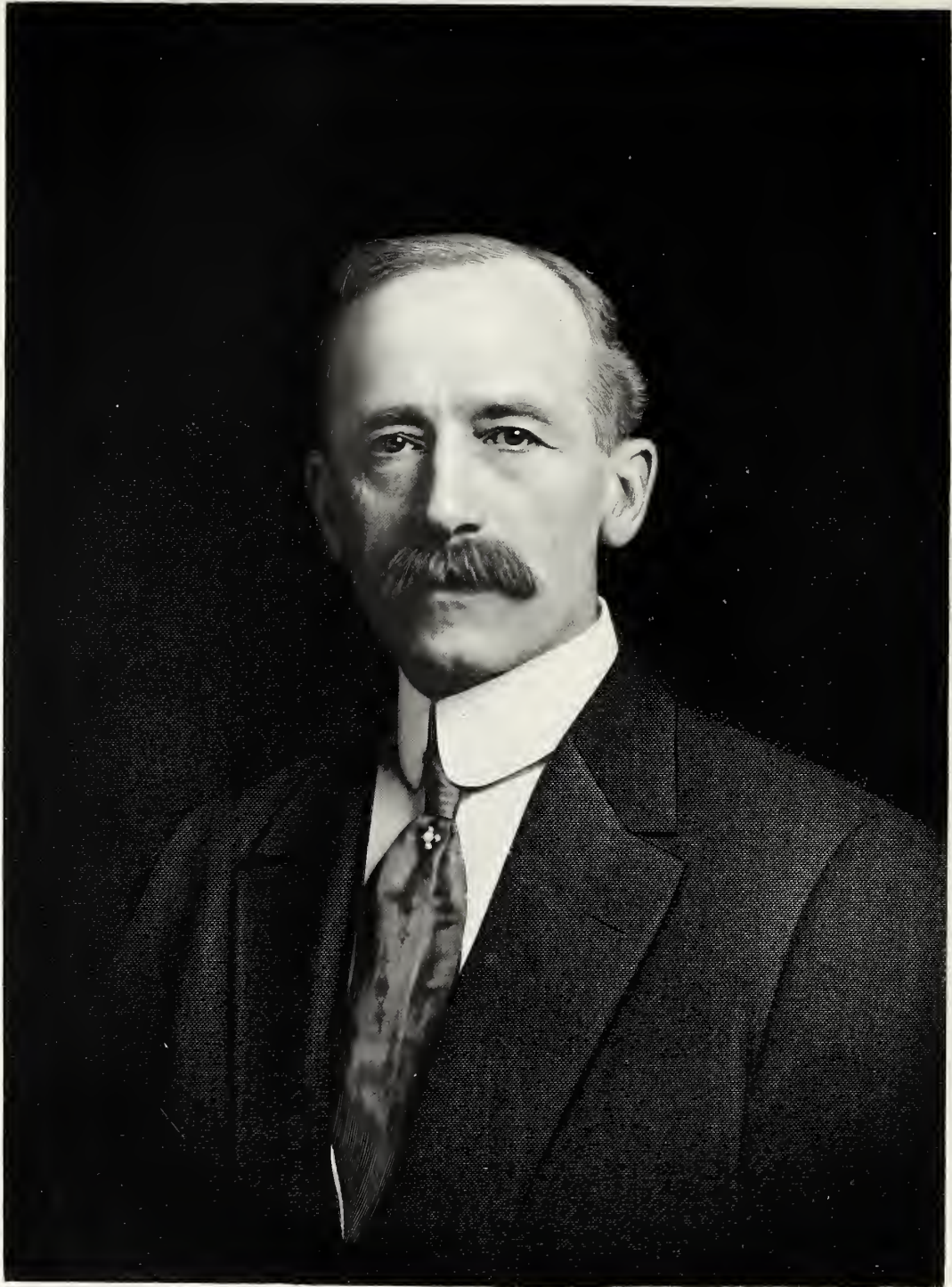
ON the pages of Cleveland's history as one of the pioneer representatives of the music trade appears the name of Silas Brainard—a name that is honored and respected wherever he was known and most of all where he was best known. Coming to Cleveland during the formative period in its history he established one of the early music houses of the city and for years maintained a foremost place among the merchants of musical instruments and musical merchandise. Born in New Hampshire on the 14th of February, 1814, he acquired his early education in the public schools of the old Granite state. Coming to Cleveland at an early age he located on Superior street, where he opened a music store, having at first but one piano. Subsequently he opened the Brainard music hall which was afterward converted into the Globe theater and became the home of grand opera in Cleveland. He did much toward promoting the musical taste in this city by securing the talent of some of the most famous musicians and singers that are residents of or have visited America. He possessed an accurate ear, had the keenest appreciation for harmony and his own love of music prompted him to wish to give to others the pleasure which it brought to him. As the promoter of the Brainard music store he developed an excellent business which in time became the property of his sons.

On the 23d of April, 1840, Mr. Brainard was married to Miss Emily Mould, a lady of English birth, who crossed the Atlantic to the new world when a little maiden of ten years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Brainard have been born seven children: Charles Silas, now deceased, who married Minnie Wetmore, of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; Henry Mould, who was engaged in business with his father and who married Miss Frances Hills, of Cleveland; Fannie Mould, who became the wife of Eugene L. Graves, of Bennington, Vermont, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume; Emily Louise, the wife of George E. Armstrong, of New York; Arthur Wilberforce, who

wedded Miss Maria Bressant, of Watertown, New York; Annie Mould; and Laura Caroline. The two eldest sons were in business with their father as S. Brainard & Sons. This was the second largest house of the kind in the United States at that time. They continued with the house after the father's death when it was conducted under the name of S. Brainard's Sons.

In his political views Mr. Brainard was an earnest republican, though he never sought nor desired office, but kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He attended Trinity Episcopal church, of which his wife was a prominent member, and took an active interest in all departments of the church work. His name was not unknown in connection with public and private charities, and he realized fully the obligations of man toward his fellowmen. His recreation was largely found in driving, for he was very fond of horses. In Cleveland he stood as a high type of the prominent business man and citizen, practical not only in the management of his own affairs but in all of his relations to the public. He died suddenly in 1871, at the age of fifty-seven years, and thus passed away one who had left a deep impress upon the commercial history and musical development of Cleveland.





H. C. Bull.

Albert C. Buell, M. D.



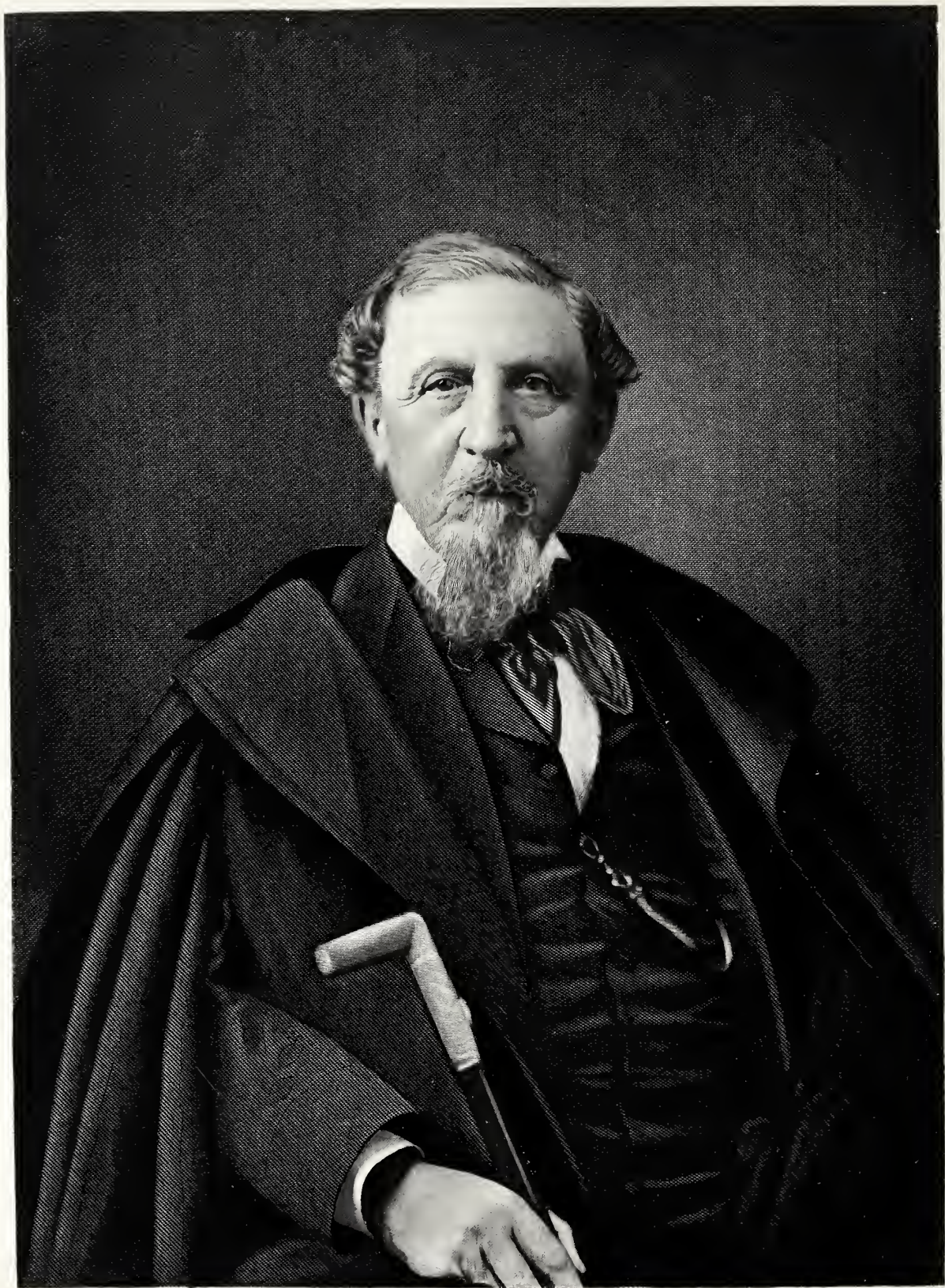
R. ALBERT C. BUELL, a Cleveland physician, successful in his practice and not unknown as a contributor to medical literature, was born in Northfield, Ohio, January 18, 1851. The Buell family is of Scotch origin and was established in Vermont in early colonial days. The father, David C. Buell, was a native of St. Albans, Vermont, born November 27, 1820, and about 1837 he became a resident of Hudson, Ohio. Soon afterward he removed to Northfield, that state, where he spent the last fifty years of his life, devoting the great part of that time to carpentering and contracting. He was one of the early settlers and was moreover a hard-working, industrious man, successful in business and of high standing in the community. He married Harriet E. Chapman, who was born in Hudson, Ohio, August 30, 1825, a daughter of Captain John Chapman, a veteran of the War of 1812 and one of the best known and most prominent citizens of that portion of the state in which he lived. Mr. and Mrs. David C. Buell were married at Hudson, Ohio, September 28, 1848, and the former died at Northfield, June 15, 1898, at the age of seventy-eight years, while his wife passed away, November 7, 1900, at the age of seventy-five. Their family numbered three sons and a daughter: Henry, who was with the Standard Oil Company until his death, which occurred August 11, 1902; Emma, who is the widow of Edward Bierce and resides at New Milford, Portage county, Ohio; Albert C.; and Dr. Edwin C. Buell, a surgeon of Los Angeles, California.

Dr. Albert C. Buell spent his boyhood in Northfield, Ohio, where he attended the public schools to the age of sixteen years and then began teaching. He was thus identified with the system of public instruction for eleven years, after which he conducted a private school of his own for a year. On the expiration of that period he took up the study of medicine and was graduated from the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College with the degree of M. D., in the spring of 1880. He at once located in the Forest city and has now been in

practice here continuously for over thirty years. Before his graduation he became associated with Dr. H. F. Biggar, Sr., under whom he studied for three years, and following the completion of his college course he was associated with Dr. Biggar for some time. His attention has been devoted to the general practice of medicine and surgery and he was instructor in the Homeopathic College Training School for Nurses for two years. He has frequently been requested to accept chairs in the Homeopathic College but has always declined, feeling that the interests of his private practice make sufficient demand upon his time. He has been an occasional contributor to medical literature and in strictly professional lines is connected with the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical Society, the Ohio State Homeopathic Medical Society and the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Dr. Buell has also become interested to some extent in financial enterprises and is president of the Chippewa Lake Club Company with properties at Chippewa Lake, Ohio, and in several other enterprises. He belongs to the National Geographical Society and to the Cleveland Athletic Association. He is also a member of the Pioneer Society of Ohio and of the Cleveland Gun Club. A lover of outdoor sports and an ardent hunter he has gone on shooting trips in all of the states and territories of the Union and in many foreign lands lying to the north, spending the last season in Newfoundland. He has many trophies of the hunt, among which is one of the finest moose heads in the country. He is also the possessor of a fine collection of antiquities, gems, relics and rare specimens of various kinds which indicate the breadth of his interest and the extent of his reading and his research.

On the 20th of November, 1878, Dr. Buell was married in Cleveland to Miss Ada A. Waite, a daughter of Benjamin Waite, of Northfield, Ohio. She was accidentally killed October 28, 1907. She had been active in private charitable work throughout the city and her good deeds and benefactions were almost numberless. In the family were three children but Albert C., the eldest died in 1884 at the age of four years. Clarion is the wife of Herbert G. Cannon, a mining engineer of Cleveland; and Helen married W. B. Woods, a member of the Cleveland bar. The Doctor was married June 9, 1909 to Miss Celia O. Barens, of Cleveland, the daughter of John Barens, of Tiffin, Ohio, well known for his mechanical abilities. Dr. Buell is one of the old-time family physicians, plain and unpretentious but genial and courteous in manner, and of a broad and cultured mind. These qualities have won him warm friendships and gained him firm hold on the affection of the many with whom he has come in contact.



Lorenzo Alson Kelsey

Lorenzo Alson Kelsey



LORENZO ALSON KELSEY, one of the well known, old time citizens of Cleveland and one of the early mayors of that city, came from one of the oldest families of Connecticut. He was born February 22, 1803, at Port Leyden, New York (better known as Kelsey's Mills in that section). His father was Eber Leete Kelsey, who in 1797, went from Killingsworth, Connecticut, to Port Leyden, whence he removed to Cape Vincent in 1809, making the first clearing and erecting the first house. He was called to Cape Vincent in the interest of Vincent Le Ray, whose agent he was. Le Ray was largely interested in the great land company, "La Compagnie de New York," the property of the colony of French exiles banished during the French Revolution, and who settled in Lewis and Jefferson counties, New York. Among them were Joseph Bonaparte and Count Real, of Paris, the latter chief of the secret police and the "council of ten." These exiles included a number of highly cultured and refined people, and a number of them were early friends of Mr. Kelsey. The mother of Mr. Kelsey was Lucy Leete, a great-granddaughter of William Leete, one of the early colonial governors, and at the time of his death governor of Connecticut.

In 1825, L. A. Kelsey married Sophia Smith, the daughter of Miner Smith, a druggist of Windham, Connecticut, and a granddaughter of Major Hezekiah Huntington, who left the Revolutionary army after a service of three years, to establish, at Windham, Connecticut, the first armory in the United States for the making and repairing of guns, and, where it is said, the first gun wholly made in America was produced.

Soon after Mr. Kelsey's marriage he removed to Youngstown, on the Niagara river, to engage in the lumber business. A schooner, owned by his firm was the first to pass through the Welland canal. He came to Cleveland in 1837, having been induced by flattering promises to take charge of the "Exchange," which was supposed to

be a very fine structure on the "Flats." After his arrival there was a failure on the part of the Exchange people, and the project fell through. Mr. Kelsey then turned his attention to the old Cleveland Hotel, which stood on the site of the present Forest City House.

Finding the business distasteful, after one year he retired. Soon after this he became commander of the lake passenger steamer "Chesapeake," in the line between Buffalo and Chicago. Subsequently he purchased the steamer General Harrison and ran it between Chicago and Green Bay. He always had a great fondness for the water, and when but a lad Commodore Chauncey, who was a warm personal friend of the family, wished him to enter the navy but his father would not consent.

After the erection of the New England Hotel, by George M. Atwater, in 1847, Mr. Kelsey was persuaded to take charge of it and was its proprietor for two years. This hotel was on the corner of Superior and Merwin streets, a fine structure for those days, and was considered a rival of the Weddell House. The New England Hotel was destroyed by fire in 1854.

Politically Mr. Kelsey was a democrat and took a prominent part in the political affairs of his time. He was many times chosen as a delegate to the national and state conventions of his party. He was elected mayor of Cleveland in 1848 and 1849, and although much pressed to serve another term, declined to do so. He had an extensive acquaintance with the prominent party leaders of the country, and could relate many interesting incidents of his experiences with the historical men of that day.

His nature was most jovial, modest and kind, and his tastes musical and artistic. In 1844, he built a home on Woodland avenue, and resided there during the remainder of his life, excepting the two years he conducted the New England Hotel. His family consisted of two sons and three daughters, who lived to adult age: Mrs. J. H. Devereux; Edgar Ostor of Lowell, Massachusetts; Theodore Rowland, who was killed at Chickamauga in the Civil war; Ada Helen, who died unmarried; and Josephine, who married John Cutter, and is now his widow, residing in Meadville, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kelsey's death came in his eighty-seventh year. His wife died three years before, and both are buried now in Lakeview cemetery, at Cleveland.



G. J. Fawcett

Adam J. Fawcett

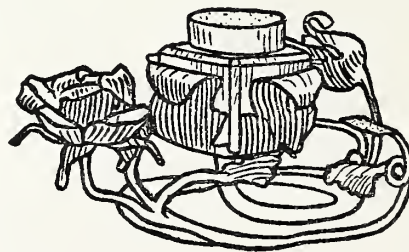


DAM J. FAWCETT, one of the progressive young business men of Cleveland, whose name has been connected with automobile interests for some time and who is now actively and successfully engaged in the confectionery business in connection with The Bailey Company, was born in Toronto, Canada, in 1878. He pursued his education in the schools of his native city until his graduation from the high school, when he entered business life as a clerk in the employ of J. Boyd, a lumber contractor operating in the woods of Canada. He was thus engaged for a year, after which he came to Cleveland, and in the fall of 1896 entered the employ of the Cleveland Sawmill Company, with which he remained until 1898, when the Spanish-American war was inaugurated. Although not a native-born citizen of the United States, Mr. Fawcett's interest was keenly aroused in the conditions which brought on the war and, enlisting in the navy, he served for two years. He left Cleveland in May, 1898, to join the Onondaga revenue cutter as an ordinary seaman. Before reaching Boston, however, he was promoted to quartermaster of the third class. Arriving at Norfolk, Virginia, his boat was put into the coast service, cruising between Norfolk and Eastport, Maine, and during this period he was promoted to the rank of quartermaster of the first class.

Leaving the service in the fall of 1900, Mr. Fawcett returned to Cleveland and accepted his old position with the Cleveland Sawmill Company, and through the influence of his friend, L. D. Holden, who was president of this company, he became connected with the Hollenden Hotel. After serving as night clerk for about six months he was made auditor of the hotel company and remained in the position for four years. On the 15th of March, 1903, he became associated with his father-in-law, M. F. Jewell, in the confectionery business on Erie street and they also secured the concession in their line with the Bailey Company's store, the soda fountain business in that

connection being the largest in Cleveland. In addition Mr. Fawcett owned and operated the Tabernacle garage from 1907 until the property was sold to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for their headquarters. When he gave up his garage business Mr. Fawcett became agent for the Oakland car, establishing business under the name of The Avenue Motor Car Company, and was also agent for the Pope-Hartford people, but when this agency was taken over by the General Motors Company in January, 1910, Mr. Fawcett retired from the automobile business and now devotes his entire energies to the conduct of his confectionery and soda business, which is the most extensive in the city.

On the 24th of April, 1902, occurred the marriage of Mr. Fawcett and Miss Daisy Jewell, a daughter of M. F. Jewell, and they have three children: Gertrude and Jean, twins, six years of age; and Millard, aged two years. Mr. Fawcett is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the Cleveland Athletic and to the Cleveland Automobile Clubs, and is exceedingly popular in both. He is also a prominent representative of Masonry, holding membership in Iris Lodge No. 229, F. & A. M.; Webb Chapter, R. A. M.; Oriental Commandery, K. T., and Lake Erie Consistory, S. P. R. S., thirty-second degree Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is very fond of outdoor sports and he and his wife each year go to northern Canada deer hunting. Mrs. Fawcett is also an ardent enthusiast and has brought down several fine deer. Mr. Fawcett has one of the finest collections of modern rifles and guns of all descriptions in Cleveland and is a true sportsman, thoroughly at home in the forests, with knowledge of woodcraft such as few possess. A varied and interesting life has been that of Mr. Fawcett and in the short time he has been in business he has achieved an enviable prominence, establishing a reputation as a most alert, energetic and progressive man, well deserving the confidence of those with whom he is associated.





Wm Lawrence

Mortimer William Lawrence



ALTHOUGH the life record of Mortimer William Lawrence closed ere he had completed the period of young manhood, he being but thirty-seven years of age at the time of his death, he had accomplished within that period a work that would have been a fitting crown to many more years of earnest and persistent labor. Moreover, he lives enshrined in the memory of all who knew him as one who exemplified in his life the best traits of family and social relations.

He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, June 12, 1873, the third son of M. J. Lawrence, of whom extended mention is made on another page of this volume. After attending the Kentucky Street public school he continued his education in the high schools of Denver, Colorado, to which city his father had removed, being there engaged in business. Subsequently he became a pupil in the University School of Cleveland and matriculated in the Ohio State University for the agricultural course in the fall of 1891. He did not graduate from the university, however, for he pursued an elective course, taking up such studies as he deemed would be of value to him in his later work as the assistant of his father in the publication of the Ohio Farmer. During his college days he became a member of the Phi Gamma Delta and Theta Nu Epsilon fraternities and always took a prominent part in college affairs.

At the close of the school year in June, 1894, Mortimer W. Lawrence left the university and immediately began work in the editorial department of the Ohio Farmer, thus becoming connected with the Lawrence Publishing Company. Later he was transferred to the Michigan Farmer of Detroit, where his duties connected him with both the editorial and business departments for a year and a half. He then returned to the business office of the Ohio Farmer, where he continued to devote his great energy to the general interests of this

paper. For several years prior to his demise he was the general manager of the business and his administration was marked by great advances and improvements in every department. Following his father's gradual withdrawal from active management, Mortimer W. Lawrence became general manager, which position he held until his death, and at the same time was vice president of the Lawrence-Williams Company, sole agents in the United States and Canada for Gombault's Caustic Balsam, the great French veterinary remedy. His investments and activities were extended to other fields, for he was a director in many concerns of the city.

On the 4th of September, 1903, Mr. Lawrence wedded Miss Nelle Belle Jones, a daughter of Dr. G. J. Jones, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. They had three children, Mary Jeanette, Mortimer William and Gaius Jones.

The death of Mr. Lawrence occurred November 11, 1909. He was a most popular young man, highly esteemed by all whom he met either in business or social circles. He belonged to the Union, Hermit, Cleveland Automobile and Cleveland Advertising Clubs, in the membership of which he found many congenial friends. It was not only his splendid business ability, but also the kindly nature and innumerable little acts of kindness that so greatly endeared Mr. Lawrence to his associates. He always had a good word for everybody, and it was his custom when going to his office in his automobile to pick up laboring men and bring them down town to their work. The term "Morrie," by which he was uniformly known, was an expression of deep affection and friendly regard.

One who knew him well said: "I shall always remember him first as a dear friend, next as a true gentleman in the best sense of that good word and next as a very superior business man, level headed, sagacious, shrewd but always just and kindly. It will be impossible to fill the void left by his death in the hearts and lives of his many friends." Another wrote of him: "As a business man he possessed the rare quality of being an excellent executive as well as a balance wheel; he inspired activity but at the same time, by his genial presence and happy manner, kept everyone good natured. Those who were in contact with him ever day for years loved him best, because the deeper one went into his personality the more he would find to admire and to love. Even those who might differ from him on a matter of policy never failed to accord him the acknowledgment of clear reason and consistency.

"It seems but a few days ago that he was among us, large of body, energetic of spirit, kindly and charitable of disposition, lofty of principle, broadly sensible in every way. He devoted all of his great

energy and rare good judgment to what ever was at hand. From the time he arrived at the office he was all business, but such was the effect of his graceful manner that troublous places were smoothed out before him as when oil is poured upon a stormy sea. Quick to admit a fault, he was even more eager to right a wrong than he was to demand that similar action be accorded him by someone else. He believed in working in the open, and if he ever harbored hatred it was for dishonesty and underhanded methods. No one can ever say that this man was guilty of either of these faults.

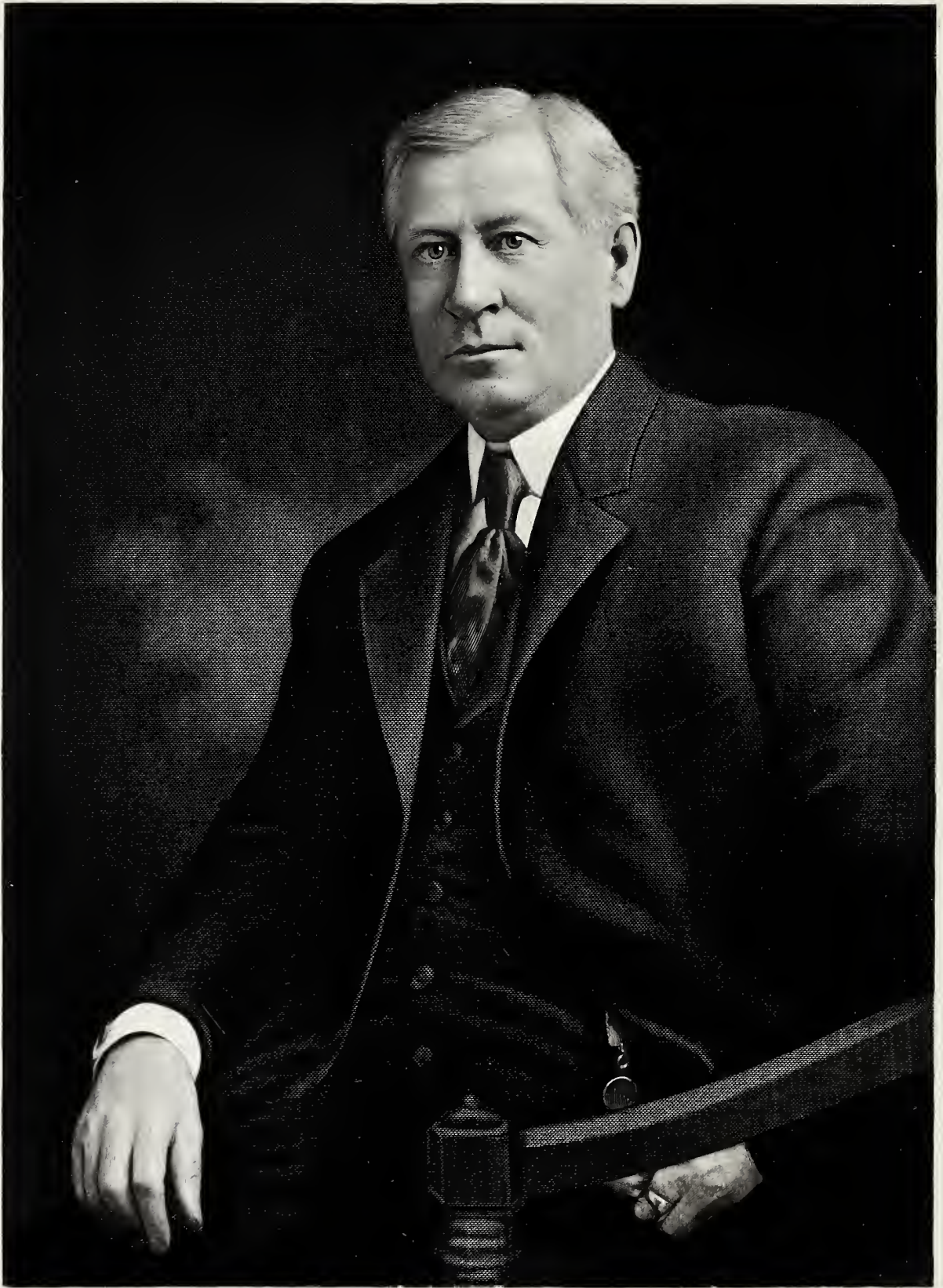
"As an employer and manager of men and women he was deeply loved, for in working with them day after day and year after year his many excellent qualities were constantly being drawn out, and he was continually doing the many things that attract fellow beings one to another. It was a common saying among the employes of the Lawrence Publishing Company that one would be willing to give his right hand for 'Morrie' as he was familiarly known to all. And this was no idle boast, for all who had ever been brought into intimate contact with him were immediately so deeply impressed with his many good qualities that they would gladly go to almost any extreme for his sake. The same can be said of all of the host of friends that he made outside of business circles. He was indeed a rare combination of essentials.

"He had a remarkably wide circle of devoted and loyal personal friends. His magnetic nature drew people to him with a rare power and once attracted he held them by the same genial spirit that pervaded all that he did. During an acquaintance of many years, under all kinds of circumstances, we have never heard one person speak otherwise than well of him. Intensely human, his broad mind and charitable disposition placed him at one with his fellows in a way that was remarkable indeed. His liberality and kindness forbade him to seek preferment for himself, but he was ever on the lookout for a way to turn a favor to a friend. Is it any wonder, then, that today actually thousands mourn his taking? Such men are rare, and that is why they are so highly appreciated.

"As a husband and father, son and brother, he was loving and deeply loved. His home was his castle; and as soon as the business of the day was finished he always hurried home to greet his wife and little ones, and to be at ease among them and the many friends that were wont to visit that home. He was never too busy to stop and talk of homely things which he thought deserved his attention, and the benefit of his good judgment and advice was always given freely to any of his friends or relatives who might ask it. It is indeed hard to attribute to him any preponderating characteristics and it would be

just as hard to imagine any situation in which he would not be able to take care of himself. He was an all-around man in every sense of that big word. In the business, social and family world he was universally loved and respected."





Walter Vinkov

Hon. Willis Vickery



WILLIS VICKERY, judge of the court of common pleas, for the fourth subdivision of the third judicial district of Ohio, was born at Bellevue, Huron county, Ohio, November 26, 1857. His parents were William Vickery and Sarah Perkins Vickery, who emigrated from the county of Devon, England, in May, 1857, coming directly to Bellevue, where a few months afterward the subject of this sketch was born. Shortly afterward the family, which at that time comprised the parents and three children, moved to the country on a farm, first in Erie county, Ohio, and then to Sandusky county, Ohio, where young Vickery was brought up and where he resided with his parents until he reached manhood. In 1869 the mother died, and the father never afterward remarried, but kept his family together on the home farm between Clyde and Bellevue in Sandusky county. Hard work from early until late on the farm was the lot of all. No school except three months in the winter, and until young Vickery had reached the age of nineteen years he saw nothing but hard work and deprivations. But while he worked with his hands his mind was growing strong and vigorous with his body, so that in the fall of 1877, when he entered Clyde high school in the second year, he was soon able to lead his class, and in 1880, when he graduated, it was as valedictorian of the class.

Not having means to go to college and being nearly twenty-two years of age, he determined to study law, and in the fall of 1880 he entered the law office of Messrs. Everett and Fowler, at Fremont, Ohio, where he remained for six months, but in January, 1881, being asked to accept the position of principal of the grammar school at Clyde, Ohio, he took the position and taught the balance of the year. In the fall of 1881 he secured a position as teacher of the high school at Castalia, Ohio, where he taught for one year with success. In the meantime he continued his studies in the law, and in the fall of 1882 he entered the middle year of the law department of Boston Univers-

ity, Boston, Massachusetts, and remained there until he was graduated in 1884, having won a scholarship the first year.

Returning to Ohio, Judge Vickery was admitted to the Ohio bar in June, 1885, when, with his brother Jesse, who had graduated from the law department of Michigan University, he formed a law partnership and opened a law office at Bellevue, Ohio, under the firm name of Vickery Brothers. They continued the practice of law with marked success, taking part in much of the important litigations of Erie, Sandusky and Huron counties until in 1896, when the firm was dissolved and Judge Vickery removed to Cleveland, Ohio. For a number of years he practiced alone and then became associated with the Hon. Charles S. Bentley, ex-judge of the circuit court of Ohio, under the firm name of Bentley & Vickery, which firm lasted for three years. It was then dissolved, and Judge Vickery again practiced alone until just before his election to the bench, when he was associated in the firm of Vickery, Fleharty & Corlett, the latter firm being dissolved January 1, 1909, when Judge Vickery assumed his duties on the bench. His election to the bench came to him as an honor after having achieved an honorable position at the bar of Cuyahoga county. Coming to the city an entire stranger with no friends or acquaintances in the city, he compelled recognition by sheer force of ability and indefatigable work, so that when he ran for the office of judge of the court of common pleas it was generally conceded that he was well fitted for the high duties, and he was endorsed by all the newspapers and civic societies of the city without regard to politics and was elected by an unusually large majority.

In 1897 Judge Vickery was one of the moving spirits with Judge Arthur E. Rowley, of the probate court of Huron county, Ohio, and Ex-Judge Charles S. Bentley, in organizing the Baldwin University Law School, of which school he became the secretary and managing officer. Later when this school was consolidated with the Cleveland Law School, Judge Vickery became the secretary and managing officer of the consolidated school and the real head of the school, which position and duties he has not allowed the more honorable duties of his judicial position to interfere with. He has been the means of making it possible for scores of young men to gain a law education, and many of them to achieve an honorable position at the bar of this and other states. He now lectures in the school on contracts, partnership and constitutional law. As a teacher he has few superiors, as he has a comprehensive grasp of his subjects and the faculty of imparting knowledge in a rare degree.

Judge Vickery was elected to the bench in the fall of 1908, and at once became known as a fearless, able and impartial judge. Some

of the most important cases fell to his lot to try, notably the lake front litigation and the State of Ohio versus Hayes. The lake front litigation had been in the courts for sixteen years and had been twice decided in favor of the railroad company, defendants, by the United States courts and was sent back to the state courts to be tried there. Judge Vickery took up this case almost as his first work on the bench and spent his nights in studying the case to keep abreast with the many able lawyers who presented it in court. After three weeks' trial and a further week's deliberation, he delivered an opinion sustaining the city in its contention, deciding contrary to the decisions of the two United States courts, he taking a bold and strong stand for the rights of the public as against the encroachments on the public's rights. His position was sustained in a learned opinion by Judge Henry, of the circuit court. By Judge Vickery's decision the city of Cleveland is likely to recover land on the lake front worth thirty million dollars.

The state of Ohio, or Hayes case, was the most technical criminal case tried in Cuyahoga county courts for years. It involved the embezzlement of one hundred and ninety-eight bonds of one thousand dollars each and covered a commercial transaction of a long period of time. The trial took three weeks and there were numerous able lawyers on each side. Judge Vickery's position was upheld by the circuit court, and he was complimented by a member of the circuit court for the able manner in which he presided over the trial.

Judge Vickery has a well stored mind, and that, together with his long training at the bar, has enabled him to dispatch business in such a manner that it has brought forth much praise. The Cleveland Leader editorial says: "Judge Vickery, of the common pleas court, is undoubtedly right in his contention that with the present legal machinery in Ohio and other states, it is possible to turn the wheels much faster and keep the business of the courts more nearly down to date. He has proven his case by his own work. It has been demonstrated that a judge with ability and determination, and plenty of industry to boot, can wade through a mass of hampering technicalities with surpassing ease. Judge Vickery has simply refused to be bound and clogged by common usage in American courts where nothing essential was involved."

Again the Leader says, editorially: "Judge Vickery has won golden opinion by his work on the bench, which he has adorned less than a year. His popularity has increased greatly, and he has earned all the credit which the public has given him. He has been active, earnest, businesslike and efficient. His courtroom has been the scene of many stinging rebukes to unworthy members of the bar. Petty

chicanery has often been swept away there to make way for quick justice."

While Judge Vickery is a republican in politics, he is not a partisan and believes in the elimination of politics from the courts, and the court from politics.

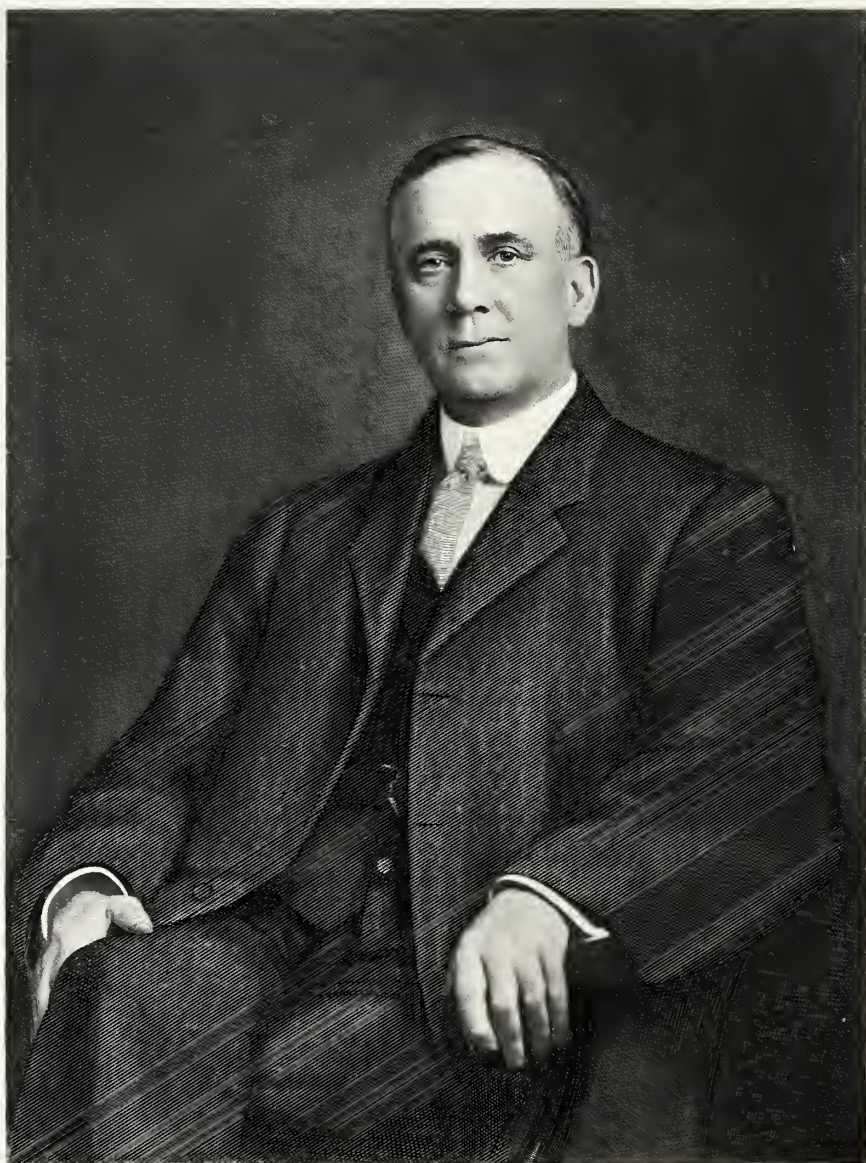
Besides being an able lawyer, a teacher and jurist, Judge Vickery is a scholar in rather a marked sense. He is a bibliophile of bibliophiles and has one of the best libraries in the city of Cleveland. He is a close student of Shakespeare, and the Elizabethian and restoration drama, and has probably the best private library on Shakespeare and Shakespearana in America. He is known all over the United States as a Shakespearean student, being president of the New York Shakespeare Society, the largest organization of that kind in America. He is a member of the Rowfant Club of Cleveland, and has been its president; also a member of the Bibliophile Society of Boston, Massachusetts; and of the Carteret Book Club, of Newark, New Jersey. He is president of the Rowfant Bindery Company, which company binds books as artistically and beautifully as anywhere in the world. Judge Vickery loves books and has a fireproof library where he keeps his many rare treasures. He loves beautiful books beautifully bound, and he has many rare examples of finely bound books both ancient and modern. He is constantly called upon to lecture upon his favorite themes, and his lectures have the rare charm of coming from one full of the subject which he loves.

Judge Vickery has written and published several books, notably "Caliban," translated from the French by the late Mrs. Vickery, with introduction written by him; "A Search After a First Folio," published by the Rowfant Club; "Oscar Wilde, a Sketch," besides having written the introduction to the Bankside Restoration Series, issued by the New York Shakespeare Society, of which series he was one of the joint editors with Dr. Appleton Morgan, of New York. Judge Vickery has perhaps the best collection of books and works of Oscar Wilde of anyone in the world and has made a close study of that erratic genius.

Judge Vickery is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Tippecanoe Club and of the Chamber of Commerce Club. He has been three times married and has three children by his first wife: Lucile H., a graduate of the Women's College of Western Reserve University, now a teacher in the Cleveland schools; Melville, a junior in Case School of Applied Science; and Howard L., who is at Annapolis preparing to enter Annapolis Naval Academy. Their mother, Anna L. Snyder, who had been a high school teacher, died when Howard was a babe. Later Judge Vickery married Eleanor


R. Grant, of Boston, Massachusetts, a lady of rare literary talent and much culture, who died in 1902. In 1904 he married Mrs. Rosalie Griggs Mayberry, of Cleveland, and they now live in a modest quiet home at 1640 East Eighty-fourth street, where Judge Vickery can usually be found, surrounded by his books and works of art, a hard-working, painstaking, able judge, giving thoughtful attention to his judicial duties.





H A Clisholm

Henry A. Chisholm

ENRY A. CHISHOLM, as president of the William Chisholm's Sons Company and formerly as manager of the Chisholm Steel Shovel Works, has contributed to Cleveland's fame as an industrial center and through his connection with other important business enterprises has likewise advanced the commercial and financial interests of the city. Almost his entire life has been passed in Cleveland, although he was born in Montreal, Canada, November 18, 1851. His father, William Chisholm, was of Scotch nativity but crossed the Atlantic to Canada about 1848, and in 1854 came to the Forest city, with the business interests of which he was identified for more than forty years. In the fall of 1877 he established the Chisholm Steel Shovel Works, one of the oldest industries of this kind in the United States. He remained active in its management and control until about ten years prior to his death, when he retired from business, spending his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest, his long and useful life being brought to a close on the 10th of January, 1907. He was a man of marked initiative spirit and of keen business sagacity, possessing, moreover, that type of mind which finds its greatest pleasure in successfully accomplishing tasks of great difficulty.

Henry A. Chisholm was but three years of age at the time of the removal of the family to Cleveland, and when a lad of six he was sent to the public schools, while later he went to Exeter, New Hampshire, there to prepare for college. Afterward entering Harvard, he was graduated within its classic walls in 1874 and, returning to Cleveland, entered the steel mills of the Cleveland Rolling Mills Company for the purpose of becoming thoroughly familiar with the steel industry in its practical operation. In 1877, when his father established the Chisholm Steel Shovel Works, he became interested in the enterprise, with which he has been connected continuously since, his previous experience and business capacity well fitting him for the responsibilities

that devolved upon him when upon his father's death he became manager of the business. In 1910 the Chisholm Steel Shovel Company was incorporated as the William Chisholm's Sons Company, with H. A. Chisholm, president, A. T. Chisholm, vice president, and A. E. Cook, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Chisholm has made it his purpose to maintain the high standard for which his father worked, and the product of the plant has included only the highest grade of tools, so that the business today enjoys a national reputation for the excellence of its product, as well as for the extent of its operations. Through a wise business policy the enterprise has been maintained upon a sound financial basis, so that a substantial and gratifying return has been received upon the original investment of capable and well devised plans. While signally successful in this field of activity, Mr. Chisholm has also evinced active interest in other enterprises, was a director of the Union Steel Screw Company, and is now a director of the National Screw & Tack Company, which absorbed the Union Steel Screw Company. The negotiation for this absorption was mainly conducted by Mr. Chisholm. A coincidence in connection with the Union Steel Screw Company was that Mr. Chisholm's father was the first vice president, and the son, H. A., was the last official in that capacity. He is also a director of the First National Bank and the Central National Bank and in the Superior Savings & Trust Company he is a stockholder. His name is an honored one in financial circles and wherever the output of the William Chisholm's Sons Company is known, for he has held to that high and honorable policy which has been the guiding spirit of the company from the inception of the business.

In Boston, Massachusetts, in 1877, Mr. Chisholm was married to Miss Eliza Gertrude Tozier, of that city, and they have one son, Andre T., who is a graduate of the Princeton class of 1902 and is superintendent of the William Chisholm's Sons Company. He married Laura Hickox Brown, a daughter of Harvey H. and a granddaughter of Fayette Brown. They have one daughter, Elizabeth, born June 22, 1907.

Mr. Chisholm is identified with some of the more important social organizations of Cleveland through his membership in the Union, University, Euclid and Mayfield Country Clubs. Politically he is in sympathy with the republican party but aside from casting his influence for municipal progress he has taken little part in the city's public life. His acts, which are the expression of upright and honorable ideals and an exposition of a kindly and helpful spirit, have made him a citizen to be admired and a man to whom friends give unfaltering loyalty.



S S Meadon

Stephen S. Creadon



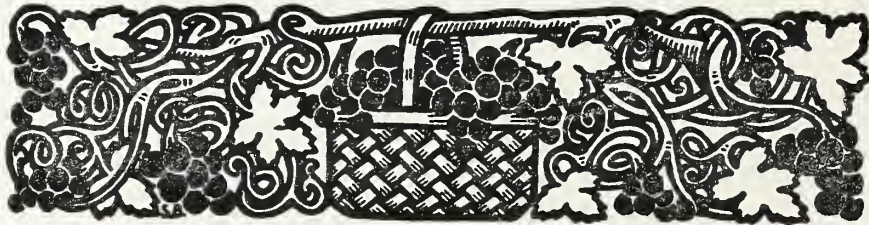
STEPHEN S. CREADON, president and manager of the Standard Brewing Company and also of the Lake City Ice Company, is a splendid example of the progressive and successful business man of the present, who, when he believes in the possibility of success for a project or undertaking, never hesitates to give to it the assistance of his energy, effort and careful management.

A native of Cleveland, Mr. Creadon was born in 1865 and when a lad began sailing on the Great Lakes, devoting about eight years to that department of labor. The opportunity for advancement, however, was not sufficient to render such work attractive to one of his ambitious nature and, turning his attention to other lines, he was, for about four years, in the employ of a gasoline stove manufacturing concern. While his work in that connection was that of a skilled mechanic in the ornamental department, the financial return was not in keeping with what he felt he was able to earn. Therefore with the capital that he could command at that time he entered upon his first business venture, turning his attention to mercantile lines. This was in 1893, and the succeeding six years, during which he conducted a retail business at the corner of Detroit and West Twenty-fifth streets, not only added to his financial resources but developed his business capacity and foresight, enabling him to detect opportunity for industrial development.

In 1904 Mr. Creadon promoted the Standard Brewing Company, of which he became president and manager, a relation that he has borne to the company ever since. The success of this enterprise has been such as to place it in a foremost position among the leading breweries of the city. Entering the field against formidable competition, the growth of his undertaking has been remarkable. With a most modern equipment and a product noted for its purity and excellence, and with management that is able and competent, the success has been well merited. The bottling department of this plant is one

of its special features and contains all of the apparatus necessary for the conduct of that branch of the business. The well known brands, Erin Brew and Ehren Brau, originated here and, while the most popular brands in the city, are suggestive of the nationality of the stockholders of the company. The prominent part that Mr. Creadon has taken in the success of this industry reflects no small amount of credit upon him. He organized the Lake City Ice Company in 1906 and has been its president ever since. He has shown himself to be a man of unusual business capacity and adaptation, for whatever he has undertaken he has carried to success.

In 1894 Mr. Creadon was married to Miss Catherine A. McLaughlin, of this city, and they have one son, George E., born May 2, 1895, who is a student in St. Ignatius College. The family are identified with St. Patrick's church. Mr. Creadon holds a life membership in Cleveland Aerie, No. 135, F. O. E., and is also a member of the Auto Club.





William H. Hough

Addison Hills Hough



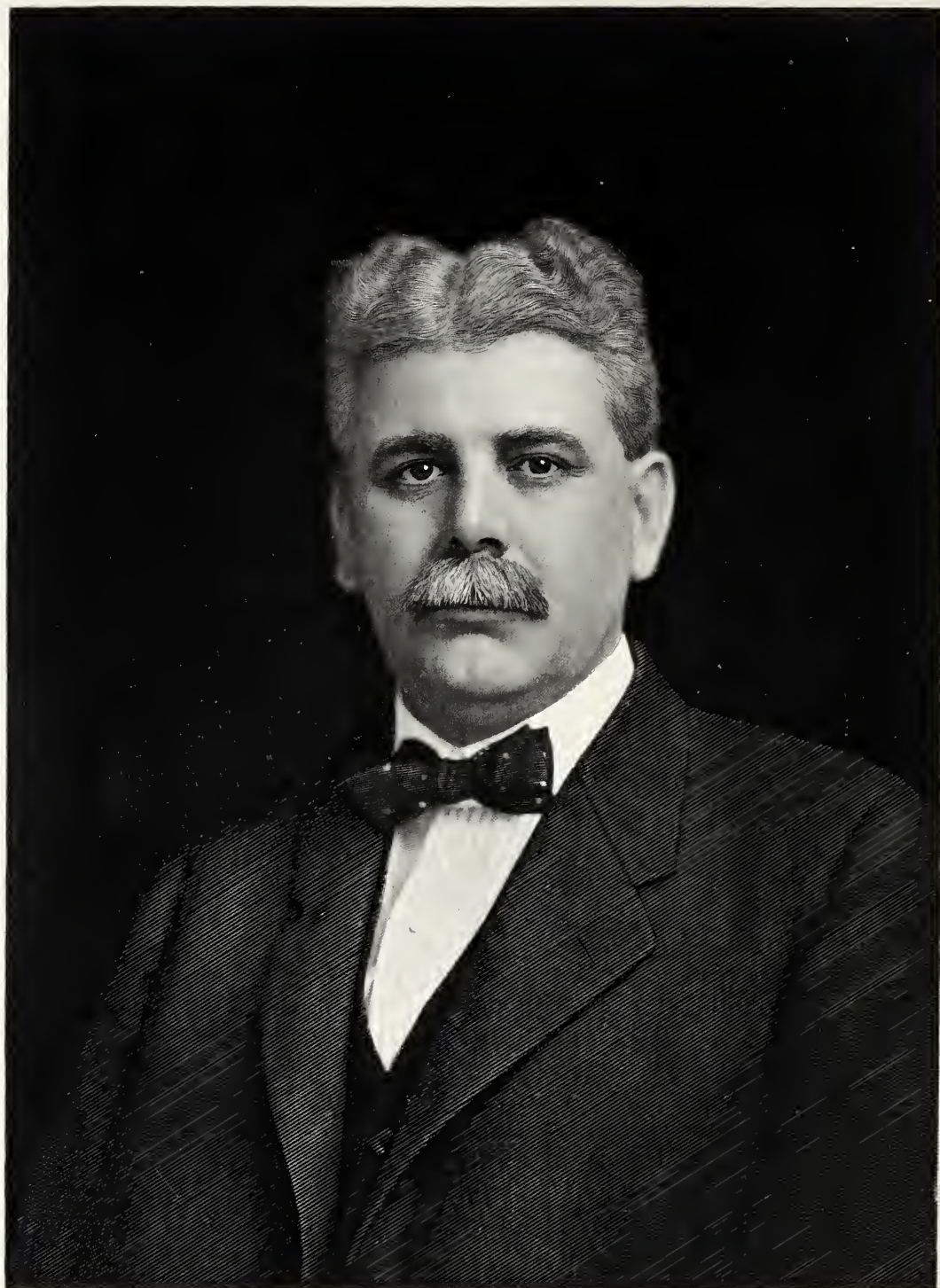
ADDISON HILLS HOUGH, one of the best known men in Cleveland in brokerage, financial and investment security circles, is a native of the Forest city, born May 23, 1869, the only son of Alfred B. and Abbie (Rhodes) Hough. The father, a native of Springfield, Ohio, came to Cleveland at the age of ten years. His wife, now deceased, was a daughter of Charles L. Rhodes, one of the old-time pioneers of Cleveland.

Addison H. Hough prepared for college at Brooks Military Academy and then, entering Yale, was graduated with the class of 1890. Following his return to Cleveland, Mr. Hough entered the employ of the Brush Electric Company, which he represented in various departments until 1895, holding the position of secretary and purchase agent when he severed his connections with the company to enter into partnership with Charles A. Otis, Jr., under the firm name of Otis, Hough & Company, in the conduct of an iron and steel commission business. A change in partnership in 1898 led to a reorganization under the name of Otis, Bonnell & Company, Mr. Hough still remaining a member of the firm. It was at that time that William F. Bonnell was admitted to the partnership and the name was changed from the fact that Mr. Otis and Mr. Hough then engaged in the banking and brokerage business, organizing the firm of Otis & Hough with membership in the New York and Chicago stock exchanges and the Chicago board of trade. The firm was first established in April, 1899, when C. A. Otis, Jr., and Addison H. Hough assumed the management of the Cleveland branch of the firm of Otis, Wilcox & Company of Chicago. In December of the same year, Messrs. Otis and Hough determined to open an office of their own, independent of all outside connections, and thus the firm of Otis & Hough took over the Cleveland business of Otis, Wilcox & Company on the 1st of January, 1900. The business of this firm has had a remarkable growth and is now one of the largest in its line in the west. A general brokerage

business is conducted, together with the execution of orders for the clients in the leading stock, grain and cotton exchanges of the country as well as the extensive handling of municipal bonds and high grade investment securities for a clientele that covers almost the entire country. This firm was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Cleveland Stock Exchange, of which Mr. Hough was president for several years. The growth and development of the business of Otis & Hough is without a parallel in the financial history of the city and reflects no small amount of credit on those in whose hands rests the management. The efforts of Mr. Hough in the business world have extended beyond this specific line of activity, carrying him into connection with various other commercial and financial enterprises.


Mr. Hough is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and in this and other connections assists materially in promoting public progress. He belongs to the Union, Tavern, Roadside, Country, Hermit and Automobile Clubs and is a republican and member of the Tippecanoe Club, but is not active in politics to the extent of seeking or desiring public office. During his college days he became a member of the Psi Upsilon and the Scroll and Keys, the senior society of Yale. He is a member of Dr. Sutphen's church—Second Presbyterian—and with appreciation for the social amenities of life, he holds friendship inviolable and is equally loyal to the interests entrusted to his care in business relations.





Wm A Watkins

William H. Watkins

ILLIAM H. WATKINS, associated as an investor and officer with various leading business interests of Cleveland, is perhaps best known as the president of the W. J. Townsend Company, and president of the Davis Dry Goods Company and treasurer of the Ohio Gas Meter Company. He was born on Root street, on the west side of Cleveland, April 12, 1866. The city was then flourishing and yet had by no means entered upon that era of rapid and substantial growth which in recent years has made it one of the chief manufacturing and business centers of the entire country. His youthful days were spent in the home of his parents, Lewis J. and Agnes (Shanks) Watkins. The father was a native of Srevathan, Monmouthshire, Wales, born June 20, 1839, and the mother's birth occurred at Coatbridge, Lanarkshire, Scotland, July 24, 1844. Lewis J. Watkins came to America at the age of seventeen years, attracted by the broader business opportunities of the new world. He was a young man of twenty when he established his home in Cleveland and secured a position as roller in the steel mills. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the Union cause, enlisting in the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served throughout the period of hostilities. He died May 12, 1882. His wife came to this country when a little maiden of ten years and died July 3, 1877.

William H. Watkins, reared in Cleveland, pursued his education in the public schools between the ages of six and eleven years. He then started out to make his own way in the world. The burden of self-support was a heavy one for young shoulders but he resolutely faced the conditions before him and secured employment in the old Union Iron Works, where he remained for six months. He next entered the employ of the Cleveland Rolling Mills Company and there continued for four years. While yet a young man he took a three years' course in mechanical engineering at the Young Men's Christian Association night school and also spent a year in a night

course at Central Institute. His efficiency increasing, he was promoted and on leaving the Cleveland Rolling Mills Company he entered the service of the Union Rolling Mills Company, where he gradually worked his way upward until he became boss roller. He has been associated with the business for twenty-eight years at this writing and continues as foreman of the rolling department. Thoroughly mastering every task assigned him Mr. Watkins gained comprehensive knowledge of the processes of iron and steel manufacture and is acknowledged an expert workman. As the years have gone on and he has won that success which all men regard as the reward of labor, he has made investment in other lines and is active in the management of various important business concerns. Of the W. J. Townsend Company he is now president and is also chief executive officer of the Davis Dry Goods Company of Cambridge, Ohio. He is treasurer of the Ohio Gas Meter Company and a stockholder and director of the Empire Rolling Mills Company of Cleveland. He likewise owns stock in the Columbia Bank, and the Phillemac Rolling Mills Company, of Glendale, Ohio. All these are dividend-bearing investments, contributing to the prosperity which Mr. Watkins is now enjoying and which he well merits, for his success is all self-earned.

On the 13th of April, 1887, Mr. Watkins was married to Miss Emma L. Rhodes, a daughter of I. J. and Mary (Trudley) Rhodes, the former engaged in the grocery business. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins have become the parents of seven children: Hazel, who is a graduate of the South high school and completed a classical course in Wellesley College, near Boston; Blanch, who is a graduate of the Central high school and is now a student in the Western Reserve University in Cleveland; Esther N., who is attending the Central high school; Grace L., also a high school pupil; Gladys, William H. and Myron H., who are pupils in the Woodland Hills school.

In politics Mr. Watkins is a republican whose political views are the outcome of broad reading of the political situation and of the questions and issues of the day. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist and takes an active interest in the work of the Union Congregational church, serving for twelve years as church treasurer, while at the present time he is a deacon. For fifteen years he was superintendent of the Sunday school and he cooperates in other activities which are elements in the growth of the church and the extension of its influence. He is likewise a member of the board of managers of the Young Men's Christian Association. Fraternally he is a Mason, holding membership in Euclid Lodge. He has always been a man of temperate habits, free from excess in any direction, and thus the conservation of his physical and mental forces have enabled him to

accomplish what he has undertaken in the business world. He is honored by all who know him because of his close conformity to high principles and manly purposes, and in his social relations and in his church, as well as through business associations, he has won many friends.







Geo. A. Moll

Edward A. Noll



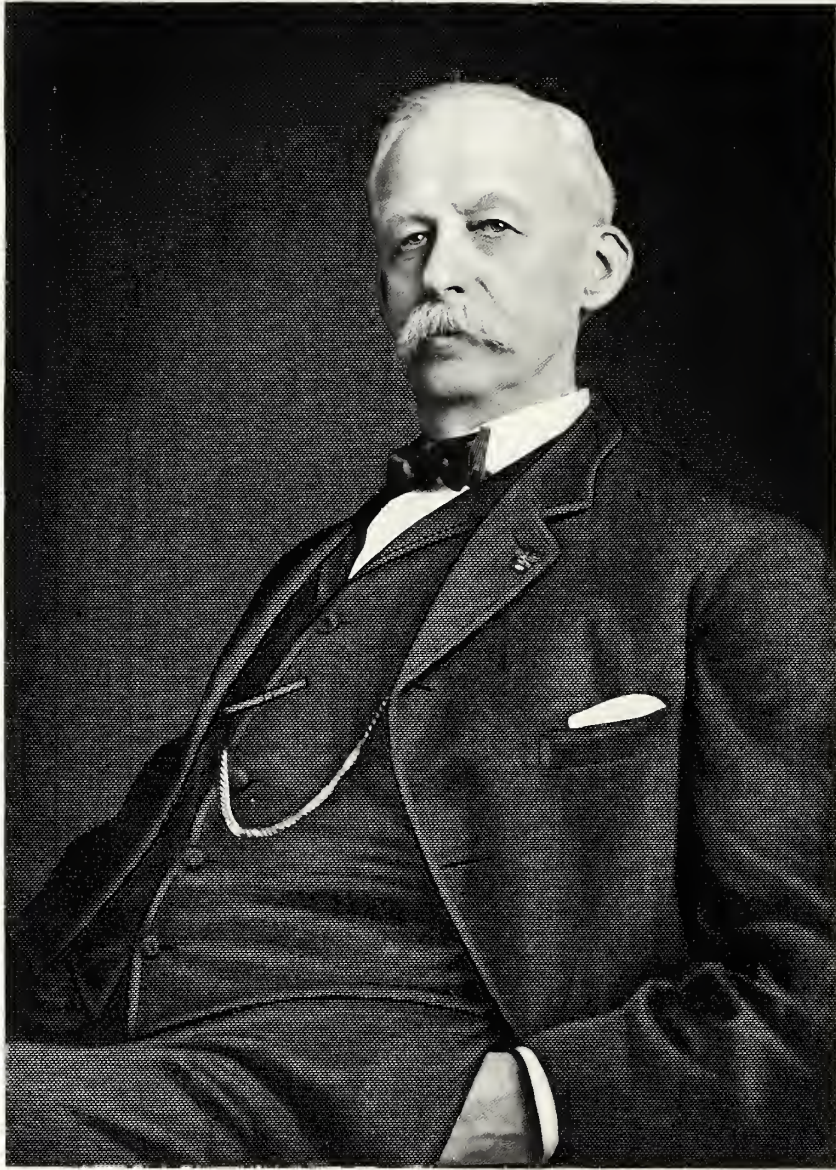
EDWARD A. NOLL, who is the president of the National Tool Company of Cleveland, a concern which during the four years of its existence has proved its right to be numbered among the prosperous business houses of this city, was born in Cumberland, Maryland, May 19, 1867. His father, Henry Noll, was a native of the German fatherland and came to America about 1840. His mother, who in her maidenhood was Miss Elizabeth Sherrmessenger, was born in Saxony, Germany, and like her husband has passed away.

Edward A. Noll attended the public schools of Cleveland, but left his lessons at the age of fourteen, to go to work as an office boy at the Young Men's Christian Association, obtaining wages of one dollar and a half a week. A year later he became an apprentice with Warner & Swasey, working in their machine shop and becoming a machinist and tool maker. In 1887 he found employment with the National Tube Works, at McKeesport, Pennsylvania. At the end of two years he returned to Cleveland and went to work for the Cleveland Rubber Company, remaining with them for about four years, and later becoming associated for the next six months with the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company. In 1892 he secured a position as foreman with the Standard Tool Company, with whom he was connected until 1905 when he organized the National Tool Company. When the firm was incorporated he was made its president and has since held that position. Through years of experience he has been well fitted to discharge the duties which devolve upon him and is able to guide the business along successful channels and make it a profitable investment for his capital and labor.

In 1902 Mr. Noll was united in marriage to Miss Lulu M. Miller, a daughter of Leonard and Katherine (Faust) Miller, of Cleveland. They have one son, Edward L., who is now seven years of age. For the past fifteen years Mr. Noll has held membership in National

Lodge, K. P., and has been closely connected with the work of his fraternal brethren. There is also an interesting military chapter in the life history of Mr. Noll, who is widely and prominently known among those who wear the uniform that indicates military service and unfaltering loyalty to the country. On the 16th of June, 1889, he became a member of Company F, Fifth Infantry, Ohio National Guard, and on the first anniversary of his enlistment was appointed corporal. On the 10th of June, 1891, he became sergeant and was transferred to Company K, August 10, 1892. Further promotion made him second lieutenant on the 10th of December, 1894, and captain on the 14th of July, 1897. He served in the war with Spain as captain of Company K, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from May 11, 1898, until the 5th of November following, when he was mustered out of the United States service. He continued, however, with the Ohio National Guard until June 18, 1900, when he resigned and was honored by being placed on the retired list June 18, 1900. In the previous January he had been elected major of the Fifth Regiment, but on account of resigning from military service retired as ranking captain of the regiment. A man of conspicuous industry, he has ever directed it well and to good purpose, and adhering to upright and honorable principles has attained to a position of respect among the men who have come to know him.





C. E. Benham

Charles Edward Benham



HAT Cleveland's commercial and industrial importance has been greatly augmented by her splendid port and other excellent shipping facilities is a fact recognized by all. Among those most prominent and widely known in connection with shipping interests is Charles Edward Benham, vessel agent who from the age of nine years has been closely associated with marine transportation and for some years sailed the lakes as master and vessel owner.

He was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, September 29, 1847, a son of Samuel and Harriet N. (Williams) Benham, both representatives of old New England families. The father, a native of Middletown, Connecticut, removed to Ashtabula, Ohio, as a young man, and there engaged in merchandising for many years, or until his removal to Cleveland in 1852. He became identified with mercantile interests in this city, being first located on River street and later on Detroit street, where he continued until his death, which occurred in 1897, when he was seventy-seven years of age. During the war he was located in the Northern Transportation building on River street and shipped provisions to the army for the government. In his early days he was interested in the vessel business in Ashtabula, and it was during that period that his son, Charles Edward, made his start in the same line. The mother was a native of Weymouth, Massachusetts, who died in 1897 at the age of seventy-five years.

Charles Edward Benham supplemented the education which he acquired in the public schools of Ashtabula by a course in Bryant & Stratton Business College at Cleveland. He was only nine years of age when he began sailing on the lakes in the summer seasons, having always a great fondness for the water. During the winter months following the completion of his commercial course, he read medicine with Drs. Boynton and Van Norman for two years and afterward with the latter alone for two years. He likewise attended lectures

at the Huron Street Homeopathic Hospital Medical College but with no intention of engaging in the practice of medicine as a life work, his reading being done simply from his interest in the profession. On the 13th of August, 1862, when sixteen years of age, he sailed his first vessel as master of the *Industry* on Lakes Erie and Huron, and from that time forward was in command of vessels of every description. He first became financially interested in shipping at the time he was made master and gradually increased his investments, owning at different times the *Henry C. Richards*, *Queen City*, *Zack Chandler*, *C. H. Johnson*, the *Reindeer*, *George Sherman*, and the *Metropolis*, some of which he also sailed. He was likewise for eleven years the owner of the tug *Sampson*, the most powerful tug on the lakes. This he sailed for five years. He also owned numerous other tugs and at one time controlled and operated a *White Stack Tug Line* of seven tugs. He also commanded numerous other sailing vessels, and at one time sailed the *Ketchum*, in which he had an interest, and was, moreover, interested in numerous other vessels, owning the *Nahant*, *H. B. Tuttle* and *Edward S. Pease*. In 1882 he practically left the lakes, but has continued his financial connection with vessel interests to some extent to the present, although he ceased to be actively interested therein when he entered the government service as special deputy collector of customs in 1898.

About 1882 Br. Benham entered the firm of *Palmer & Benham*, vessel owners and agents, and while associated therewith represented the marine interests of the *Mercantile Insurance Company* and also looked after the wrecking and appraising of seven different companies. The firm of *Palmer & Benham* was the first to occupy the *Perry-Payne* building. Two years later the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Benham became a partner of *Captain Joe DeVille*. This relation was discontinued in 1897, when the firm became *C. P. Gilchrist & Company*, vessel owners, the principal partners being *C. P. Gilchrist* and *Charles E. Benham*. Alone Mr. Benham conducts an extensive business in marine surveying, appraising, wrecking and looking after the construction of steel and wooden ships. Probably no other man in Cleveland has a wider acquaintance with the various crafts which navigate the lakes or is more competent to speak with authority upon shipping interests.

In 1887 Mr. Benham removed his residence to the west side, becoming a member of the water board of the *West Cleveland* corporation, of which he was chairman until the annexation of the district to Cleveland. He was chairman of the *West Cleveland* annexation committee and also chairman of the joint committee of annexation of the two cities. As a member of the water board he established the

same system as used in Cleveland for the tapping of all water lines and also the system of keeping records in the office. Thereafter under the Gardner administration he was a member of the infirmary board and under Mayor McKisson was a member of the city council. During his term of service he acted as chairman of the committee which investigated the books of the Consolidated Street Railway Company to ascertain the cost of carrying passengers. Aside from his private business interests and public service already mentioned, he is now the first vice president of the West Cleveland Banking Company, with which he has been connected since its organization. He is likewise interested in various other financial and commercial institutions and enterprises and is the owner of valuable west side real estate. He has been an active member of the Chamber of Commerce for many years and at one time was chairman of the navigation committee and has for a long period been a member of the river and harbor committee. He was appointed by Cleveland to represent the city in the deep water convention held in Toronto and in many other ways has put forth effective and far-reaching efforts for the promotion of public progress. He was elected to succeed Herman Baehr as president of the Cleveland Chamber of Industry when that gentleman was elected mayor of Cleveland and was later reelected, now serving in that position.

In organizations which have had for their object the benefit of shipping interests Mr. Benham is also known as senior past grand president of the Ship Masters Association of the Northwestern Lakes. The social side of his nature has found expression in his membership in the Cleveland Yacht Club, the Rough Riders Club and the Tippecanoe Club, and his fraternal spirit has been manifest in his membership in all branches of the Odd Fellows Society, including the grand lodge and also in the Royal Arcanum. Furthermore, he belongs to the Republican Club and was the first president of the First Ward Republican Club, with which he has always been prominently identified, being one of its principal supporters. His activities therefore touch the various interests which constitute vital phases in the public life and his efforts have always been put forth along the lines of substantial progress and improvement.

On New Year's Eve of 1867 Mr. Benham was married in Cleveland to Miss Mary J. Prescott, a daughter of William Prescott, of Boston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Benham, who died on the 10th of January, 1899, was very active in charitable and benevolent work and also in Edgewater Rebekah Lodge, No. 264, of which she was past grand president. She was a most liberal contributor to the Old Ladies Home and benevolent institutions. By her marriage she became the mother

of five sons and two daughters, namely: Captain C. A. Benham, master of the steamer McGehan of the Hutchinson fleet; William P., master of the steamer J. J. Sullivan; George E., master of the steamer W. S. Mack; Robert H., chief engineer of the steamer J. J. Sullivan; Harrison M., who has attended the Case School of Applied Science and is now oiler of the J. J. Sullivan; Eva May, the wife of J. W. Karr, of the firm of Karr & Mitchael, dealers in ship supplies; and Jennie M., a graduate of the West high school of the class of 1909. The family reside at No. 9901 Detroit avenue, Northwest, where the home is surrounded by extensive grounds that are adorned with an orchard and gardens.

Captain Benham is numbered among the few lake commanders who have not only mastered navigation but have also displayed marked ability in dealing with the financial problems of lake transportation, and through the utilization of the opportunities which have been opened in connection with the shipping interests of Cleveland he has won success that places him in a creditable and enviable financial position. At the same time his has never been a self-centered life but with broad outlook he has cooperated in concerns of public importance wherein the city has been a direct beneficiary nor has he been unmindful of the social amenities of life, which are a source of much happiness to him.





S. O. Grimold

Judge Seneca O. Griswold



JUDGE SENECA O. GRISWOLD, who for forty years was an honored member of the Cleveland bar, while his name is also linked with many events and movements which have left their impress upon the history of the city, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, December 20, 1823. He was descended in the sixth generation from Edward Griswold, who settled in Windsor in 1635, thus founding on American soil a family that has numbered many men who have won distinction in literature, science and professional life.

In his youth Mr. Griswold was a pupil in the Suffield (Conn.) Literary Institute, where he pursued his studies until he reached his seventeenth year. He came to Ohio in 1841 and the following year matriculated as a freshman in Oberlin College, completing his four years' course in that institution by graduation with the class of 1845. Immediately afterward he returned to Connecticut and for one year was engaged in teaching in the academy of his native town. He then again came to Ohio and began preparation for what was to be his real life work as a student in the law office of the firm of Bolton & Kelly, of Cleveland, who directed his reading until his admission to the bar in 1847. In the spring of the following year he entered into partnership with the Hon. John C. Grannis and at once began the practice of his profession. Three years later that partnership was dissolved and he joined his former preceptors, under the firm style of Bolton, Kelly & Griswold, the firm name being changed to Kelly & Griswold upon the election of the senior partner to the bench in 1856. The firm of Kelly & Griswold then maintained a leading position at the Cleveland bar until the death of Mr. Kelly in 1870. The succeeding year Judge Griswold was joined in a partnership relation by a former student, Isaac Buckingham, with whom he was associated for two years.

In the meantime Mr. Griswold had become a recognized leader in political circles and in 1861 was elected a member of the general

assembly, in which he served for one term. While in the legislature he rendered valuable aid in organizing the railroad sinking fund commission and also in procuring for the city of Cleveland a paid fire department. He was next called to office when, in 1873, he was elected one of the superior court judges of Cleveland and during the same year was elected, as the candidate of both democrats and republicans, a member of the state constitutional convention. He left the impress of his individuality upon the organic law of Ohio, taking active part in the deliberations of the convention and serving with marked ability as chairman of the committee on corporations and as a member of the apportionment committee, and his course on the bench was characterized by all that marks the able jurist. Upon the expiration of his judicial term, Judge Griswold assumed the active practice of his profession and again became associated with Mr. Grannis. Later he was joined in a partnership relation by B. C. Starr, which continued until his retirement after forty years of active connection with the profession.

A contemporary biographer said of him: "As a judge, Mr. Griswold commanded the respect of all by his learning and impartiality, and as a lawyer he stood in the front rank of the profession, his extensive reading, well balanced judgment and logical reasoning making him a most reliable counselor and successful practitioner." He was chiefly instrumental in establishing the Cleveland Law Library Association and for many years was continued in the office of president by the vote of his fellow members. He also served his fellow townsmen as a member of the city council.

In 1858 Judge Griswold was married to Miss Helen Lucy Robinson, of Westfield, New York, who died in 1871. About 1888 Judge Griswold retired from practice and soon afterward took up his residence in Windsor, Connecticut, on the old family homestead, where he engaged in tobacco growing and became an authority on the cultivation of that plant. His death occurred there February 17, 1895, when he was in his seventy-second year. During the years of his active connection with the legal profession he won considerable reputation as a public speaker and delivered an oration at the Centennial celebration in Cleveland on the 4th of July, 1876, which was acknowledged by all to be an eloquent and able address, well worthy the occasion which called it forth. He also wrote much upon legal and kindred themes and his writings remain as a monument to his comprehensive legal knowledge.

Through the cooperation of Mrs. Stevenson Burke, for years an intimate friend of the family, we are able to present the excellent likeness of Mr. Griswold accompanying this sketch.



J. M. Gasser

Joseph M. Gasser



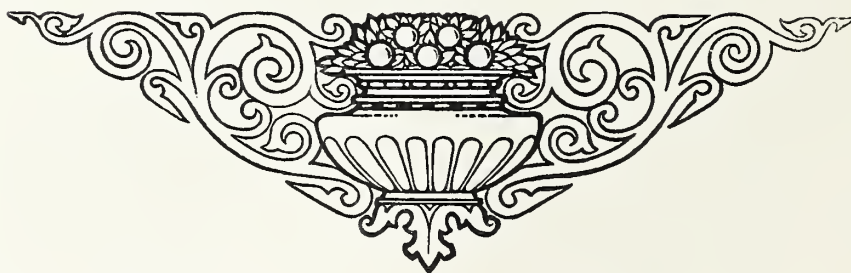
THE name of Gasser is a familiar one to Cleveland's residents, for it has long figured in connection with the florist's trade of the city and Joseph M. Gasser was recognized as a prominent business man here, honored and respected by all for what he accomplished. The success that came to him was the direct reward of his own labors and, profiting by experience and opportunity, he at length reached a creditable financial position.

He was born in Switzerland in 1843 and when eleven years of age came to the United States with his parents. The father was a carpenter and in the early '50s brought his family to the United States. Owing to the limited financial resources of his parents, Joseph M. Gasser began earning his own living when very young. At the age of twelve years he worked in a pail factory on the flats and was thus employed until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he offered his services to the government, becoming a member of Company B, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until 1864. During that period he participated in the battles of Antietam, Cedar Mountain, Lookout Mountain, Crossroads and Gettysburg and was honorably discharged in 1864, after three years spent at the front.

Mr. Gasser was not only a self-made but largely a self-educated man for the necessity of early providing for his own support gave him little opportunity to attend school. For about two years, however, he was a pupil in the Humiston Institute, a boarding school on the heights, and met the expenses of the course himself. He worked and studied until twelve o'clock at night, ambitious to secure an education, the value of which he thoroughly recognized. In his youthful days he was also employed as chore boy at the Weaver Wholesale Liquor House. He also worked for the firm of Pope & Hains on Ontario street and afterward spent seven or eight years in the postoffice. Eventually he turned his attention to the raising of flowers and became a well known florist and prominent business man of Cleveland.

When he retired he had an attractive little fortune and a name of which any man might well be proud. For years he conducted several retail stores, also a nursery on Lake avenue and one on Rocky river. His sales were extensive and brought him a substantial annual income so that his success classed him with the representative business men of the city.

Mr. Gasser was united in marriage in 1867 to Miss Katherine Fox, and at his death, which occurred on the 12th of March, 1908, he left a wife and daughter, Mrs. J. C. Pettee. His political support was given to the republican party and he was a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Clifton Club and the Chamber of Commerce. His business record was entirely commendable and free from fault or intention of wrongdoing. In fact, he was recognized as a most honorable and honest business man, worthy the trust of all with whom he came in contact, and this brought him to a very desirable place among the men of affluence in Cleveland.





Charles L. F. Miles

Charles L. F. Wieber



HARLES L. F. WIEBER, vice president and general manager of the Rauch & Lang Carriage Company, manufacturers of electric pleasure cars, having one of the most extensive plants and manufacturing the finest electric vehicles in the world, has come to be widely recognized as one of the successful business men of Cleveland. A native of this city, he was born February 15, 1861. He is the son of Jacob B. and Salome Wieber. The father was a native of Baden, Germany, and came to America at the age of nineteen years, locating in Cleveland, where he engaged in the tailoring business until his death, which occurred here in 1870 at the age of thirty-six. On arriving in Cleveland, he entered the employ of Mr. Moley, a tailor occupying a shop at the corner of Detroit and Pearl streets, and after two years he bought out his employer. Several years later he erected one of the first business blocks on Detroit street, near that corner, remaining there until the present Detroit block was built, to which he removed. Jacob Wieber continued to conduct a high class tailoring establishment until his death, after which his wife carried on the business until their son Charles was old enough to take active charge. Mrs. Jacob Wieber, who was Miss Salome Zipf, was also a native of Baden Baden and still survives her husband.

Charles L. F. Wieber is the only surviving son in a family of five children, three of whom are living. He was the third in order of birth and was educated in private schools until the age of thirteen years, when he pursued a course in the Spencerian Business College. Educated for a business rather than a professional career, after leaving school he became associated with his mother in the conduct of the business which the husband and father had established. Shortly afterward he assumed active charge.

Mr. Wieber early in life began to learn the practical side of business affairs and displayed from the beginning unusual ability

for his years. That he was fully competent to assume the responsibilities incident to the general management of the business, was shown by its subsequent success and development. Conducted in keeping with the most progressive spirit, it soon outdistanced all competitors not only in volume of trade but also in the personnel of its patrons. This growth necessitated a more central location. In 1902 the business was incorporated as the Wieber Company, merchant tailors, with Charles L. F. Wieber as president and treasurer, and for the succeeding years until 1910, the business was carried on in the Lennox building at No. 919 Euclid avenue. As the practical head of the company, Mr. Wieber shaped its policies and originated its methods. Through his exceptional management, the business became the largest and most exclusive men's tailoring establishment west of New York. This house set the standard for workmanship and style in Cleveland and had the patronage of the best clientele of the city.

As the years passed and success attended his efforts, Mr. Wieber branched out into other fields. His sound business judgment and active cooperation soon became valuable factors in the successful and profitable control of different undertakings. As a result of the magnitude and importance of such enterprises, Mr. Wieber on February 1, 1910, disposed of his interests in the Wieber Company, thus severing his connection with a business that had been conducted by the family for half a century. At that time the Cleveland Leader, in mentioning Mr. Wieber's change in business, said in part:

"On February 1st, Charles L. F. Wieber, who has been identified as the head of the Wieber Company for many years and due to whose exceptional management the business has become one of the greatest west of New York, will retire from that firm. Much of the success that he has enjoyed in the business was due to the men with whom he surrounded himself. To these men he has given over his interests. They will in the future try to emulate the policy which has made the Wieber Company one of the best known in the United States. This move was deemed wise, in fact was made necessary, through the remarkable growth of the Rauch & Lang Carriage Company, of which he is vice president and general manager. Three years ago Mr. Wieber joined the force of the Rauch & Lang Company and since that time he has given more or less time to the management. This growth of the business since he entered the firm has, however, made the devoting of his entire time and energies necessary. Mr. Wieber's business career has been most successful but of all the enterprises in which he has an interest, none have grown with such rapidity as has the electric vehicle business of the Rauch & Lang

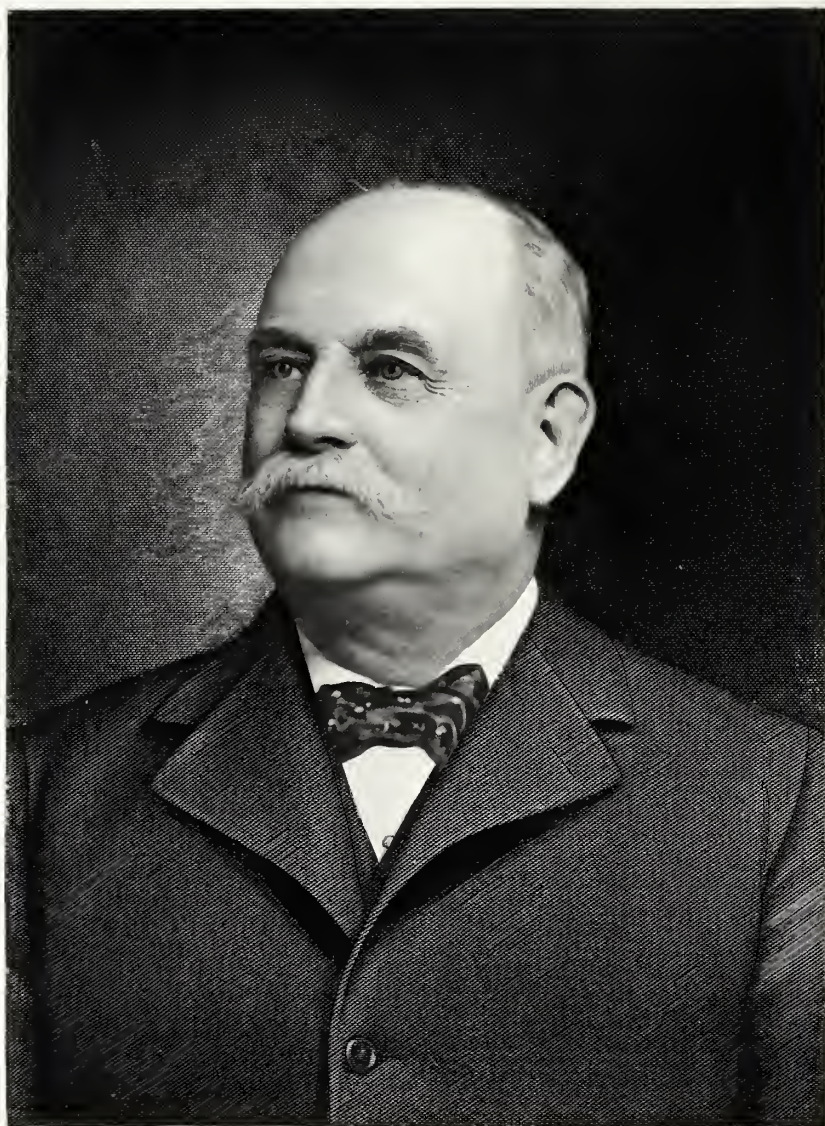
Company. Much of the success of that concern is due to his business acumen, shrewdness and activity. The methods which made the Wieber Company so remarkably successful have been applied the past three years by Mr. Wieber in the Rauch & Lang Carriage Company. The fruits of his labors have proved so remarkable that his entire time and energy is demanded, which he will begin to devote to the further promoting and developing of the Rauch & Lang Carriage Company. A big increase of business is expected to be the result of this change in which Mr. Wieber will become actively the financial and managerial head of the Rauch & Lang Company."

Mr. Wieber is also president of the Lakewood Realty Company, president of the Detroit Street Investment Company, a director and member of the finance board of the Forest City Savings & Trust Company, a director of the George P. Faerber Company, a director in the Workingmen's Collateral Loan Company, and interested in various other financial and industrial enterprises. All of these connections are but tangible proof of the marked business ability of Mr. Wieber, who has wrought along well defined lines of labor and has made most judicious investments. In all of his business activities he has followed where keen discrimination and rare judgment have led the way and there are few, if any, points in his business career where he could have accomplished larger things at that given point. Mr. Wieber's greatest success lies in his ability to master details. He has always believed in the old adage: "Take care of the little things and the large ones will take care of themselves." The spirit of this saying has characterized his every move and especially since entering the Rauch & Lang Company, the success of which depends upon a constant and careful supervision of details. In a concern of this size such a task is no sinecure, especially when it is taken into consideration that the business is now capitalized at one million dollars. Twice since Mr. Wieber has joined the company the capital has been increased—a fact which to the thinking man proves conclusively that the course Mr. Wieber has pursued is not only logical but demonstrates also the soundness of his deductions.

On the 8th of January, 1889, Mr. Wieber was married to Miss Martha E. Dietz, a daughter of George Dietz, one of the prominent and pioneer German residents of Cleveland. Their four children are: Charles L. F., Jr., Alvina E., Martha and Walter D. Mr. Wieber is a republican, supporting the party at the polls, yet not active in its ranks. He is well known in different fraternal and social relations, having attained the Knight Templar degree in Forest City Commandery, while he has also crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise

a member and director of Clifton Club and a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club. His religious faith is indicated through his church relations with the Presbyterian denomination. He has a fine home on Lake avenue with five acres on the lake front, erecting there a handsome residence about two years ago. He is a man of athletic build and fine personal appearance and of dignified manner, impressing one at once with the force of character that has enabled him to reach the enviable position which he today occupies in the business circles of the city.





J. T. Hutchinson

John T. Hutchinson



JOHN T. HUTCHINSON, who at the time of his death was one of the oldest and most successful vessel owners on the lakes and was for many years prominently connected with the carrying trade, was born in Oswego, New York. No resident of Cleveland was more closely, actively or prominently associated with navigation interests, and the enterprise which he displayed in this connection brought him substantial prosperity and was of direct benefit to the shippers of the city. Mr. Hutchinson began business in this line when twenty-four years of age, or in 1861, by the purchase of an interest in the scow Monitor, which was about two hundred and sixty-five tons. It was built for the purpose of carrying lumber from Lorain and Fremont to Buffalo, from which point it was shipped to New York, where it was used in the construction of the ironclad Monitor that sunk the Merrimac in Hampton Roads during the Civil war. Mr. Hutchinson owned the scow until the fall of that year, when he sold the vessel for fifty-five hundred dollars. He afterward became third owner in the construction of the steamer Lac La Belle, his partners in this enterprise being La Frenier Brothers.

In the fall of 1860 Mr. Hutchinson married Miss Emma C. Camp, a daughter of C. L. Camp, who died two years later. Of the estate Mr. Hutchinson borrowed five thousand dollars and with this he purchased the scow Ellen White, which he used in the lumber and stone trade, making trips to and from all points on the lower lakes, although little was done on Lake Superior. He owned this scow for several years, when she burned off Port Dover. In 1862 he purchased the schooner Milan, which he sold three years later and then bought the bark Orphan Boy, of William Kelley, of Milan, the purchase price being twenty-eight thousand dollars. For a few years he owned this vessel and on selling her bought the schooner Winona for eighteen thousand dollars. He owned that vessel for three years and then entered into partnership with S. H. Foster, building the schooner I. N. Foster,

at a cost of twenty-four thousand dollars. After the sale of that vessel Mr. Hutchinson built the Emma C. Hutchinson in the winter of 1872-3, naming the schooner in honor of his wife. This is still in commission. It was launched June 12, 1873, and has been very fortunate, no losses being charged against her except six thousand dollars. Her tonnage is six hundred and ninety-eight and when she was built she was one of the largest schooners on the lakes. The next vessels which Mr. Hutchinson owned were the Rube Richards and the May Richards, the former a steamer and the latter a schooner, which he purchased in the winter of 1877-8, at a cost of fifty-eight thousand dollars for the two. He afterward bought an interest in the steamer Queen of the West and later became owner of the Germanic, which had a carrying capacity of two thousand tons and cost ninety-five thousand dollars. The vessels owned by Mr. Hutchinson in 1899 were the steamers Germanic, Rube Richards and Queen of the West, and the schooners Emma C. Hutchinson and May Richards. It will be seen from the foregoing that he was constantly extending his operations and working his way upward in lake navigation circles. His investments at length represented many thousands of dollars, while his annual business was represented by a large figure. His vessels were constantly in use in the shipping trade of this part of the country and the volume of his business brought him a most substantial and gratifying financial return.

As above stated, Mr. Hutchinson was married to Miss Emma C. Camp, who was born in Cleveland, her father being Charles L. Camp, who came to this city from the state of New York when there was but one house here. With the early development and progress of Cleveland he was closely associated and was engaged in the dry-goods business for many years. He was also for a considerable period vice president of the old City Bank and figured prominently in financial circles. He built the first four-story brick building in Cleveland on Superior street and was one of the organizers and founders of many of Cleveland's business enterprises, which greatly promoted the business development and prosperity of the city. He formulated his plans carefully, was determined in their execution and so utilized the means at hand that he seemed to have attained at any one point of his career the possibility for successful attainment at that point. Mr. Camp married Miss Clarissa Blicksley and they became the parents of five children, of whom four are living: Mrs. David Foster, Miss Mary E. Camp, Mrs. Hutchinson and Mrs. Thompson.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson was blessed with two children: Charles L., who is his father's successor in business, and Mrs. S. A. Mintz, of Ashtabula, Ohio. Mr. Hutchinson was greatly

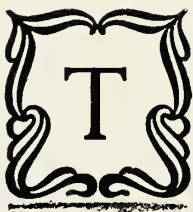
interested in the welfare of the city and did much toward its advancement. In all of his business affairs he was thoroughly reliable and trustworthy and the spirit of enterprise also characterized his work. His success came to him gradually as the reward of persistent effort, careful management and laudable ambition, and he remained an active factor in the shipping interests of Cleveland until his death, which occurred in May, 1903. He was most widely known among all those connected with lake navigation and his salient qualities of character won him respect and good will.





Joseph H. Breck

Hon. Joseph Hunt Breck



THE Breck family of Cuyahoga county is descended from ancestors whose history constitutes an interesting chapter in the early annals of New England. Edward Breck, the first of the name in America, sailing from England to the new world, became a member of the Massachusetts bay colony five years after the landing of the Puritans at Dorchester in 1630. All of the descendants of the Breck family have honorable and worthy records, while some have gained distinction as scholars, soldiers, clergymen and in other professions as well as in various other walks of life.

Robert Breck, the great-grandfather of him whose name introduces this review, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1737. He married Rachael Hunt, a sister of Ebenezer Hunt, and became a trader and importer in Northampton, Massachusetts, where he conducted a store from 1766 until his death in December, 1799. He was clerk of the court for the counties of Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden from 1781 to 1798. He possessed some property which included the acquisition in April, 1799, of a considerable acreage in the Western Reserve. His holdings in Brecksville, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, amounted at first to five thousand, seven hundred and eleven acres, while his son John held two thousand and fifty-four acres more. At this time Robert's holdings outside of Brecksville were about twice as large as they were in it. Later, the holdings in Brecksville of "the heirs of Robert Breck" were nearly doubled. He had seven sons, all dying without issue excepting Joseph Hunt and John, who became prominent citizens of Northampton. From the records there appears no doubt but that the township and village of Brecksville was so called in his honor, due in part to his prominence in Northampton and in part to his real-estate holdings; although the prominence of his sons, especially John, doubtless added to the sentiment which made the name seem appropriate.

Rev. Joseph Hunt Breck, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1798, was graduated from Yale college in 1818, and from Andover seminary in 1823, was ordained in December of that year, and was at once sent to Portage county as a home missionary to Ohio. He was first installed in the Presbyterian church in Andover, Ashtabula county. In 1828, he first located in Brecksville (being the first of the Brecks in that town), where he preached until 1833, when he took up his residence in Cleveland and opened a school for boys. In 1843, he removed from Cleveland and settled in the town of Newburg, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his life in honored retirement. He married Miss Alice Angeline Snow, of Northampton, Massachusetts, who died in 1838. Three children were born to them, namely: Joseph Hunt; Angeline Maria, born in 1834, who died when eighteen months old; and Angeline Snow, who married C. B. Denio, of Galena, Illinois, later going to Vallejo, California. In 1844, he married Miss Diantha Chamberlain, of Monkton, Vermont, there being no issue. He died in Newburg in 1880.

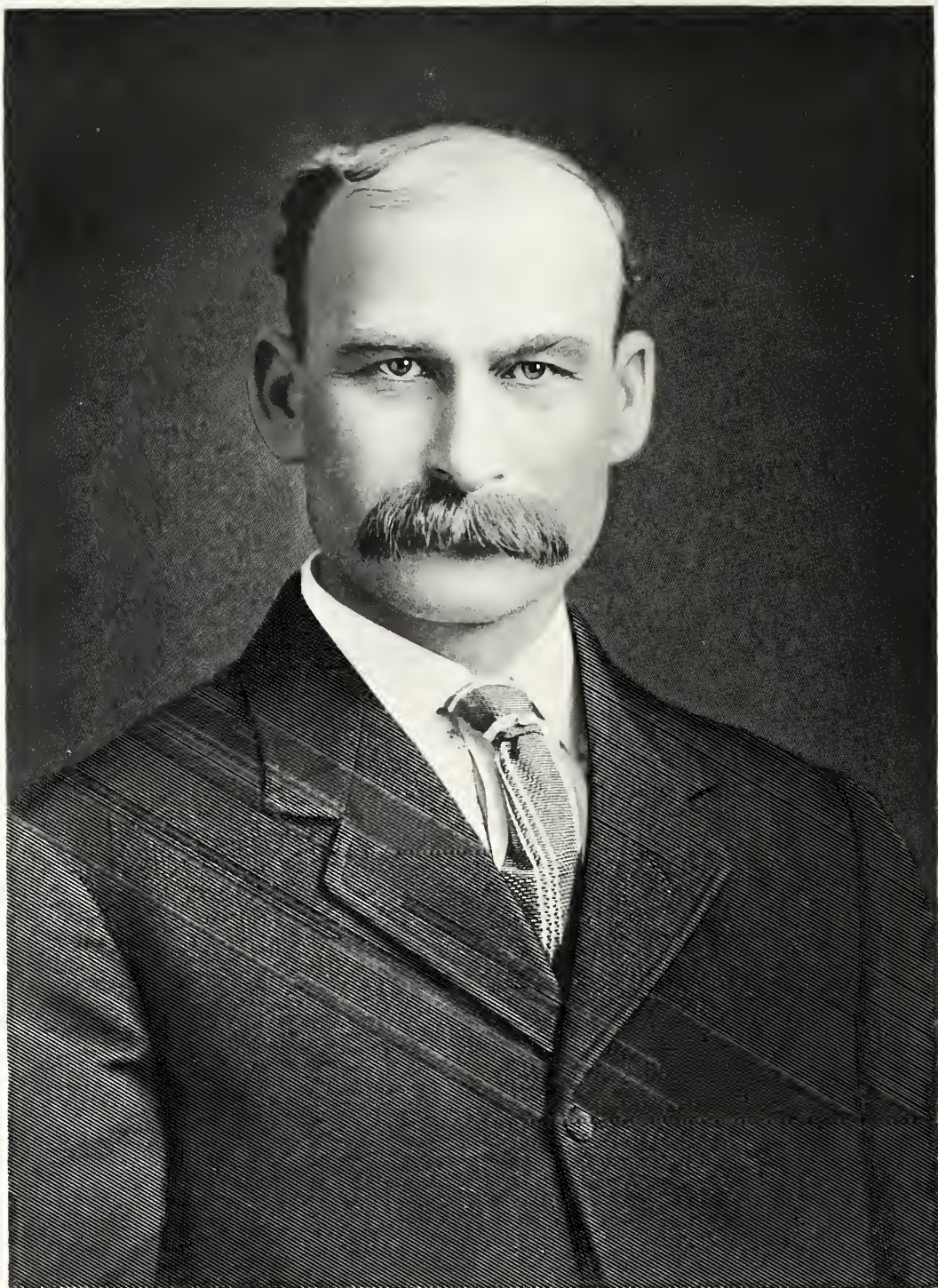
Hon. Joseph Hunt Breck was born in Brecksville, Ohio, June 23, 1831, and two years later removed from that village to Cleveland, where he remained with his parents until 1843, when he accompanied his father (his mother having died when he was seven) on his settling in Newburg. He continued his education in the schools of that place, and later finished his instruction by two years at Shaw Academy. Then he returned to the farm, where, young though he was, a large part of the responsibility in its operation rested upon him. At this time it became his desire to enter a commercial life and, after receiving his father's consent, he secured a position as bookkeeper for E. I. Baldwin (a dry-goods merchant on Superior street), which he held for about a year, or, in fact, until his father, after much endeavor, induced him to return to the farm, where affairs were in need of his attention. Previous to this and almost entirely alone, he had chopped and delivered a distance of three miles over the most primitive roads, sufficient cord-wood at two dollars and a half per cord to pay for every brick in the old homestead of thirteen rooms and attic. There he remained until 1906, when he sold his land to the railroad company and again took up his residence in Cleveland, only to pass away a year later.

On the 18th of January, 1859, Mr. Breck was married to Miss Harriet Maria Brooks, a daughter of Hezekiah and Hannah (Johnson) Brooks, who came to this state from Middletown, Connecticut, in 1819, and settled in Carlisle, Lorain county, Ohio. Her father was a tradesman in Connecticut but gave his attention to general

farming in Ohio. James Brooks, her grandfather, was a sea captain until after the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, when he enlisted in defense of the colonies. He was a private in the commander-in-chief's guards and was taken prisoner a number of times but on each occasion succeeded in making his escape. Four children delighted the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Breck, namely: George Dwight, Theodore Brooks, William Merriam and Mary Louise.


In his political views Mr. Breck was at first a progressive whig and hence was a first recruit in the formation of the republican party, of which he remained a stalwart member to the end. His interest in public improvements and progressive legislation was ever active and zealous and was inspired by motives worthy of his Puritan ancestors. He was recognized in Cleveland for his sterling qualities and was honored among those who were prominent in the councils of his party. He was elected to the Ohio legislature from his county for twelve years, and over the record of his public career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. His course was characterized by fidelity to duty and by earnest and determined advocacy of what he believed to be right and for the best interests of the commonwealth. He was the author of the salary bill, which put all city and county officials upon a salary basis, thereby saving to the public many thousands of dollars. He died June 27, 1907. His mistakes were few, his noble actions many, and even his political opponents did not question the honesty of his opinions.





James F Allen

James T. Allen

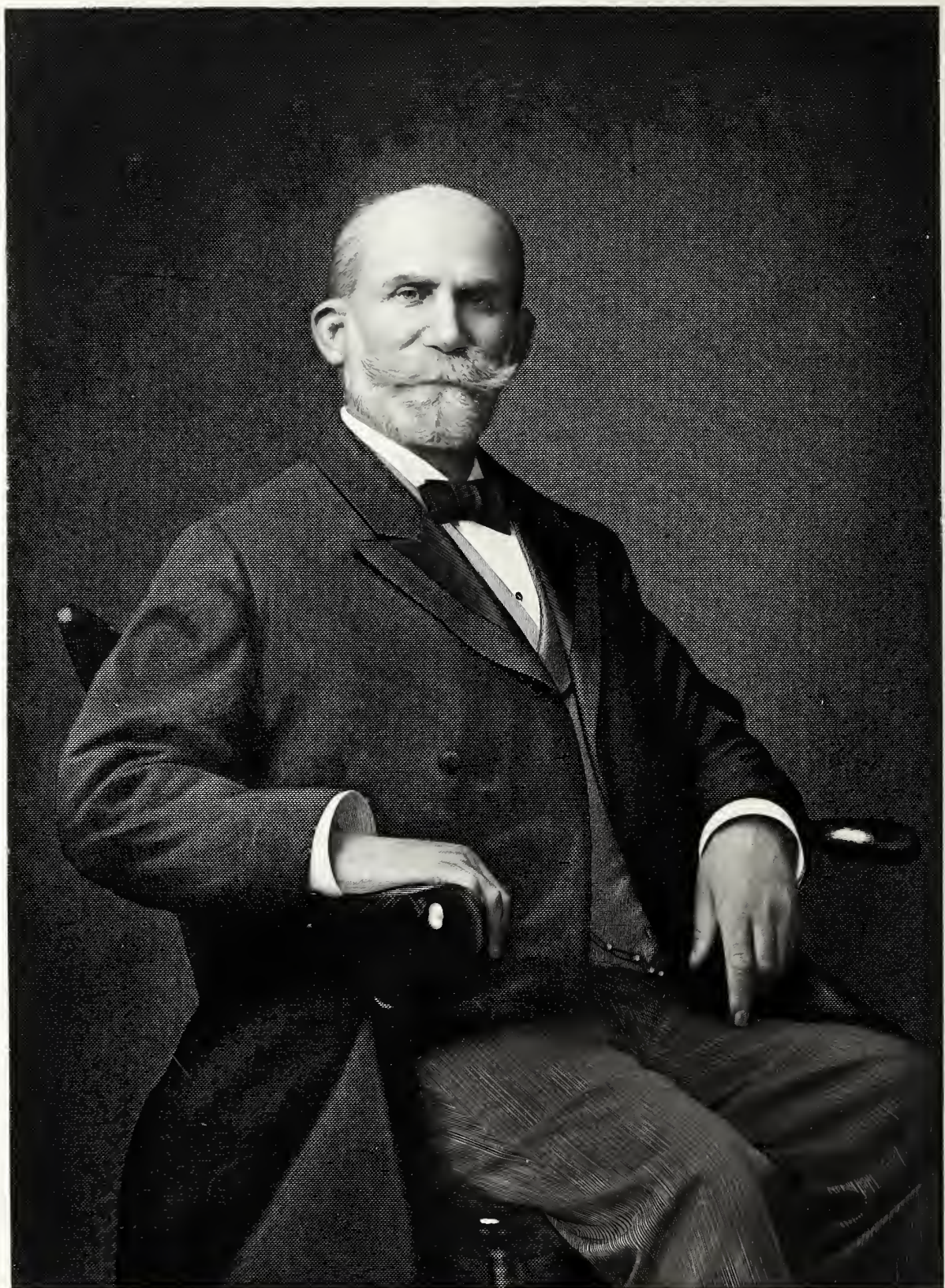
 AMES T. ALLEN, who for many years has been engaged in general contracting here, ranks high among those devoted to this line of work and his long years of experience have developed within him a degree of conservative business judgment which has enabled him not only to maintain his own prosperity but also to contribute to enhancing the financial standing of the city in which he is widely recognized as a substantial business man whose straightforward dealings and honest and upright relations make him also a worthy and desirable citizen. He was born November 22, 1867, a son of Joseph Allen, a native of Indiana, born August 12, 1838, who spent some time in Virginia, later removing to this state. During the Civil war he was among the first to answer the country's call to arms and served on the Union side for three years in the Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. About 1864 he married Catherine Culp, a native of West Virginia, born in 1832, and entered into rest in 1904.

West Virginia was the birthplace of James T. Allen, but when he was about one year of age his parents located in Clinton county, later removing to Greene county, Ohio, and in these places he acquired his education in the public schools. Upon completing his studies he turned his attention to husbandry and for about five years tilled the soil in Greene county, and at the expiration of that time repaired to Dayton, Ohio, where he was employed in the production of agricultural implements for ten years and in 1895 located in this city, where he learned his trade after about four years' apprenticeship. He followed his occupation as a journeyman until 1899 when he undertook general contracting. He was alone in business until 1907 when he took others into partnership and incorporated what is known as The James T. Allen Contracting Company, one of the best known firms in this city. His work, most of which is done in Cleveland and vicinity, consists chiefly in erecting residences and apartment houses and his business has been attended with such suc-

cess that at present he is recognized throughout the city as a reliable and prominent contractor.

In 1890 Mr. Allen wedded Florence M. Knott, a native of this state, and to this union have been born Iva May, Ethel Marie, Hazel Jeanette, Walter James, Raymond Cushman, Herbert Thomas, Erma Ruth, Myrtle Christina, Leonard Burrell, Dorothy Lucille, Homer Wilbur and Clyde. Mr. Allen belongs to the Knights of Pythias, in the affairs of which he is active. Always endeavoring to conduct his business relations on the basis of honesty and ranking among the city's most enterprising and aggressive citizens he justly deserves his reputation as one of Cleveland's foremost business factors.





J. Landsman

Jacob Landesman



ACOB LANDESMAN, one of the foremost business men and manufacturers of his time in Cleveland, took a most prominent part in the development of an industry in which Cleveland has become a center—that of cloak manufacturing. Mr. Landesman was the founder and for years the head of probably the best known house in that line in this country—operating under the style of Landesman, Hirscheimer & Company.

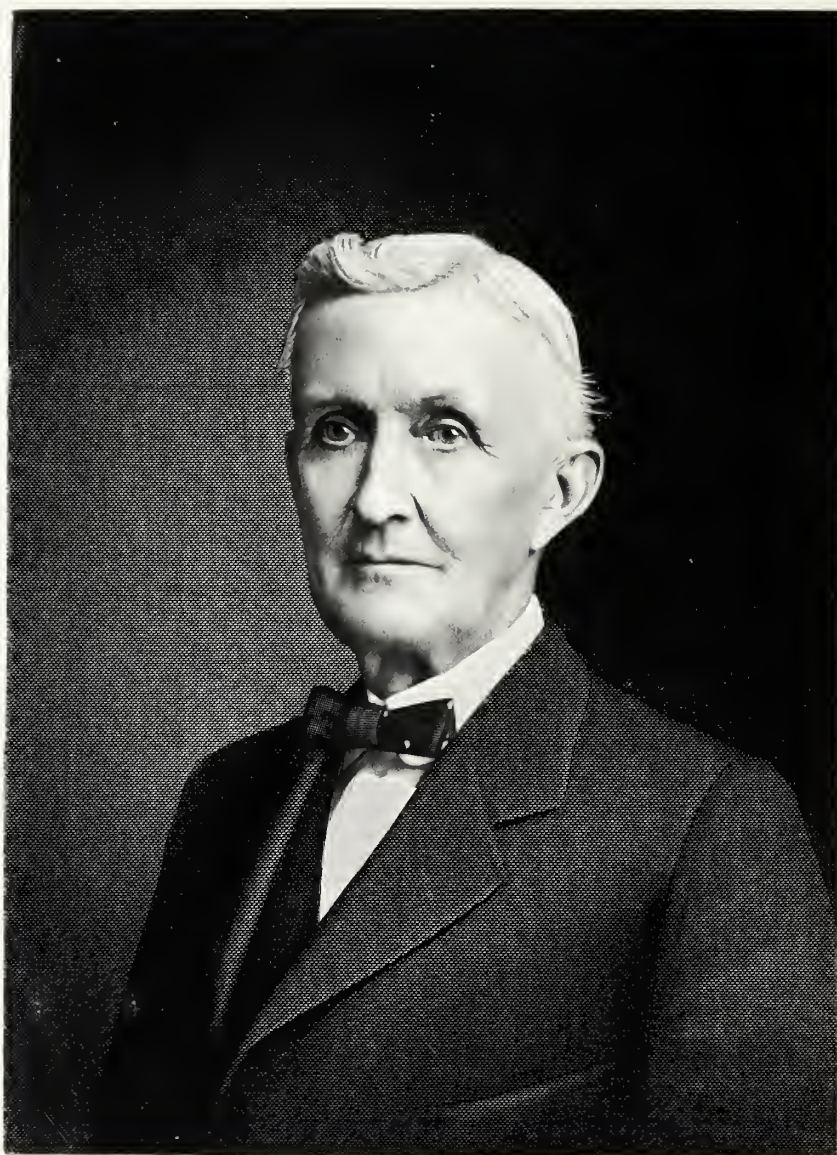
He was a native of Vienna, Austria, and when but a child of four years lost both his father and mother. Thrown upon his own resources, he began life's struggle alone and to have achieved the success he did surely entitles him to classification with the self-made men. Mr. Landesman came to America in 1876 and after attending the centennial exposition in Philadelphia made his way to Cleveland, where the following year he began the manufacture of cloaks, laying the foundation of an enterprise that brought him both fame and fortune. Like many of our largest business concerns, the firm of Landesman, Hirscheimer & Company had a modest beginning. It was the pioneer in a new field of industry and was not without its drawbacks, while various difficulties tested the courage and business acumen of the founder. Employing only the most honorable business methods and endeavoring to make a product that was the best, the success of the enterprise was soon assured. The business expanded and with the same keen insight displayed in its management Mr. Landesman surrounded himself with a capable corps of lieutenants, thus becoming relieved somewhat of the responsibility attending the management of detail. He was, however, remarkably familiar with every detail of the business and it was largely his watchfulness over minor points that contributed to the splendid success of the major projects which he instituted. The business was later incorporated as Landesman, Hirscheimer & Company, with Mr. Landesman as president—a relation he continued to bear until 1900, when failing health neces-

sitated his giving up active business cares. However, his advice and counsel continued important factors in the success of the business.

Mr. Landesman was twice married. His second wife was Miss Ida Rosenzweig, of Denver, Colorado, and unto them were born five children: Gazella, Geoffrey, Helen, Dorothy and Elsa, all of whom, with the mother, survive the husband and father.


The latter years of Mr. Landesman's life were largely spent in recreation and pleasure as his health would permit. He traveled extensively both in this country and abroad but an undermined constitution finally had to give away and his death occurred September 10, 1905, when he was sixty-three years of age. In business circles few men of his day were held in such high esteem and the many expressions of sorrow and condolence that came from individuals and firms of long business relations at the time of his death were evidences of his high integrity and business honor. One who had known him and dealt with him many years said: "He was the personification of all that was fair and honorable in business dealings."

Few men are as mindful of the comforts and welfare of others as was Mr. Landesman. His kindness of heart and his genuine sympathy always caused him to think of others before himself. The city at large mourned his departure and especially is he missed in Jewish charitable circles, for he gave generously and freely in response to the needs of the hour. He was the president of the Mount Sinai Hospital, was one of the organizers of the Infants Orphan Asylum on East Fortieth street in Cleveland and was also one of the incorporators of the Federation of Jewish Charities. He was a valued member of the Chamber of Commerce and thus cooperated in substantial measure in the movements for the city's welfare and upbuilding. He was appreciative of good music and possessed a correct ear that enabled him to understand all the harmony that can be produced by voice or musical instrument. Fond of his home, a most kind husband and indulgent father, he put forth every effort in his power to promote the happiness of his wife and children and his greatest pleasure was obtained in their companionship. He rejoiced in his success because of what it enabled him to do for the members of his own household, as their welfare was ever his first consideration. While he displayed commendable characteristics in business circles of public life and in connection with his charitable activities, his best traits of character were ever reserved for his own home and fireside.



Mr. Wallace Dille

W. Wallace Dille

HE Dille family is of Huguenot origin but has been distinctively American in its lineal and collateral branches for many generations. Two brothers of the name started from Scotland but one died at sea, while the other, David Dille, made his way to Kingston, Jamaica. His descendants came to America, settling in South Carolina. There were two sons, David and Ichabod, both of whom went to New Jersey. They became engaged in a controversy which led them to locate in different parts of the state and caused Ichabod to change the spelling of the name by adding "y." The elder, David Dille, had five sons and one daughter, namely: William, Israel, Aaron, David, Jr., Elizabeth and Asa. David, Jr. was the greatgrandfather of W. Wallace Dille and was born in New Jersey in 1753. He removed from that state to western Pennsylvania, settling in Washington county, whence he afterward went to Belmont county, Ohio, sixteen miles below Wheeling. During his residence there he became an extensive landholder. He removed from that county to Cleveland to become a permanent resident in September, 1803, and six weeks later took up his abode in Euclid township, becoming the first actual settler in that township. There were but a few houses on the entire district now covered by the Forest city, and Ohio was then largely unsettled in every portion of the state, only a few white men having penetrated in its dense forest regions to improve its natural resources and utilize them for their individual benefit. He was previously engaged in the Indian warfare, which was so necessary as a protection of the white settlers against the red men, and was one of the number who participated in the expedition under Colonel Crawford when that commander was burned at the stake near Upper Sandusky, Ohio, in 1872. He had previously had military service in the Revolutionary war, enlisting in March, 1778, and doing duty for one year as a sergeant. In March, 1780, he again joined the army and for one year served as lieutenant, while the 1st of May,

1782, marked the beginning of his year service as a private. This David Dille was twice married. He first wedded Nancy Viers, and to them were born five sons and one daughter: Nehemiah, Lewis B., Calvin, Luther, Asa and Cassina Elizabeth. For his second wife the father chose Mary Sailor, and they had sixteen children. The death of the father occurred October 7, 1835. His brother Asa had settled in East Cleveland township in 1804, so that the Dille family is one of the oldest in this part of the state, having for more than a century been connected with the substantial development of Cuyahoga county. Asa Dille had nine children.

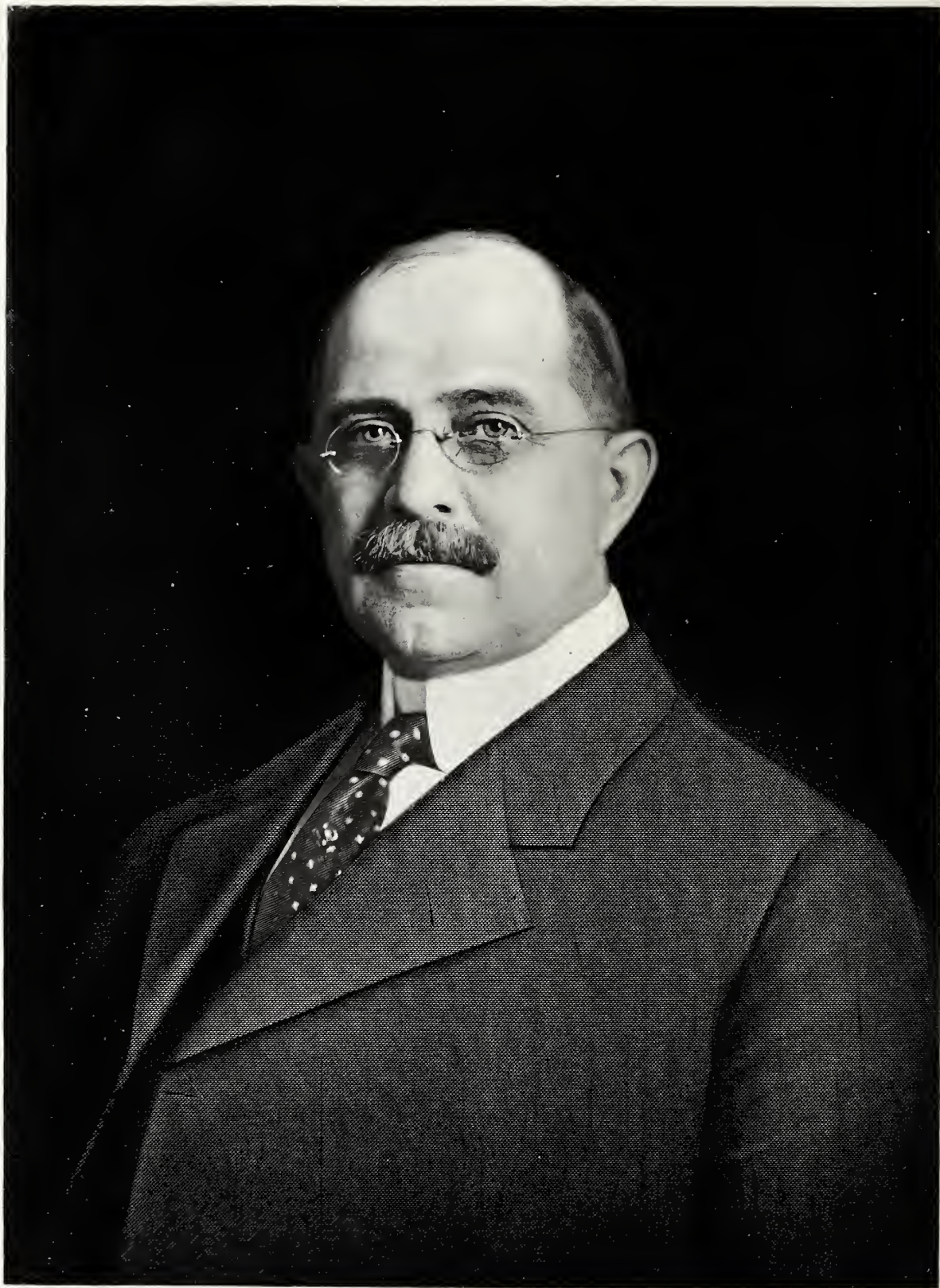
Luther Dille, the grandfather of W. Wallace Dille, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1785. He married Esther Hickox. He and two of his brothers served their country as soldiers in the war of 1812. Eri M. Dille, the father of our subject, was born in Euclid, Ohio, November 9, 1812, and was here reared amid the environment and conditions of pioneer life. He devoted his time and energies to the occupation of farming, thus providing for his family as the years went on. He married Emaline D. Randall, who was born in East Haddam, Connecticut, June 9, 1818, and the same year her parents, Joel and Phoebe (Payne) Randall, removed with their family to Ohio, settling in Cleveland, at what is now East Eightieth street and Euclid avenue.

Such is the ancestry from which W. Wallace Dille springs—a family that through succeeding generations has been loyal in citizenship, progressive in public affairs and active, diligent and reliable in business. He whose name initiates this review was born in Euclid, Ohio, March 11, 1838, the place of his birth being now in Nottingham, a suburb of Cleveland. In the "little red schoolhouse" of Euclid he pursued his education until fifteen years of age, when he received the benefit of two years' instruction in Hiram College. He then returned home and again attended the "little school" around which clustered pleasant memories of his early boyhood. At the age of nineteen years he again entered Hiram for one term and afterward spent nineteen weeks as a pupil in Shaw's Academy. For one term he engaged in teaching school and then devoted his attention to the work of the home farm, continuing to assist his father until gradually he assumed the entire management and control of the property, owing to the advanced age of his father, who passed away in 1904. The mother had died in 1899, and after the death of the father a part of the farm was sold and since that time W. Wallace Dille has lived a retired life, his property interests being sufficient to give to him an income that supplies him with all of the necessities and comforts and some of the luxuries of life. His education being far in advance of

that of the average farmer of the day, he became recognized as an expert agriculturist, horticulturist and stockman, his opinions on such subjects being largely regarded as authority throughout the community.

On the 19th of September, 1860, Mr. Dille was united in marriage, in Cleveland, to Miss Mina T. Gilbert, a daughter of Francis and Emily (Geer) Gilbert, who removed from the state of New York to Cleveland in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Dille have an adopted son, C. W. Dille, a prominent lawyer of Cleveland. Mr. Dille descends from a family that gave stalwart allegiance to the whig party for many years and in his boyhood he was trained in that political school. He came to his majority soon after the organization of the republican party and has since been one of its stalwart supporters, casting his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln. His life record has been characterized by all that constitutes manliness, probity and public-spirited citizenship.





G. B. Lowell

George Britton Durell

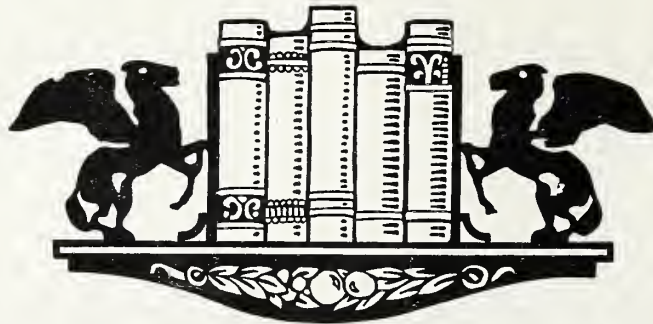


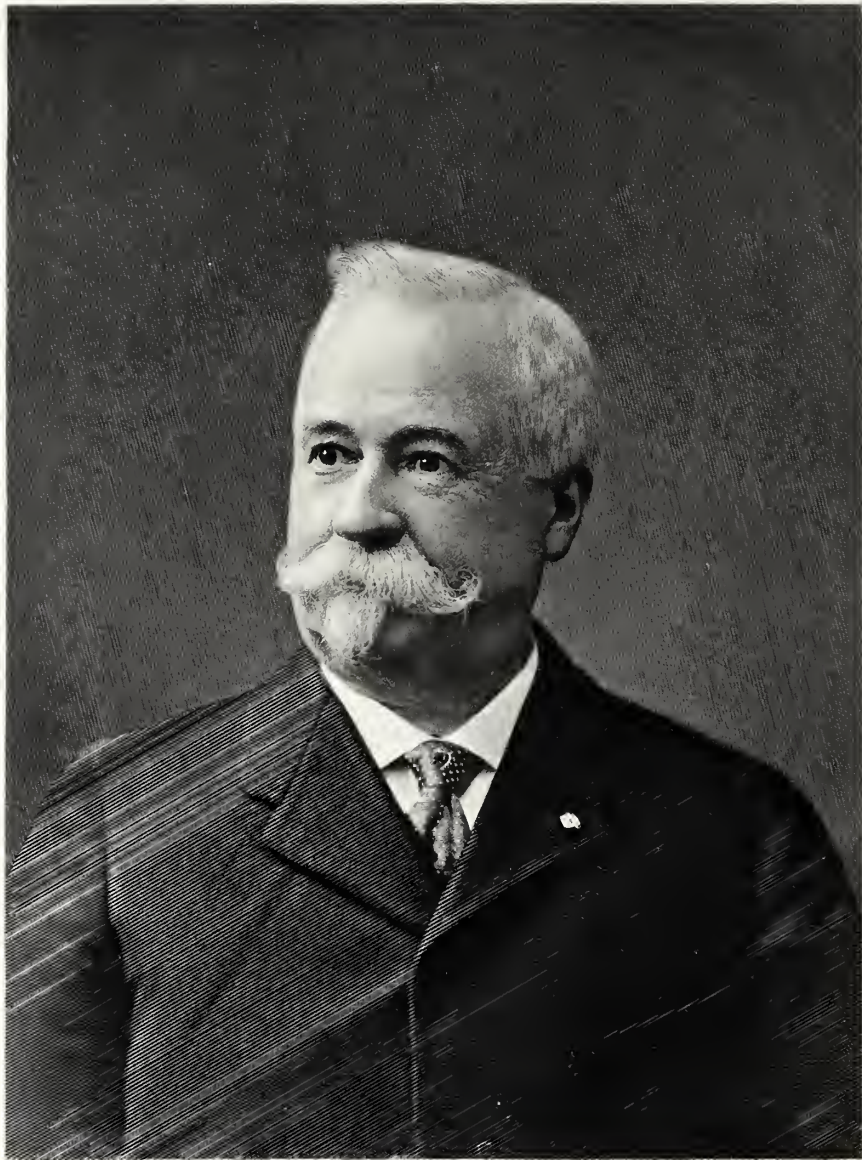
GEORGE BRITTON DURELL, president of the National Handle Company of Cleveland, is a man whose mind readily appreciates the opportunities for the establishment and conduct of vast enterprises, while his executive ability makes of him a splendid organizer and promoter, so that he has been connected with some of the leading houses in his line in the country. He was born in New Jersey, September 27, 1861, a son of Edward Hicks and Hannah A. Woodward. The former was born in Florence, New Jersey, in 1829, and still survives, but his wife, also a native of New Jersey, passed away in 1873. Both were representatives of old families of that state. The father was a clergyman of the Methodist church and after thirty years devoted to the ministry he resigned to engage in the cultivation of cranberries and is still conducting that business at Woodbury, New Jersey.

George B. Durell, after completing a public school course, entered Princeton University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He took the experimental science fellowship, which required an extra year of study at Princeton. He afterward engaged in teaching for two years at Chester, Pennsylvania, but the business world rather than the schoolroom seemed logically his field of labor because of his ability to plan and to perform, to organize and coordinate forces. Removing to Chattanooga, Tennessee, he there began the manufacture of hoes, forks and rakes under the style of the Chattanooga Tool Company, of which he was first treasurer and later manager. After three years he went to Harriman, Tennessee, where he organized the Harriman Hoe & Tool Company, of which he became president and manager. During his residence in Harriman he was also for six years president of the Manufacturers National Bank and was also vice president of the Handly-Goodman Wholesale Grocery Company. He continued in Harriman, profitably conducting his business interests, until 1903, when in search of a wider

field of labor he came to Cleveland and was chosen treasurer of the American Fork & Hoe Company. Ever watchful of opportunities, in 1907 he assisted in organizing the National Handle Company and is its president, his long experience in this line making him eminently fitted to take charge of the vast affairs of this concern, its trade extending all over the United States. There are branch factories and depots at different points and the remarkable growth of the business is due to the intelligent efforts of Mr. Durell and the men he has chosen to fill important positions under him. He is also a director of the American Fork & Hoe Company and a member of its executive committee; is vice president, treasurer and manager of the Union Fork & Hoe Company of Columbus, Ohio; is president and treasurer of the Eagle Coal Company of Kentucky; a director of the Roane Iron Company of Chattanooga, Tennessee; and vice president of the United States Handle Company of Piqua, Ohio.

In 1893 Mr. Durell married Genevieve Hill, who was born in New York, and they have three children: George Edward, Gladys and Kathryn. The family residence is beautifully located at No. 8308 Euclid avenue and is one of Cleveland's hospitable homes. In his political views Mr. Durell is a stalwart republican and while residing at Harriman he served as mayor of that city, his administration being particularly businesslike and progressive. Socially he is connected with the Union and Euclid Clubs. The energy he has displayed in the accomplishment of the tasks which he has undertaken and the execution of the plans which he has formulated is a keynote to his character, and by reason of his forcefulness and resourcefulness he has accomplished large results, placing him in an enviable commercial position while hardly yet in the prime of life.





A. Edwards

Colonel William Edwards



OLONEL WILLIAM EDWARDS, who in many ways left the impress of his individuality upon Cleveland and her substantial progress, came of ancestry distinctively American in both the lineal and collateral lines. He was himself a native of New England, where both his paternal and maternal ancestors had lived in early colonial days. His line of descent was traced back directly to Alexander Edwards, who came from Wales and was one of the seventy original proprietors of Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1640, and there resided until his death a half century later. Among his descendants was the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, probably the most noted divine in New England in his day. In the maternal line Colonel Edwards is descended from the Burts, Lombards and other prominent families. Henry Burt, the first representative of the family in America, was an intimate friend and business associate of Colonel John Pynchon, and assisted later in his negotiations for the purchase of Northampton from the Indians in 1653. His death occurred ten years later. His descendants became very numerous and many are now found in or near Long Meadow, Massachusetts, constituting one of the leading and honored families of that section.

The paternal grandparents of Colonel Edwards were Captain Oliver and Rachel (Parsons) Edwards. Their son, Dr. Elisha Edwards, was born in Chesterfield, Massachusetts, in 1795, and in early life went to Northampton to acquaint himself with the drug trade. Later he made his way to Springfield, where he soon established a drug store, which he conducted successfully until his death in 1840. He was a man of many sterling traits of character, who exerted his aid and influence for the material and moral progress of the community, his labors being effective forces for good in the district in which he made his home. He married Eunice Lombard, a daughter of Daniel and Sylvia (Burt) Lombard, and, surviving her husband for many years, she passed away in 1875. Their family

numbered four sons and five daughters, including General Oliver Edwards, who died in Warsaw, Illinois, in 1905. The brevet rank of major general of volunteers was conferred upon him in April, 1865, for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Sailor's Creek, Virginia. Three members of the family are now living, namely: Mrs. C. E. Warner, who resides at the old homestead in Springfield, Massachusetts; Mrs. C. H. Hurd, of Dorchester, Massachusetts; and Mrs. Oscar A. Childs, of Cleveland.

Colonel William Edwards, known and honored as one of the most prominent and valued citizens of Cleveland for many years, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, June 6, 1831. His early education was acquired in a classical school presided over by a Mr. Eaton, in his native city, and when fifteen years of age he made his initial step in the business world as a clerk in a mercantile establishment, where he remained until 1852, during which time he gained broad experience concerning the methods of the business world.

On severing his connection with his first employer he made his way westward to Cleveland, which was entering upon a new era of development consequent upon the building of the railroads. Colonel Edwards and many other eastern men were induced to found homes in the growing city on the lake. Their New England foresight and keen perception enabled them to see and value the possibilities and probabilities of growth and of future importance and enterprise. Colonel Edwards possessed an alert mind and keen perceptive faculties, noted the signs of the times, saw and recognized the opportunities for business activity and was well equipped for the successful conduct of important interests at the time of his arrival in Cleveland. His first connection with the commercial interests of the city was as an employe in the wholesale grocery house of W. J. Gordon, which at that time was the largest wholesale grocery establishment in the west. The young man proved himself efficient, capable and progressive, and after a year spent with Mr. Gordon he entered into partnership with Marcus A. Treat, under the firm name of Treat & Edwards, for the conduct of a jobbing grocery business, their store being located on Canal street. Colonel Edwards bent every energy toward the development and extension of the trade and his persistency of purpose, utilization of opportunity, and reliable business methods were important factors in the establishment of a large trade. After a little more than three years he purchased the interest of his partner and admitted Hiram Iddings, of Trumbull county, to an interest in the business. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil war the yearly sales of the house aggregated nearly a quarter million dollars, and as the rapid growth of the business demanded the aid of others in an exec-

utive capacity, Hon. Amos Townsend was admitted to the firm in 1862 under the style of Edwards, Iddings & Company. When Mr. Iddings died a year later, J. Burton Parsons became a partner on the 1st of January, 1864. The firm name was then changed to Edwards, Townsend & Company and so continued until December, 1886, when Mr. Parsons withdrew and the name of William Edwards & Company was assumed, which was the style of the house at the time of Colonel Edwards' death, in September, 1898. On the 1st of January, 1906, the business was reorganized under the name of the William Edwards Company, with J. W. Roof as president; George A. Jones, secretary; and Harry R. Edwards, vice president and treasurer. From the beginning Colonel Edwards was the leading spirit in the development of this enterprise. His business insight was keen, his methods reliable, and his progressive spirit and ready adaptability enabled him to overcome all difficulties and obstacles and work steadily upward until he ranked among the foremost wholesale merchants of the middle west. The reliable policy of the house, which was inaugurated at the outset, has always been maintained and the firm has ever held to high standards in the line of goods carried, in the personnel of its representatives and in the character of the service rendered to the public.

Although engaged in building up an important and profitable commercial enterprise, Colonel Edwards always found time to cooperate in movements for the general good and was a man of much influence in the management of city affairs and of matters relative to the upbuilding of northeastern Ohio. Undoubtedly he could have had almost any office within the gift of the people of his part of the city had he not declined to accept political preferment. On the most earnest solicitation of those in charge, however, he consented to become a director of the work house, and for eleven years filled that position most creditably and acceptably. He was a leader and stalwart advocate of the republican party but never placed partisanship before the general good nor sacrificed public interests to personal aggrandizement.

In many ways outside the field of political work or influence, Colonel Edwards did important service for the public. He was for years president of the Board of Trade prior to its reorganization into the Chamber of Commerce and at one time he was president of the Lakeview Cemetery Association. In 1872 he became a member of the board of directors of the Citizens Savings & Loan Association, thus continuing for many years, and was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a director of the Guardian Savings & Trust Company. He was for years and up to the time of his death a member

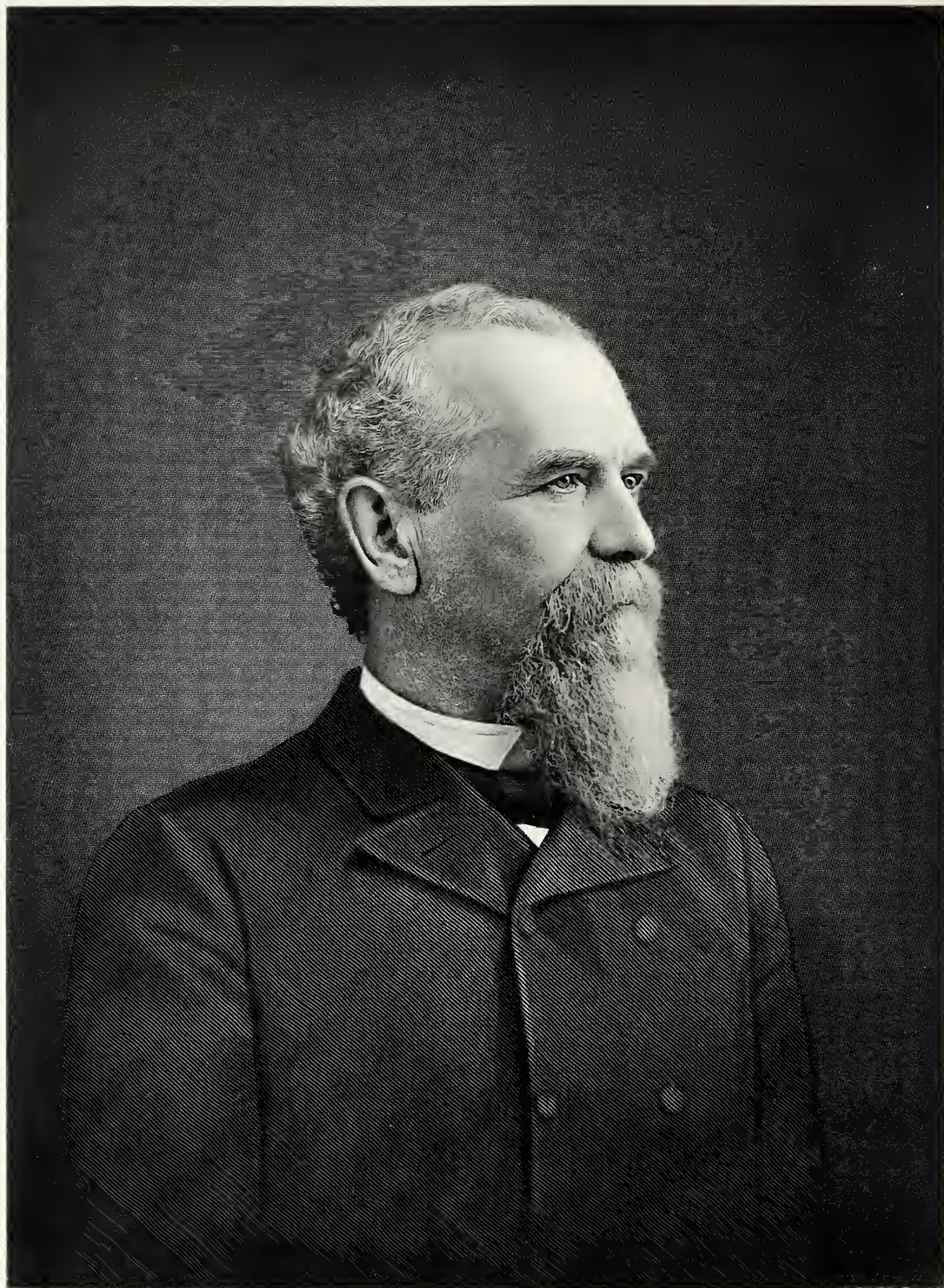
of the sinking fund commission and was also one of the Ohio commissioners to the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Colonel Edwards did not secure his military title at the front but that he was entitled to it was the opinion of all who knew him. During the exciting years of the Civil war he was one of the most ardent Union men in Northern Ohio and because of his efforts in forming military organizations he was given the honorary title of colonel, which clung to him until his death. He was also an honorary member of the Loyal Legion.

Colonel Edwards was also an enthusiastic club member, being identified with the Roadside, Country and Union Clubs and was always eagerly welcomed by his associates in those organizations. He was president of the Cleveland Driving Park Association, which under his management gained a reputation second to none. Indeed it was largely due to his efforts that the Cleveland Driving Park Association was organized. From his boyhood his love of fine horses was one of his characteristics and he was one of the chief supporters of the old Northern Ohio Fair Association. Believing that a driving park would prove a success both financially and from the standpoint of a pure sportsman, Colonel Edwards induced many of his friends to assist him in organizing the Cleveland Driving Park Association, of which he was president at the time of his death. He cared more about it than any other pleasure interest he had in life. He was always present in his place in the judge's stand and was the spirit of every meet. At the last circuit races in July preceding his death, he was in his place as starting judge. Thoroughly understanding horses and the racing of them, he stopped every race at the start if it was unfair, sternly admonishing any driver guilty of trickiness or discourtesy and kept the audience well informed on the status of events on the track. It was owing largely to his influence and exertions that the Gentlemen's Driving Club was organized and brought to its high standing among clubs of a similar nature, for Colonel Edwards took an active interest both in the sport and in the business of the organization. In this his influence was always on the side of the best, and the purity of the sport of the organization was itself a tribute to his character. From the time of its formation in 1895 he was honorary president of the club.

Colonel Edwards' home life was exceedingly happy and his admirably appointed residence on Prospect avenue was one of the most hospitable of the city. His manner was most attractive, his cordiality and interest sincere and deep rooted and his friendship could always be relied upon if it was once gained. Colonel Edwards wedded Miss Lucia Ransom, of Clarence, New York, who still occupies the home-

stead on Prospect avenue. They became the parents of four children. Clarence R., after attending Brooks Military Academy, entered West Point and was graduated in 1879. For a while during the Spanish-American war he was on the staff of General Coppinger and later was with the lamented General Lawton in the Philippines, going out with him. He also had charge of the bringing of the remains of that brave officer to the United States. He has been at the head of the insular department at Washington since it was organized, bearing the rank of brigadier general. He married Bessie Porter, of Niagara Falls, New York, and they have had one daughter, Bessie Porter Edwards. Harry R. Edwards, the second son, prepared for college at Brooks Military Academy, being graduated in 1879. He then entered Harvard and was graduated in 1883. In August of that year he entered the establishment of which his father was the head and is now vice president and treasurer of the William Edwards Company. He is also a member of the advisory board of the Citizens Savings & Trust Company, succeeding his father as an official in that institution. Prominent in club circles he is identified with the Union, Country, Euclid, Roadside, Tavern, Athletic, Hermit and Gentlemen's Driving Clubs. He is also an enthusiastic dog fancier and as a breeder and judge of setter dogs he is one of the best known in the United States. His kennels are at Chardon and they are maintained more as a diversion than for profit. Lucia R., the surviving daughter, is the wife of Charles A. Otis, of Cleveland, and they have two children, William Edwards, and Lucia Eliza; Kate R. died in early life.

The death of Colonel Edwards occurred September 21, 1898. He was ever generous and his benevolent spirit promoted his ready assistance to those in need or want. Always unostentatious in his giving, his deeds of kindness were made known only to the recipient. For forty-five years he figured prominently as a leading merchant and business man of the city and in all of the different interests which constituted his life's contacts and experiences he was known as an honorable and honored man, in whom were many sterling qualities that well entitled him to the high regard in which he was uniformly held.



R. J. Myers

Ralph Pratt Myers



WHILE Ralph Pratt Myers has passed from the scene of earthly activities, in which he won an honored name, the beauty of his better self lives on in the memory of his upright life, which is cherished by all who knew him. His influence was at all times a beneficent one and his record constitutes an example that shows forth the work of noble character building.

He was born in Schodack, Rensselaer county, New York, on the 1st of January, 1820, and his youth was spent in Sand Lake, a little town not far from Albany, where he profited by such educational opportunities as the time and place offered. As he reached adult age he felt it wise to take advantage of the broader business opportunities offered in the city and went to Albany, where he soon secured employment in a large dry-goods house, but a laudable ambition prompted him to engage in business for himself and when he had saved from his earnings sufficient capital to purchase a small stock he joined with a partner in establishing and conducting a store. With hopes and fears, with anticipations and apprehensions, they opened their little mercantile enterprise but a few years later Mr. Myers perfected plans that led to his removal to the middle west. His partner had already preceded him and they again engaged in business together, opening and conducting a store at Akron, Ohio. They again began handling dry goods but within a very short time changed their field of labor to the manufacture of stoves.

Always appreciative of opportunity, Mr. Myers recognized the advantages that might accrue from a removal to Cleveland, which was then a small but substantial and developing town. He came to this city in 1859 and for more than thirty-eight years resided within its borders. He established himself in business here and throughout that period maintained an unsullied reputation for commercial integrity and progressive methods. As the years passed he became recognized as a factor in financial circles and was one of the original direc-

tors of the Savings & Trust Company, organized in 1883. He remained in that connection with the bank until his death and was a member of the finance committee for many years. In fact he was widely trusted in financial relations, had a wide acquaintance among men of business and accomplished a definite work both as a business man and a citizen.

In 1843, when twenty-three years of age, Mr. Myers was married to Miss Hannah Mary Osborn, of Albany, a lady beautiful both in person and character. They dwelt together in that harmony which constitutes an ideal married relation, congenial in their tastes and at all times at one in their interests, until Mrs. Myers was called to the home beyond in 1883. In 1886 he married Mrs. C. A. Austin, of Akron, Ohio, with whom he lived until his death four years later. He left two surviving children, Mrs. Nathaniel Schneider and Harry E. Myers, both of whom reside in Cleveland.

Through his entire life his church was one of Mr. Myer's chief interests, having identified himself with the First Baptist church upon making Cleveland his home. In that organization he held various offices, being a deacon for a long term of years and in fact up to the time of his death. The last years of his life were comparatively free from all business cares. He had an office in the Savings & Trust building, now the Citizens Savings & Trust, and there spent much of his time among the friends to whom he was very devoted. A friend who knew him intimately summed up his life as one conspicuous in fidelity to the best that he knew, adding also that he possessed an old fashioned courtesy and was thoughtful and chivalrous to all with whom he came in contact. On the 20th of February, 1898, Ralph Pratt Myers passed away, confident in the hope of another and better existence "farther on."





Erwin G. Gutberg

Erwin G. Guthery



ERWIN G. GUTHERY, one of the younger members of the Cleveland bar, entered upon the practice of law in 1902. He is senior member of the firm of Guthery & Guthery, composed of himself and his brother, Bernard J. Guthery, with offices at 1201 Citizens building. The firm enjoys an excellent reputation and has built up a clean, substantial civil practice. Although engaged in general practice, they are making a specialty of corporation law. Mr. Guthery is resident vice president and counsel for The American Fidelity Company, of Montpelier, Vermont, and an officer and director in several corporations.

The Guthery family in this country came from Scotland and traces its lineage to the proud owner of Guthrie Castle, a stopping-place for the royalty of its day. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and only part of that branch of the family to which Mr. Guthery belongs has dropped the Scotch spelling of the name. Colonel John Guthery was brought to this country in childhood and reared on his father's farm in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He served in the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812, ranking as colonel. In 1797, he came to Ohio with his four sons and founded the town of Piketon, Pike county, Ohio, where a monument is now erected to his memory. Besides an agriculturist, he was a contractor of wide reputation, having built the first Ohio state house at Chillicothe, Ohio. Joseph D. Guthery, one of the four sons of Colonel John Guthery, and Mr. Guthery's great-grandfather, was one of the early settlers of Pennsylvania. He was engaged in the produce business, and rafted his produce down the Ohio river, thence by the Mississippi to New Orleans. He continued in this business until the year 1826, when he invested all his money in a raftload of produce and the same was lost en route to New Orleans. This misfortune left him penniless and in debt. He then removed with his family to Marion county and settled upon a small tract of land. Here the family cow was taken on execution,

but he finally paid all his debts and at his death left his family in moderate circumstances. John D. Guthery, a son and the paternal grandfather, continued as an agriculturist after the death of his father. He died in 1903 at the age of eighty-four years and was rated at his death as the largest stock raiser and landowner in Marion county, Ohio. He was active in politics, a stanch democrat, served as state representative for two years and held many offices of trust in his town and township.

Joseph D. Guthery, the father, was born at La Rue, Ohio, March 11, 1854, and now resides in Marion, Ohio. He has made a comfortable fortune, principally in farming and stock raising, and is now living in retirement, although giving active superintendence to his agricultural and other interests. He is active in democratic circles and has held some minor political offices. He married Mary E. Wolford thirty-three years ago at Green Camp, Ohio, who now enjoys his retirement with him. She is a woman of strong convictions and splendid common sense, a devoted mother, and has considerable artistic ability.

Erwin G. Guthery received his early education in a country school about a mile from his home and at the age of thirteen entered the La Rue high school, from which he was graduated three years later. He then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University in the fall of 1895, graduating with the class of 1900 and receiving the Bachelor of Arts degree. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Alpha Epsilon, college fraternities. While in college, Mr. Guthery met Miss Anna Bragg, a daughter of Henry E. Bragg, of St. Joseph, Missouri, of the class of 1899, whom he married June 23, 1902. They have one daughter, Katharine.

After leaving college, Mr. Guthery entered the law offices of his uncle at Marion, Ohio, where he studied for six months. He then came to Cleveland and continued his studies in the offices of Brewer, Cook & McGowan, where he held a clerkship for two years. He then took the examination for the bar in 1902, winning first honors. In January, 1903, he opened an office in the Citizens building, and has been engaged in the general practice of law since that time. The present partnership with his brother was formed January 15, 1907.

In politics Mr. Guthery is a republican and was appointed solicitor of the village of Lakewood in January, 1910. He is a member of the Tippecanoe Club and takes an active interest in all political issues. He is a member of the Lakewood Methodist Episcopal church and the Young Men's Christian Association and also belonged to Lakewood Lodge, No. 601, A. F. & A. M. He is much in demand as a public speaker and has a forceful and convincing manner of address.



Engraved by J. H. N.

Very sincerely yours
Abner Royce

Abner Royce



HE interests and cooperation of Abner Royce touched so many lines of activity and usefulness as to make his record one of great worth to Cleveland. His sympathy reached out to all mankind and found expression in the tangible aid which he gave to others in private life or in public affairs.

He was born in a little log cabin on the shores of Lake Champlain the 23d of June, 1839. His ancestry extended back through the early period of the republic and through colonial days to Robert Royce, who in 1630 landed at Boston. In his life were manifest many of the sturdy and sterling characteristics of this New England ancestry, and his early experiences were those of the farmer and frontiersman whose opportunities were limited owing to the isolation of families in a sparsely settled district.

His early education was acquired in a log schoolhouse and with a desire for better opportunities than he had already received he later engaged in teaching in the district schools to secure funds sufficient for the continuation of his studies, this ambition being realized at Baldwin University.

His removal to the west occurred in 1845, when his parents brought their family to Ohio, settling in Crawford county, where he remained until after the outbreak of the Civil war. Constrained by a spirit of patriotism, he offered his services to the government but remained with the Union army as a member of the Fifty-fifth Ohio regiment for less than a year, being discharged on account of ill health.

Following his return to the north, Mr. Royce was married in 1863 to Miss Henrietta L. Knapp. In the year following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Royce located in Cleveland when Mr. Royce became associated with S. E. Stone in the life insurance business. Some years were devoted to that undertaking and then, branching out into other fields, he commenced the manufacture of flavoring extracts on a small scale in 1879. The new venture proved profitable and with the

growth of the business he extended its scope to include the manufacture of perfumes and toilet articles, and with the passing years this undertaking grew to be one of the city's foremost productive industries.

In time the business was reorganized and incorporated as The Abner Royce Company, with the subject of this review as its president and chief executive head. Since his demise the enterprise has been successfully continued and its ramifying trade interests have made it known throughout the entire country.

The nature of Mr. Royce was by no means a self-centered one. Few men have so fully realized the obligations of wealth or have been more mindful of their responsibilities to their fellowmen. His nature was essentially charitable and kindly, and he rejoiced in the opportunity of doing good to others. He held membership in the Epworth Memorial church and through its different lines of activity improved the chances of assisting his fellow travelers on life's journey. He was also in thorough sympathy with the beneficent principle of the Masonic fraternity and was an enthusiastic member of Forest City Lodge, F. & A. M.; Webb Chapter, R. A. M.; Cleveland Council, R. & S. M.; Oriental Commandery, K. T.; Lake Erie Consistory, S. P. R. S.; and Pearl Chapter, O. E. S. He had the unqualified regard and love of his brethren of the craft and he was equally popular and honored in Memorial Post, G. A. R., in which he held membership and in Cleveland Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. It has been said of him, "A bright touch of kindness marked his every act" and that, "In the city's business growth, in its religious activities, and its development in the spirit of fraternity he had been a constant, unfaltering laborer, bearing an honored part."

Mr. and Mrs. Royce became the parents of a daughter and son, Mrs. W. H. Hyde and W. D. Royce. To his family Mr. Royce displayed the utmost devotion, considering no sacrifice nor effort on his part too great if it would enhance the welfare of those of his own household.

He passed away December 2, 1903, at the age of sixty-seven years, leaving to his family the rich reward of well directed labor, but more than that, the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. Those who knew him best and were most familiar with his nature, rich in its kindly sympathy and generous spirit, may well echo the words:

"He was a man. Take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again!"



H. R. Hatch

Henry Reynolds Hatch



THE subjective and objective forces of life have ever been in Henry R. Hatch well balanced, making him cognizant of his own capabilities and powers, while at the same time he thoroughly understands his opportunities and his obligations. To make his native powers subserve the demands which conditions of society impose at the present time is the purpose of his life and by reason of the mature judgment which continuously characterizes his efforts, he stands today as a splendid representative of the merchant and capitalist to whom business is but one phase of existence and does not exclude his active participation in and support of the other vital interests which go to make up human life. Mr. Hatch is descended from two of the old families of New England. His father, Abijah Hatch, was born at Highgate, Vermont, and, having arrived at years of maturity, wedded Abigail Lyon, who was born in Charlotte, Vermont, and was a daughter of the Rev. Asa Lyon, who represented his district in congress for two years and was long prominent in the work of the ministry. Their son, Henry R. Hatch, was born at Grand Isle, Vermont, October 8, 1831, and his youthful days were passed on his father's farm until he attained his fifteenth year, when he secured a situation in the mercantile establishment of John Brown at North Hero, Vermont. From early childhood it was his desire to enter commercial circles but he did not find his first position a desirable one and returned to the farm, where he continued for two years longer but never put aside his ambition to enter mercantile life. He made his next essay of that character as an employe in the store of C. F. Staniford at Burlington, Vermont, but promised his father to return to assist him during the busy seasons on the farm as a compensation for time, as he had not yet attained his majority. During the year spent with Mr. Staniford he received his board and forty dollars. The next year was an advance in his business career, as in the employ of S. L. Herrick, a dry-goods merchant of Burlington, Vermont, he

was given a salary of one hundred and twenty-five dollars and his board, making his home with his employer. He proved capable and efficient, so much so that he was offered an interest in the business, but he had determined to seek his fortune in the west, realizing that it was the growing section of the country, and he therefore believed that its opportunities were greater.

Leaving New England, Mr. Hatch purchased a ticket for St. Paul, Minnesota, and on the 22d of March, 1853, started for that city. He stopped at Cleveland en route to visit a friend for a day or two, during which time his friend's employer, Mr. Sackrider, of the firm of Palmer & Sackrider, said to him: "I believe you are seeking a position, Mr. Hatch. Allow me to introduce to you a young man who is just embarking in business, Mr. E. I. Baldwin." Mutually pleased with each other, after a brief conversation and an interchange of ideas, Mr. Hatch agreed to enter the employ of E. I. Baldwin & Company at a salary of five hundred dollars per year, and Cleveland then became his future home. His history at this point is an illustration of the fact that "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." It was the starting point in a career of advancement that has brought him to a most prominent position in commercial and financial circles. His manifest ability won him almost immediate promotion, so that after three months he was head clerk in the new, growing and prosperous enterprise, and ere three years had passed he had become a partner in the firm, which at that time was transacting business to the amount of about two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars a year. The following year brought the widespread financial panic which so largely paralyzed business in every line throughout the entire country. The new firm, however, resolutely braved the storm, although it required the most careful management and keen discrimination.

About 1860 Cleveland secured a new impetus to its business activity, for a number of manufacturing concerns were here located and following the outbreak of the Civil war prices were also materially advanced. As early as 1866, however, the firm of E. I. Baldwin & Company saw that the future would bring great reduction in values and at once began to decrease the stock carried in their wholesale department. Their wisdom in this movement was soon demonstrated, for when prices were lowered to a minimum in almost every line they were ready to buy new stock at that rate. In 1867 Mr. Hatch had to assume practically the entire management of the business, owing to the ill health of Mr. Baldwin, which necessitated a trip abroad. In 1856 Mr. Baldwin's father, S. I. Baldwin, who had been financially interested in the concern, had withdrawn and the partnership was

maintained by E. I. Baldwin and Mr. Hatch under the firm style of E. I. Baldwin & Company until the '70s, when W. S. Tyler and G. C. F. Hayne were admitted to the business under the firm style of E. I. Baldwin, Hatch & Company. The junior partners later withdrew, however. As the years passed the business developed along substantial lines until the annual sales amounted to almost a million dollars and other partners were admitted. For some years prior to his death Mr. Baldwin was unable to give much time or attention to the business, owing to ill health, and the control and management thus devolved upon Mr. Hatch and the junior partners. Upon the death of Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Hatch assumed all the responsibility of the firm, purchased the former's interest and as chief executive head of the house displayed marked executive force and splendid administrative ability in managing its affairs. The safe, conservative plan upon which it was founded was always maintained and yet Mr. Hatch and his associates, in reaching out for trade, extended the business and gained the success desired. The methods of the house were never such as to require disguise, but on the contrary were in accord with the strictest principles of commercial integrity and unfaltering industry.

As time passed and his financial resources increased, Mr. Hatch put forth effective effort in other lines, the value of his business judgment and carefully formulated plans causing his cooperation to be frequently sought. He was a corporate member and for several years one of the finance committee of the old Society for Savings. He was one of the original stockholders and directors of the Cleveland National Bank; one of the original promoters of the Savings & Trust Company, which was later merged into the Citizens Savings & Trust Company; a director of the First National Bank; and vice president and trustee of the Lake View Cemetery Association. At the time he became connected with the last named it was bankrupt and the cemetery was an eyesore to the public. Mr. Hatch brought it to its present admirable condition, building a fine stone office and generally improving the property. Always interested in the material progress of the city, he has long cooperated actively with the movements for Cleveland's commercial and industrial upbuilding and for its municipal progress through his membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

In October, 1857, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hatch and Miss Lyda Baldwin, of New Haven, Connecticut, a sister of the late E. I. Baldwin and a most estimable lady, beloved by all who knew her. Her death occurred in May, 1886. Of the six children born of that union, four died in infancy, while two daughters yet survive, Alice G. and Anna L., the former the wife of Charles L. Pack. In

November, 1888, Mr. Hatch wedded Miss Mary Cummings Brown, of Newark, New Jersey, and they have a daughter, Esther, and a son, Henry Reynolds, Jr.

Mr. Hatch has spent considerable time in traveling abroad accompanied by his family, visiting the British Isles, the Mediterranean countries, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Egypt, Palestine and Greece. While his activity has brought him prominently before the public in a business light and won for him substantial and well merited success, he is perhaps equally widely known for his philanthropy and his interest in various causes and movements for the benefit of his fellowmen. For a number of years he has been one of the elders of the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian church and is interested in all the different church activities. As vice president of the Humane Society he rendered valuable and lasting benefit to the community. In 1890 he gave tangible proof of his humanitarian spirit in purchasing ground and erecting thereon a home for waifs at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, this being a memorial to his deceased wife and known as the Lyda Baldwin Infants' Rest. He became one of the original members of the Associated Charities of the Bethel and was active in securing the building lot for that institution. He is also a trustee for the Young Women's Christian Association and no good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his aid in vain. His life has been characterized by steady advance not only in the attainment of wealth but in that greater work of character building and few men enjoy or deserve in greater measure the confidence, good will and honor of their fellow citizens.





James Richard Bell

James R. Bell, D. D. S.



ENTISTRY is unique among the professions in that there are three essential elements to success: first a business sense that will enable one to manage the financial interests, secondly superior mechanical skill and ingenuity, and third a comprehensive knowledge of the scientific principles which underlie the work.

Dr. Bell is lacking in none of these requirements, and in the practice of his profession he has gradually built up a business of large and important proportions.

He was born in Orange township, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, February 1, 1853, his birthplace being near the old home of the Garfield family. His father, James Bell, was born in Becket, Massachusetts, February 22, 1819. He was one of nine children and in early life came to Ohio with his parents who with their family crossed the mountains with five yoke of oxen and one horse in the lead, settling in Russell township, Geauga county, about the year 1822 or 1823. In early life he learned the blacksmith's trade and was a skillful mechanic. He not only engaged in blacksmithing but also made all kinds of farm implements for the agriculturists of the community, as the country was new and it was difficult to obtain farm machinery in the neighborhood. He also made a scientific study of shoeing horses and of correcting defects in their feet, and his work in this connection was of a most valuable character. During his young manhood James Bell also studied law but was never admitted to the bar. For seventy-five years he resided in Cuyahoga county and its vicinity, taking up his abode in Orange township when a young man. Subsequently he removed to a large farm on the Chagrin river near Mapleleaf Inn, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits throughout his remaining days. In this work he was extremely successful and his labors constituted elements in the substantial development of the agricultural life of that region. He also maintained a blacksmith shop on the farm. He gained a general knowledge of

medicine from the few books obtainable in those early days. When there were comparatively few physicians and when owing to bad roads travel was next to impossible, Mr. Bell used his knowledge of medicine for the benefit of others and became quite generally known as a good doctor, treating the common diseases among children such as whooping cough, measles, mumps, chickenpox and also several cases of diphtheria. His medical aid was also sought when different accidents occurred. One case in particular was with a Mrs. Gee, who cut her foot and would have bled to death had it not been for Mr. Bell's timely assistance, the aid of borax and tight bandages. His courage was evidenced many times but in one instance in particular when he carried food and clothing to a whole family afflicted with smallpox. He became particularly well known as a stockraiser and for many years introduced several carloads of cattle each year from other states. His fondness for animals led him to study almost unconsciously the diseases among stock and he became proficient as a veterinary, his services in that particular being sought for far and near. He seemed to have an almost intuitive perception of the needs in this direction and what would meet them. One case shows proof of his skill. A neighbor's most valuable cow, which was so ill that he counted her among the dead, and made arrangements for a man of the neighborhood to skin her, was saved through the pity of Mr. Bell, who came upon the scene and administering some remedies. The cow was soon on her feet and eating to the great surprise of the owner when he returned. Mr. Bell likewise became interested in the lumber business in Michigan in connection with his brother-in-law, Isaac Sturtevant, and in all he undertook he proved himself a man of keen sagacity and undaunted enterprise. He was, moreover, a most hospitable man, extending to friends and neighbors a most cordial welcome. He had few advantages in youth but he used his opportunities in a wise way and became one of the valued and honored citizens of the community in which he lived.

For forty-one years James Bell lived upon one farm, but on the 10th of April, 1897, retired from the active duties of life and took up his abode in Chagrin Falls. For many years he was a member of the Free Will Baptist church, but in later years united with the Chagrin Falls Methodist church. He died at the age of seventy-seven years, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Matilda H. Curtis, passed away at the age of seventy-five, surviving her husband only a week. She was born in Euclid, July 31, 1823, and was one of eight children, whose parents, Richard and Clarissa Curtis, came from Connecticut and first settled near Farmington, Ohio. Her father was one of the early residents of Euclid township and the old stone house

in which Mrs. Bell was born is still standing. She was about eighteen years of age when she gave her hand in marriage to James Bell in the year 1841, and on the 6th of January, 1891, they celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary. She was a loyal and devoted wife and mother, whose life was a most busy one, for she ever proved an efficient helpmate to her husband. The original theory of her life was to do everything possible and this included cheese and butter making, spinning, weaving, coloring, pressing, tailoring and dressmaking. She also did painting and papering in her own home, made soap and sugar and manufactured the head gear for the family. She raised and picked the feathers for the beds, sorted and prepared the wool for the family stockings and then knitted and mended them. From one week's end to another she was busy with the duties of the household and she possessed, moreover, a moral strength which, coupled with enthusiasm, made an heroic element in her character. Various incidents are cited, too, concerning her fearlessness in the face of danger. Their family numbered seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom five are yet living, namely: Mrs. Rosetta Morningstar of Madison, Lake county, Ohio; Mrs. Ellen M. Eddy, of Omaha, Nebraska; H. M., who is living in Chagrin Falls, Ohio; George C., of Cleveland; James R., of this review.

Dr. Bell was the fifth in order of birth in this family. His youthful days were passed on the home farm, while his preliminary education was acquired in the district schools. Later he had the benefit of instruction in Geauga Seminary, after having pursued his studies for a time in the graded schools at Solon, Ohio. Leaving the seminary he entered Hillsdale College, at Hillsdale, Michigan, at the age of nineteen years. Though his family were in comfortable financial circumstances, his father sent him to college with only twenty-five dollars, which was little more than enough to pay his railroad fare, tuition and books and he was obliged to work his way through. This developed in him, however, a self-reliant spirit and it is well known that self-help is the source of all genuine worth in the individual. Before he left for school Dr. Bell had had some dental work done. This was the first thing that suggested dentistry to him as a profession and before he had completed his course in Hillsdale College he took up the profession of teaching in order to earn funds wherewith he might meet the expenses of further study. Having chosen dentistry as a life work, he returned to Cleveland in 1872 and entered the office of Drs. Jerry E. and B. F. Robinson as a student. During the two succeeding winters he attended the Cleveland Medical College, taking a special course. He received his certificate in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica and dental surgery, and his

understanding of these sciences proved of great benefit to him as he continued his preparation for dental practice in the Ohio State Dental College at Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1876 with the degree of D. D. S. While there he was honored with the appointment of assistant in the college clinics.

Returning to Cleveland, Dr. Bell opened an office at No. 55 Euclid avenue, in what was then known as the Arlington block, now the site of J. L. Hudson's store. This was on the 1st of April, 1876, and since that time, covering a period of a third of a century, he has continued in active practice in Cleveland.

When the Cleveland Dental College was established he became identified with the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, where he was engaged in teaching dental surgery and in clinical work in the infirmary of that institution for nine years. He has been a member of the Ohio State Dental Society and the Northern Ohio Dental Association since his graduation and was a charter member of the Cleveland Dental Society. In these organizations he has been very active, has held office in all and with the exception of the first named has served as president. He is proud of the fact of having been a member of the International Medical & Dental Association, now the National Dental Association, and was in Washington in 1888 when the noted Dr. Davis of Chicago was president, at which time and place dentistry was made a specialty of medicine. This was a great event in the history of dentistry. He has held clinics before many societies and is very active as a representative of those organizations which tend to promote the general efficiency of the profession. His mechanical skill has been displayed in the production of some very valuable inventions in the way of dental instruments, the profession being greatly indebted to him in this regard. Deeply interested in his chosen life work, from the beginning he has accomplished much that is notable in advancing the interests of dentistry at large as well as in contributing to his individual success. He has written many valuable papers and articles which have appeared in the dental journals and magazines, and his ideas are at once practical and progressive. He has made the preservation of the natural teeth his principal study, and his labors in this direction have been of widespread value.

Dr. Bell, while he has won notable and enviable success in the practice of dentistry, has also become interested in various commercial and financial enterprises in Cleveland. He has always advocated Cleveland real estate as a safe investment and has ever believed that the first thing a man should acquire is a home of his own. His own dwelling is an ideal home at No. 1822 East Eighty-ninth street, which

he erected in 1901. In addition he owns a farm in Madison, Lake county, where his family spend the summer months and where his periods of recreation are passed.

In 1877 in Cleveland, Dr. Bell was united in marriage to Miss Amelia J. Andrews, who died in 1897. The following year in this city he wedded Anna Marie Roeder, of Cleveland, a daughter of C. J. Roeder, well known in commercial circles here. Mrs. Bell is of French descent, her great-uncle, Adam Luxe, having defended Charlotte Corday. Mrs. Bell is a graduate of Western Reserve University, where she also did post-graduate work, that institution conferring upon her the Bachelor and Master of Arts degrees. She is a member of the College Club, Association of Collegiate Alumnae, Wimodausian Club, and the Phi Beta Kappa.

Dr. Bell belongs to the Alpha Society of Hillsdale College. He is also connected with the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and is a public-spirited citizen, keenly interested in matters relative to general progress. He belongs to the Reformed Episcopal church, in which he has been a vestryman for many years, serving also as one of its building committee, while from the time of its erection he has been one of its trustees. He has traveled very extensively abroad, going at the time of his marriage to Spitzbergen, Land of the Midnight Sun, while twice he has made extensive tours in Europe and in 1905 visited the Holy Land. He is a lover of athletics and of many outdoor sports and is interested in educational work. In manner he is quiet and reserved, preferring home to club life, and his devotion to his profession is exceeded only by his devotion to his wife and children. These are two in number—a daughter, Julia Carola, aged eleven years, and a son of nine, James Roeder, bearing his father's initials if not his full name. Both promise, if one may judge by present energy, to fill their own niche in the world.





Geo. H. Hodgson

George H. Hodgson

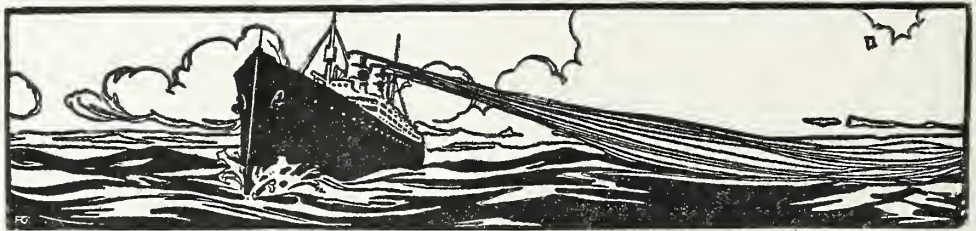


GEORGE H. HODGSON, general manager of the Cleveland Worsted Mills Company and one of the most capable men in his line in the country, was born at Bradford, Yorkshire, England, September 19, 1865. He was a son of Frederick and Sarah (Rowland) Hodgson, both of whom were natives of England and never came to America, the father dying when his son George was only ten years of age. The mother yet makes her home in her native land.

George H. Hodgson acquired his early education in the public schools of England and at the age of thirteen secured employment in a textile factory. His father had been engaged in the woolen mill business and it was a work to which the boy was naturally inclined. He gained considerable knowledge and experience in the manufacture of textile fabrics in his native land, but wages were comparatively poor and, thinking to have better opportunities to acquire a competence more rapidly on this side the Atlantic, he sailed for the new world when twenty-eight years of age. Making his way to Cleveland, he was first engaged with the Briggs Priestly Company and later entered the service of the Cleveland Worsted Mills Company as designer. He is now general manager of the business, which is one of the important productive industries of the city and the largest independent concern in its line in the country. His success is undoubtedly due in part at least to the fact that he has always continued in the line of business in which, as a young tradesman, he embarked. His time and talents have never been wasted in search for success along other lines and his constantly increasing experience and proficiency have brought him to a prominent position in manufacturing circles. He also has financial investments and is a director of the Broadway Savings & Trust Company.

On the 21st of December, 1898, Mr. Hodgson was married to Miss Margaret Flannigan, a daughter of Patrick and Mary (Con-


way) Flannigan. They are now parents of two children, George E. and Olive L., the former a pupil in the public schools. In his political views Mr. Hodgson is a republican, having continuously supported the party since becoming a naturalized American citizen. He lived in a country where there were no restrictions to trade and where wages were accordingly low. He favors a protective policy and is in sympathy with the party upon other vital questions. He holds membership in the Epworth Methodist church, belongs to the Cleveland Athletic Club and to the Chamber of Commerce—associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests. He is also fond of automobilizing and golf, which afford him pleasant recreation from business cares which would otherwise prove too strenuous. He attributes his success in life to hard work and close application. He has never shirked a duty that has devolved upon him and in each position to which he has been promoted he has fully mastered his tasks, so that he was ready for further promotion when the opportunity came. Thus he has reached a prominent place in manufacturing circles in Cleveland.





Samuel P. Othman.

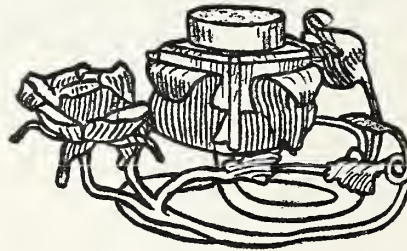
Samuel P. Orth

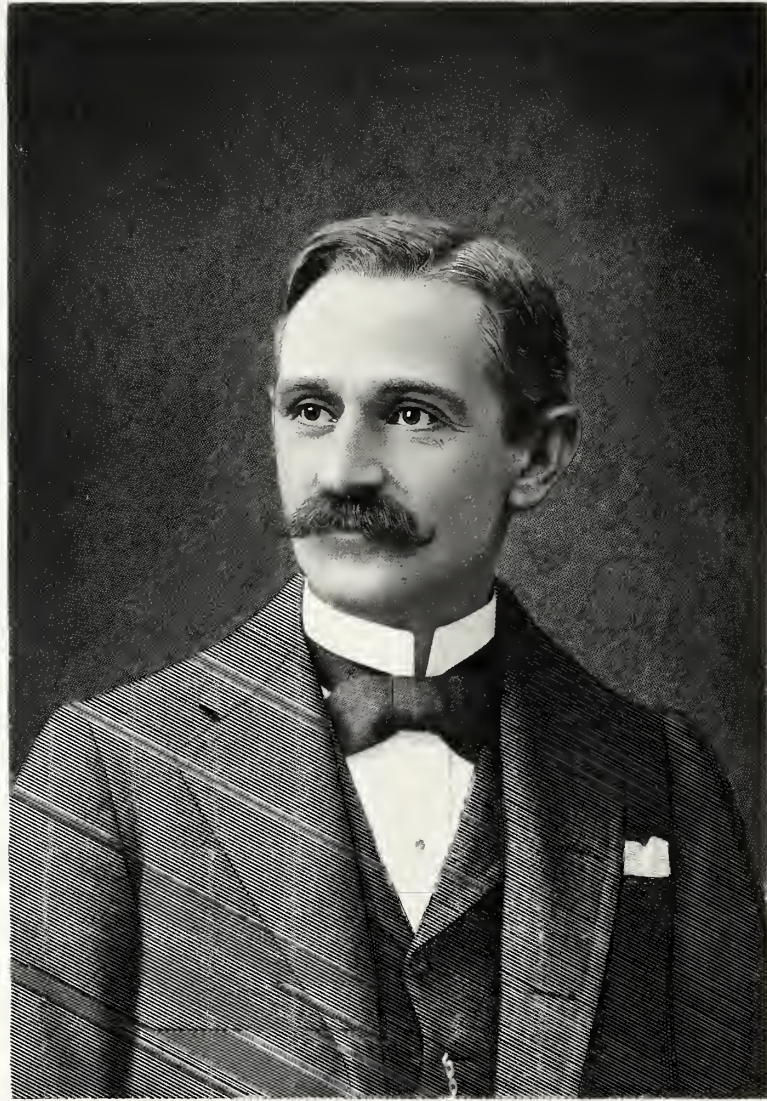
AMUEL P. ORTH, attorney, was born in Capac, Michigan, August 1, 1873. His father was a German Evangelical clergyman. Mr. Orth graduated from Oberlin College in 1896, studied law at the University of Michigan in 1896-7, was called to the chair of political science in Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, in 1897 and remained there for five years. In 1902 he was appointed honorary university fellow in public law at Columbia University, and in 1903 received the degree of Ph. D. from the university, in the department of public law. Mr. Orth came to Cleveland in the summer of 1903 and began the practice of law. In 1904 he was elected a member of the board of education and chosen president of the board on its organization in January, 1905. During 1905 and 1906 he was assistant United States attorney.

Mr. Orth is the author of "Centralization of Administration in Ohio" and "Five American Politicians," is a contributor to the Atlantic Monthly and other literary magazines, as well as to professional journals, and is well known as a lecturer and public speaker. During 1906-7 he was lecturer on political economy in Case School of Applied Science, and in 1907-8 special lecturer on political science in Oberlin College.

As a member of the board of education Mr. Orth has stood for aggressiveness in educational affairs. When he was inaugurated president of the board on the 2d of January, 1905, he recommended the appointment of an educational commission to be composed of representative citizens, to study the schools of the city with a view of bringing them into closer harmony with the needs of the community. The report of this commission marks an epoch in the development of the educational work of the city. On February 15, 1906, Mr. Orth introduced the resolution authorizing the sale of bonds for establishing the Technical high school; on March 5, 1906, he introduced a resolution establishing the teachers' pension fund; on June 18, 1906, he

presented the resolution that has resulted in greatly simplifying the courses of study in elementary schools. On May 27, 1907, as chairman of the committee on athletics, he reported the plan that placed athletics under the department of instruction; and on October 21, 1907, he presented a comprehensive plan for a playground system for the schools. On November 11, 1907, he called the attention of the board to the need of a new normal school and of a high school of commerce. A new normal school is now under construction, and through his initiative, a high school of commerce was opened in the fall of 1909. On December 9, 1907, Mr. Orth introduced a resolution which resulted in the forming of evening classes for machine shop practice in the manual training buildings. On February 17, 1908, he introduced a resolution reorganizing the courses of study in the Normal School. These were the larger movements he was instrumental in helping along as a member of the board of education.





J. S. M. M. M. M.

P. J. McMyler



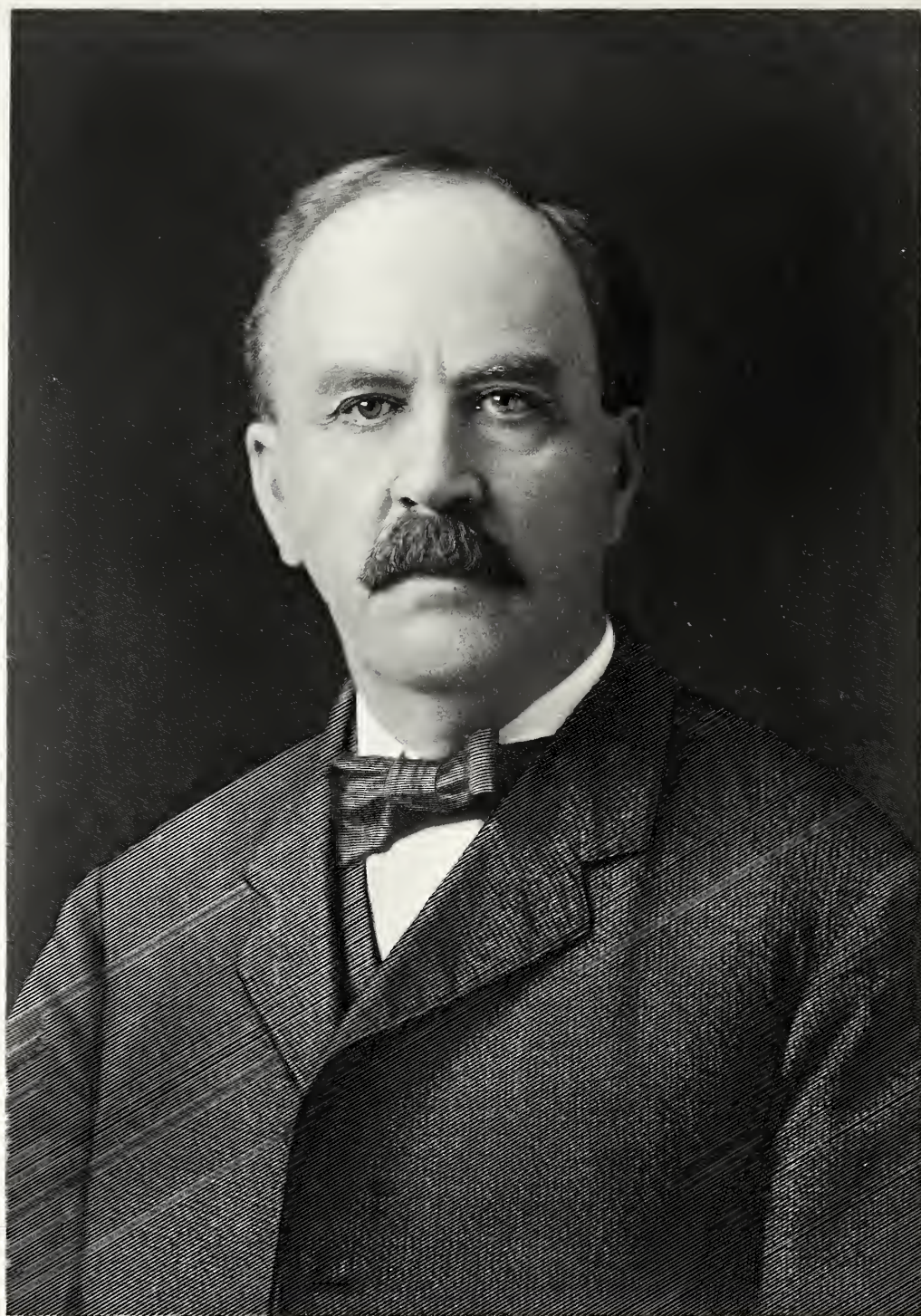
J. MCMYLER, deceased, was for many years prominently and successfully identified with the business life of Cleveland. He was born in this city on the 4th of March, 1854, a son of John and Anna McMyler, who were pioneer settlers here. He completed the prescribed course of study in the grammar schools and attended several terms of night school, for when but twelve years of age he secured a position as clerk in a coal office and his time was thus occupied during the day. In 1878 he became interested in the coal business in connection with the firm of Foltz, McMyler & Company and six years later turned his attention to the oil trade. He was made treasurer of the National Refining Company and also became a director in the Northern Ohio Oil Company, the Globe Oil Company, the Plumo Specialty Manufacturing Company and the Atlas Oil Company. He was likewise one of the vice presidents of the Lakewood Savings Bank and acted as a member of its advisory board after it was consolidated with the Cleveland Trust Company, and his sound business judgment and keen insight proved an important factor in the success of this institution as well as of the other concerns with which he was connected in an official capacity. The Chamber of Commerce numbered him among its valued members and he was also on the board of trustees of Riverside cemetery.

On the 2d of November, 1890, Mr. McMyler was united in marriage to Miss Bertha G. Aiken, whose birth occurred in Cleveland in 1855, her parents being Hiram and Lydia (Lindley) Aiken, natives of Connecticut. The father, a farmer by occupation, was numbered among the early settlers of this city, taking up his abode on the south side. Mrs. McMyler is a granddaughter of Seth Aiken and one of her ancestors, Joseph Triscott, was a prominent factor in the early history of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. McMyler became the parents of four children, namely: Helen Gertrude, who was born November 2, 1891, and is now attending college; Doris,

whose natal day was September 10, 1895; and Sterling C. and Aiken, both of whom are deceased.


In his political views Mr. McMyler was a stanch republican but not actively interested in politics, preferring to concentrate his time and energies upon his business affairs. He attended religious services at the Unitarian church, and held membership relations with the Clifton Club. He found pleasure and recreation in music, and was also an ardent disciple of Izaak Walton and was very fond of travel, but was happiest at his own fireside in the companionship of his wife and children. He justly merited the proud American title of a self-made man, for an analyzation of his life record indicates clearly that his success was due to his utilization of opportunity and his strong and determined purpose to accomplish what he undertook. His death which occurred on the 18th of April, 1908, when he had attained the age of fifty-four years, was the occasion of deep and widespread regret in both the business and social circles of the city in which his entire life had been spent. Mrs. McMyler has resided in Cleveland from her birth to the present time and is widely and favorably known here, having won the warm regard and esteem of all with whom she has come in contact.





J. B. Crane

John B. Crouse

N John B. Crouse Cleveland has a citizen who has achieved a most enviable prominence in the industrial world. Following a course that is unique in its far-sighted purpose and results, he has been active in the notable movement to annihilate competition by cooperation and put into the business world as a practical asset of value that energy which was previously dissipated in an effort to build up one business at the sacrifice of another's success.

Mr. Crouse, now widely known in his present commercial and industrial connections, was born November 29, 1842, in Hartland, Michigan, and after attending the common schools was graduated from the high school of Ann Arbor, Michigan. He then turned his attention to general merchandizing and also became connected with the milling business in Highland, Michigan. Gradually he extended the scope of his activities, recognizing and improving opportunities and utilizing each legitimate advantage to further his interests. He became associated with H. A. Tremaine in the establishment and conduct of a pickle and vinegar factory—an association which has been maintained ever since in other and more extensive and important enterprises. They came to Cleveland in the '80s and here conducted business under the name of the Cleveland Carbon Company, their enterprise, however, being merged with the Bolton & Crystal Carbon Company, forming the Standard Carbon Company, Mr. Crouse being at the head of the sales department. A controlling interest in the latter company was sold to the National Carbon Company, yet they continued to operate the plant for three years, after which they sold out the remainder of their holdings to the National Carbon Company. Mr. Crouse continued in active business association with H. A. Tremaine, going to Fostoria, Ohio, where they conducted business under the style of the Crouse & Tremaine Carbon Company. Later they sold a half interest to the National Carbon Company and continued to operate the plant. Mr. Crouse, in company with H. A. Tremaine,

B. G. Tremaine, R. Crocker and Ira Cadwalder, organized the Seneca Banking Company at Fostoria, Ohio, also the Fostoria Incandescent Lamp Company, Mr. Crouse becoming president of the latter company. The partners in those enterprises soon afterward purchased the Fostoria Bulb & Bottle Company, changing the name of the plant to the Fostoria Glass Specialty Company. The output of this factory was largely used by them in the incandescent lamp business. Continually studying for new methods to improve their business, to extend trade and to meet competition, J. B. Crouse, H. A. Tremaine, J. R. Crouse, F. S. Terry and B. G. Tremaine, after many discussions of the problems and questions that confronted them in manufacturing lines, conceived the idea of concentrating the lamp business of the country with the result that the National Electric Lamp Association was formed. This is today one of the most noteworthy and commendable business organizations of the country. America is fast coming to realize that the greatest success and prosperity are to be found in cooperation, which must exist not only among manufacturing interests but must extend in unbroken chain from the manufacturer to his distributor and thence to the ultimate consumer, and interest has largely been directed to the broad-gauge policy of cooperation instituted and maintained by the National Electric Lamp Association. Years before its organization there was bitter warfare between lamp manufacturers, and competition was so great that in order to make sales various companies were sacrificing quality, a truth which the public came to realize and then demanded a return to the former and a higher standard. Understanding the conditions, several of the most prominent of the lamp manufacturers decided to unite upon a standard of quality and, as stated, Mr. Crouse, H. A. Tremaine, J. R. Crouse, F. S. Terry and B. G. Tremaine organized the National Electric Lamp Association. The first step in this direction was the establishment of a mutual engineering department. and the laboratories were established and an organization perfected in Cleveland, this city being the natural center of the industry. Other members joined the association and hardly had the engineering department been established when the commercial and executive heads of the various houses represented in the membership found other opportunities toward which cooperative effort might be directed. Many thought the movement a visionary, impractical scheme, but as the broad-minded, enterprising business men came together they found that mutual understanding and cooperation would be beneficial rather than detrimental, and soon widened the scope of their cooperative effort until it embraced sections in chemical and physical research, testing, factory inspection and organization, illuminating engineering, technical pub-

licity, business development and managerial and sales conferences. An interchange of knowledge, experience and understanding of methods did not serve to work harm to any but good to the whole, for processes of manufacture were improved and sales accordingly increased. For the betterment of the trade in general the association established in Cleveland a physical laboratory, operating at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars a year, exclusive of equipment. Here scientists of recognized standing are undertaking investigations so advanced that they may be termed excursions into the unknown in the field of light and illumination. The association has also established a school of electrical illuminating engineering, from which one hundred or more technical graduates are entered for training. This plan is continuous. Each year a new student body enters, the graduates being absorbed by the various companies forming the organization. The standard of admission is high and the curriculum comprehensive along both theoretical and practical lines, the leading technical schools of the country being drawn upon for students. Today the National Electric Lamp Association has a membership of twenty-three companies, manufacturing about forty per cent of the total number of incandescent lamps used. Every question involved in the manufacture of four hundred and thirty-five sizes, styles and types of incandescent lamps is discussed by the association. Advanced research work is carried on by the association and test work, whereby each member company knows the quality of its product from month to month, while tests are made as often as any company may request. It was found that variation in quality was often due to the quality of the chemicals and raw material used in manufacture, and one direct result of the association's move has been an improvement in such raw materials, the dealers coming to understand that member companies of the association will accept only such as will stand a test made by their engineering department. A cooperative feature of the work of this department is that of supplying superintendents or skilled assistants to any member company that may need such. Extended research and development work are carried on as the work of a special department and there is also a commercial engineering department, which prepares and publishes bulletins, pamphlets and articles on subjects broadly devoted to illuminating engineering. The bulletins of the association are perhaps the most prized commercial publications printed, being regularly accepted by central stations, illuminating engineers and even by leading schools and colleges as authority. They are kept absolutely free of commercial bias and the data contained has stood the most critical inspection of scientific men. The cooperative spirit is fostered and furthered and, in fact, largely has its root

in the semi-annual meetings which are held on an island of sixty-five acres in Lake Ontario, near Sackett's harbor. There is maintained a well equipped camp, the tents all being supplied with electric light and running water, and there are tennis courts, a handball court, a common, a bathing beach, bowling alleys and boathouses. There the men meet in a social intercourse which brings them into close acquaintance, resulting in lifelong friendships. There are days which are given over only to outdoor sports, but there is another side to this camp intimacy: each man learns how the other thinks and feels, each learns to appreciate the other's good points and is quick to forgive faults. This personal relation is undoubtedly one of the strongest elements in the success of the association, doing away with the feeling of warfare and contest that existed between hitherto rival manufacturers. The members have come to know that they may give and take, that the ideas and plans of one company may be of benefit and assistance to another and that the upbuilding of the trade through the promotion of quality and utility will react in favor of all. To his duties in connection with this association Mr. Crouse is devoting much attention and at the same time is superintending his private interests. In addition to his previously mentioned connection he is also vice president of the Cleveland Gas & Electric Fixture Company.

Ever a busy man, Mr. Crouse finds time to devote to a side interest—an ideal dairy farm. He has converted the old Crouse homestead farm at Hartland, Michigan, into one of the most modern and up-to-date dairy farms in the country, on which he has built a barn after his own ideas of modern substantial construction, embodying all the latest sanitary features. The floors, mangers and feed troughs are of cement, while the stanchions and partitions are of iron. The utmost regard is paid to cleanliness and sanitary conditions. The milking is done by machinery, one man milking sixty cows. Although Mr. Crouse has invested many thousands of dollars in this, he takes great pride in conducting it upon a paying basis. The herd consists entirely of Jersey cows, and the butter is marketed under the name of Crouse's Jersey Creamery Butter and is regarded as the standard of excellence in the market where it is sold. The plant has a capacity of four thousand pounds of butter each week and consumes the cream purchased from neighboring farmers as well. It is characteristic of Mr. Crouse to succeed in everything that he undertakes and he has done this in the conduct of the dairy farm as well as in the commercial and industrial interests of magnitude to which he gives his attention.

At Hartland, Michigan, in 1864, Mr. Crouse was united in marriage to Miss Betsey Westfall and they had one son, J. Robert, who was graduated from the Central high school of Cleveland in 1893

and from the University of Michigan in 1897, since which time he has been his father's intimate associate and partner in business enterprises. The mother died in 1893 and in 1900 Mr. Crouse wedded Mrs. Edith May Avery, of Stockbridge, Michigan, who by her former marriage had two daughters: Gladys, a graduate of the East high school of Cleveland and now a student in Vassar College and Grace, who is attending the East high school and will complete the course this year.

Mr. Crouse is a thirty-second degree Mason, belongs to Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine and has many pleasant social relations of other characters, but is preeminently a man of affairs and one who is wielding a wide influence in support of a broad-gauge business policy that is awaking the country at large to an appreciation of the fact that the best interests of the individual are promoted through co-operation of the whole.





H. P. Ramsey

Rufus P. Ranney



AMONG all the illustrious names preserved in the records of the supreme court of the state, none is higher, nobler or purer than that of Rufus P. Ranney. He died at his home in Cleveland on the 6th of December, 1891, at the age of seventy-eight years. The sketch of his life, together with the analysis of his character and the estimate of his public services here presented, is the collaboration of Allen G. Thurman, Richard A. Harrison, Jacob D. Cox, Francis E. Hutchins and Samuel E. Williamson. The memorial prepared by Judge Williamson for the State Bar Association in 1892 furnishes the material relating to Judge Ranney's work in the constitutional convention and some of his important judicial decisions. As a man, as a lawyer, as a judge and as a statesman, he left a record without a blemish; a character above reproach; and a reputation as a jurist and a statesman which but few members of the bar have attained.

Judge Ranney came from New England, a land of robust men of wonderful physical and mental fiber and endurance. He was born at Blandford, Hampden county, Massachusetts, on the 30th of October, 1813. His father was a farmer of Scotch descent. In 1822 the family moved to Ohio, which was then a "western frontier." They settled in Portage county. In the son the old blood of New England had forceful inheritance; and his hard struggles with pioneer life were favorable to the full development of his great natural endowments, his inherited characteristics and the attainment of the highest excellence. The means of public instruction were quite limited; but the stock of intelligence in the family, with a few standard books brought from Massachusetts, coupled with an active, penetrating and broad intellect, aroused in the son a desire to get an education. And he had one of those exceptional minds that take to learning by nature, as Shakespeare and Columbus did. Not until he had nearly arrived at man's estate was he able to manage, by means of manual labor and

teaching in backwoods schools, to enter an academy, where in a short time he prepared himself to enter college. By chopping cord wood at twenty-five cents per cord, he earned the money to enter Western Reserve College but, for want of means, he could not complete the college course. He made up his mind to study law, and at the age of twenty-one years entered the law office of Joshua R. Giddings and Benjamin F. Wade and began his preparation for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1836. Mr. Giddings having been elected to congress, the firm of Giddings & Wade was dissolved, and upon Mr. Wade's suggestion he and young Ranney entered into partnership. This firm was the leading law firm in northeastern Ohio. In 1845 Mr. Wade was elected judge of the court of common pleas. Shortly afterward Mr. Ranney removed to Warren, Trumbull county, which was the chief center of business and wealth in that section of the state. He at once commanded a large practice. In 1846, and again in 1848, he was nominated as a candidate for congress but, his party being hopelessly in the minority, the opposing candidate was elected. In 1850 he was elected, as a delegate from Trumbull and Geauga counties, to the convention which had been called to revise and amend the constitution of the state. In this convention he served with distinction on the committees on the judiciary, on revision, on amendments and others. His associates on the committee on the judiciary were Stanberry, Swan, Groesbeck and Kennon. Although he was then a young man, he was soon recognized as one of the leading members of the convention. In this body of distinguished lawyers, jurists and statesmen, there were few members who had so thorough a knowledge of political science, constitutional law, political and judicial history and the principles of jurisprudence, as Judge Ranney displayed in the debates of the convention. There was no more profound, acute and convincing reasoner on the floor of the convention, and in the committee rooms his suggestive and enlightened mind was invaluable. The amended constitution conforms very nearly to the principles and provisions advocated by him. In March, 1851, he was elected by the general assembly judge of the supreme court to succeed Judge Avery; and at the first election held under the amended constitution in 1851, he was chosen to be one of the judges of the new supreme court. He was assigned the longest term and served until 1856, when he resigned and removed from Warren to Cleveland, where he resumed the practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Ranney, Backus & Noble. In 1859 he was the unsuccessful candidate of his party against William Dennison for governor of the state. Three years afterward he was nominated, against his expressed desire, as a candidate for supreme judge. One of his partners, Franklin Backus, was nomi-

nated by the opposing party for the same office. To his own surprise, Judge Ranney was elected. He qualified, but resigned two years afterward and resumed the practice of law in Cleveland. The demands upon his professional services were now more than he could comply with. Anything like a selfish regard for his own pecuniary interest would have induced him to select for his attention the most important and lucrative business that was offered, but the needs of a man or woman in difficulty or distress were more likely to secure his devoted services than the offer of a large fee. When the Ohio State Bar Association was organized in the year 1881, he was unanimously elected its president.

Toward the close of his life Judge Ranney gradually withdrew from the practice of his profession; but the urgent solicitation of some old friend, or an attack upon some important constitutional or legal principle, drew him occasionally from his library to the courtroom. The announcement that he was to make an argument never failed to bring together an audience of lawyers, eager to learn from him the art of forensic reasoning, of which he was a consummate and acknowledged master, to be entertained and instructed by his sympathy and familiarity with the more recent advances in the science of jurisprudence. The well-earned leisure of his later years was far from being indolence. If he had needed an inducement to continue his reading and study, he would have found it in the pleasure it gave him to share with others the results of such study. He was anxious that young men should have the educational advantages which had been denied to him, and it was for the double purpose of helping to provide such advantages and justifying the confidence which had been reposed in him by a valued client and friend, that he devoted much time for several years to placing the Case School of Applied Science at Cleveland upon a firm foundation and providing for it adequate buildings and equipment. From the time of Judge Ranney's admission to the bar he found time, by means of his ability to dispose of business rapidly and by unremitting industry, to make up to some extent the deficiency in his early education. Accident and taste combined to direct his attention particularly to the language of France and as soon as he could read it easily he made a profound study of her literature, politics, history and law. The civil law and the debates which resulted in the Code Napoleon became as familiar to him as the Commentaries of Blackstone and had their part in forming his clear and mature conceptions of natural justice and views of public policy. Judge Ranney was a man of great simplicity of character, wholly free from affectation and assumption. He was a man of native modesty of character. He could have attained the highest standing in any pursuit or station

requiring the exercise of the best intellectual and moral qualities, but his ambition was chastened and moderate and he seemed to have no aspirations for official place or popular applause. While always dignified, he was a genial and companionable man, of fine wit and rare humor. He had singular powers of memory. Every fact, every rule, every principle, when once acquired, remained with him always. He combined extensive and varied general knowledge with remarkable accuracy of judgment. His originality of mind was not impaired by his accumulation of knowledge and the ideas of others. No man was more fearless in asserting the right and in the performance of what he deemed his duty. His known integrity and honesty, and his never-failing common sense and sagacity in affairs of business, placed in his hands weighty and responsible trusts embracing important interests and large amounts of property. From the beginning of his career as a lawyer, by reason of the professional learning, the clear and persuasive method of reasoning, the nice power of discrimination, the strict sense of justice, the inflexible integrity and the great practical wisdom which characterized and adorned all his efforts, he occupied the position of a leading representative of the Ohio bar. He had remarkable power of analysis and saw with the quickness of intuition the principles of law as well as the right of morality of a controversy. In the argument of a cause he never made a useless parade of authorities. He used authorities only to illustrate principles.

While Judge Ranney was on the bench he was one of the strongest administrative forces of the state government. He held a place of his own. He was a personal force whose power was profoundly felt in the administration of justice throughout the state. He made a deep and permanent impression on the jurisprudence of Ohio. His facility and accuracy in disposing of business was owing in large measure, to his almost unequalled habit of concentration on the business before him, the analytical structure and logical action of his mind, his acute perception of the crucial points in a cause, his comprehensiveness of view and his quickness in discovering how natural justice and equity suggested a controversy should be decided. His most distinguished trait was his grasp of general principles, in preference to decided cases. He never ran to book shelves for a case which had some resemblance to that in hand, perceiving, as he did, that the resemblance is frequently accidental and misleading. To consider questions of constitutional law or of public policy and justice, was above all things congenial to him. He took large views of every matter or question with which he had to deal. He was at his best when under the stimulus of working to solve a great and difficult constitutional or legal problem. Difficulties melted away under the fire from his keen and

powerful intellect. His reserve force never failed him. Occasionally, in hearing or deciding a case, his broad and mellow humor and bright imagination illustrated or illumined the questions involved. He was always courteous on the bench and no member of the bar, young or old, ever had just cause to complain of unfair treatment at his hands. On the bench, as at the bar, he never extended any hospitality to loose notions of professional ethics. Judge Ranney's rich style furnished unmistakable evidence that he had drunk deep at the wells of English undefiled. His reported judicial opinions, all of which are characterized by inherent strength and breadth and dispassionate and unbiased judgment, show he had great facility in clear, precise, forcible expression. No one could say a plain thing in a plainer way or deal with an abstruse subject in a clearer manner. In oral argument or public discourse he gave a sort of colloquial familiarity to his utterances. No one could use an apt illustration or an amusing anecdote with greater effect. He never declaimed. He was as wise in what he left unsaid as in what he said. There was never anything puerile or irrelevant in his arguments. They were characterized by a vigor and grasp of mind, a full possession of the subject and a fertility of resource whenever an emergency arose requiring him to bring to his aid his reserve power. Upon occasion no one could use sarcasm with greater effect; but the blade he used was the sword of the soldier, not the dagger of the assassin. Judge Ranney had those qualities of simplicity, directness, candor, solidity, strength and sovereign good sense which the independence and reflective life of the early settlers of the western country fostered. At the bar or in his own library, he was one of the most interesting of men. He had a just economy of labor; he never did anything which men of narrower capacity could do for him well enough. He did not expend upon his work any superfluous strength. It is unfortunate that his great powers were not called into use upon the broadest theater. Had he been given a seat upon the bench of the supreme court of the United States, as was in contemplation when he was in his prime, he would have enriched not only his own fame, but the country would have had additional reason to be justly proud of institutions under whose fostering influence men like Judge Ranney are entrusted with the highest civil authority and the protection of the rights and liberties of the citizen. He was himself a firm believer in representative government, insisting, however, that in order to perpetuate it, its abuses and evils must be plainly exposed and resolutely resisted.

In the constitutional convention Judge Ranney was made a member of the committee on the judicial department and chairman of the committee on revision, enrollment and arrangement. His part in the

convention was largely the result of his intense belief in democracy; not democracy in a partisan sense, although that belief determined his party fealty also, but democracy in the first and best sense as meaning government by the people. He trusted the people thoroughly, and although the character of the voting population of the state gradually changed before his death, his faith in the people continued to be so strong that he looked forward to the outcome of every struggle, in which both sides had a fair hearing, as sure to be wise and right. Without this key to his votes and speeches they would be sadly misunderstood. He favored every proposition to the limit of the executive and the legislature except as the duty of legislative action to restrain encroachments upon the rights of citizens could be imposed upon the general assembly. His faith in the people led him to wish for them a larger share in the administration of justice and to desire that every court should be to some extent a court of first instance, and he would have had every question of fact, in equity as well as at law, referred to a jury. He favored biennial sessions of the general assembly. It was said in favor of annual sessions that one of the principal means by which the people had been able to secure, generation after generation, a portion of their rights under the British government was frequent elections and meetings of public bodies. But while he conceded this, his answer was that in England all power exercised by legislative bodies was taken from the monarch; here from the people. There the people could not fail to gain by legislative action; here they could not fail to lose. He opposed the proposition to give the governor a qualified veto, which was supported by the argument that it would prevent much ill-considered legislation. He admitted that inconsiderate legislation had been a sore evil, but in his opinion it arose from the fact that the people of Ohio had theretofore delegated too much power to the departments of government. The remedies that he proposed were to take away patronage from the legislature, to require important laws to be submitted to a direct vote of the people and to receive a majority of the votes of both branches of the general assembly by yeas and nays. The first and last of these remedies were applied by the constitution with good results. He supported with success an amendment to the report of the committee reducing the term of senators from four to two years. He proclaimed emphatically the opinion that the people should not delegate their power for any longer time than was necessary; that the senate ought to be as popular as the house; that to say that the senate ought to "hang back and hang on" to save the people was to say that they were incapable of self-government. He repudiated it from his very soul. He had not one particle of sympathy for it and it never could have any foundation whatever

in his political creed. The committee on the legislative department reported a section forbidding the general assembly to pass retroactive laws, or laws impairing the obligations of contracts or their remedies. Judge Ranney opposed the introduction of the words "or their remedies," but gave the remainder of the section his cordial and effective support. The provision against retroactive legislation was then a new constitutional principle, the term "retroactive" being much more broad and comprehensive than the phrase "ex post facto," then in common use. It was urged by such able men as Judge Hitchcock that the power of the retroactive legislation had been exercised beneficially, but Judge Ranney pronounced it dangerous. In his judgment the power of curing errors, defects and omissions should be reposed in the courts, and so the convention ultimately decided. He considered that as men became more enlightened the stringent laws required to protect the rights of individuals in an uncultivated state of society became unnecessary and the legislative power should be restrained in proportion.

It was Judge Ranney who first proposed that the creditors of corporations should be secured by the individual liability of stockholders, although the form and extent of the proposition were somewhat changed by amendment before its adoption. He met strong opposition from many delegates, who agreed with him that, as an abstract principle, it was right that stockholders should be responsible for the debts of their corporations, but contended that it was impolitic to so provide in the constitution, because it would check public improvements. With terrific sarcasm he replied that to barter away principles in order to push forward prematurely works of public improvement would be "making a most miserable swap," and with eloquence he denounced the abandonment of political principles in matters of legislation. He favored the proposition for the reformation of civil procedure. His ideal for a lawyer was high. In his opinion no one could occupy a respectable position in the legal profession without a knowledge of law as a science, which could be attained only by the most assiduous labor and application. He wanted the profession to be relieved of the miserable jargon and mystery of forms and technicalities that it might be left to pursue the noble study of the rights of man, the rights of property and all the varied relations of life subject to legal regulations. He took an active part in the discussions on education, the elective franchise, capital punishment, levying poll taxes, finance and taxation, and the repeal of corporate franchises. His views upon all of these matters were pronounced, but the combined wisdom of all the delegates was greater than the wisdom of any one; so in the closing hour of the convention he had occasion to say

that after a careful review of the whole instrument of all its parts, of every line and word, he believed before God and man that it was one of the best, if not the best, of constitutions of American states, and if the people of Ohio were not well governed thereafter it would be the fault of the people, for the whole responsibility then and thereafter was upon them. He devoted his best thought and labor to the judicial article. His chief objection to it was that it removed the courts of last resort too far from the people. He objected to the district courts because they might be held at only one place in the district, and consequently lawyers and witnesses might be compelled to travel a hundred miles for trial. But most of all he objected to the supreme court, because it was to become substantially a court of errors, sitting at Columbus. He looked upon a circuit system as absolutely indispensable. In this judgment a mere paper court would become but little better than mere papers themselves and might as well be filed away in some secure place in the capitol. It was an insurmountable objection that no judge of the court was ever to participate in a trial, face a jury, see the parties, hear the witnesses, study human nature as exhibited in a trial at court or mingle with the people. He also wanted the effect of the circuit system upon the people, because he believed that no court can acquire that power, dignity, influence and authority in the eyes of the people which it ought to have, unless it acts among the people, performs its duties in their sight and places in their view the practical workings of the system of **judicial power which acts upon** and protects their interests. He and others who agreed with him were able to secure the abandonment of the county courts, for which probate courts were substituted and a provision requiring district courts to be held in every county. This was justly considered a great triumph, but they were unable to secure any substantial change in the duties of the supreme court judges, who, as business increased, were gradually withdrawing from district court duty until they composed simply a court of errors sitting at Columbus.

The old supreme court, under the leadership of Judge Peter Hitchcock, was one of the ablest courts in the United States and was acknowledged as such wherever the common law prevailed. It was remarkable for taking certain practical views of the law, which were widely accepted and applied to a great variety of cases. Judge Ranney found himself in thorough sympathy with them, as they satisfied at the same time his feeling of veneration for the principles of the common law and his love for justice. One of his first opinions is an illustration of this. The owner of a judgment had accepted payment for about one-third of its amount and one hundred dollars for attorneys' fees in satisfaction of the whole, and he refused to enter the sat-

isfaction of the whole. The court recognized the existence of the rule that payment of a sum less than the sum due upon a liquidated judgment, although agreed to be received in full satisfaction, could not be insisted upon as such for want of a valuable consideration. Judge Ranney, in giving the opinion, would not set aside this rule; he had too much regard for well settled principles. But he had no hesitation in pronouncing both the reason and the rule purely technical and said that there was nothing of principle left in the rule itself. He therefore held that the payment of one hundred dollars to the attorney instead of the judgment creditor was a sufficient consideration to take the case out of the rule. "I am aware," he said, "that this is an exceedingly technical and unsatisfactory reason, but its justification is found in the fact that the plaintiff seeks to escape from his solemn engagement, by which he has obtained money from the defendant, by the aid of a technicality. To prevent the consummation of such a fraud, he is met with technicalities nearly as absurd as that upon which he insists."

A somewhat different illustration of the view which the court took of the force of the English common law, which also shows the effect of Judge Ranney's early life upon the formation of his opinions, is found in his opinion of cattle running at large.

(C. H. & D. R. R. Company vs. Watterson, 4 O. S., 424.)

After holding that before any statutory inhibition the owner of domestic animals was not at fault in suffering them to run at large, he said: "I am aware that this is flatly opposed to the common law doctrine upon the subject and if the rule of the common law was enforced in this state it would be entirely inadmissible; but it is not in force, and it is not in force because, in addition to being utterly inconsistent with our legislation, it lacks all the essential requisites that give vitality to any principle of the common law and is opposed to the common understanding, habits and even the necessities of the people of the state. Indeed, with the strict enforcement of such a rule the state could never have been settled. The lands were all heavily timbered, and the introduction of domestic animals, from the scarcity of herbage, requiring a wide range for their support, became indispensable before the forests could be removed. It would have been a novel proposition to a sturdy pioneer, when he listened in the morning for the bell that indicated where the oxen that had hauled his logs together for burning might be found, to have told him that his cattle were trespassers on every other man's unenclosed land upon which they might have fed during the night; or that he could plant corn without enclosing the ground, and sue his neighbor whose cattle had eaten it up."

The tendency of the court in Judge Ranney's time to sustain the title of occupants of land under generally acknowledged titles whether strictly legal or not, as against those who sought to gain possession under technical rights after the lapse of years, is shown by his opinion in *Lessee of Blake vs. Davis* (20 Ohio, 231). The title of the plaintiff came from a married woman. The title of the defendant came through an administrator's sale which had no validity. An allotment had been made by the trustees of the district known as the Ohio Company's Purchase, and the plaintiff claimed that the woman who was grantor was entitled to the benefit of the presumption that a deed had been delivered in pursuance of the allotment. The court conceded that the claim was well founded if the plaintiff was in a position to avail himself of the claim; but after a careful review of all the authorities Judge Ranney said that the whole doctrine rested upon the idea that titles and possessions are to be quieted, not disturbed by it; that right and justice are protected in its application, not injured; in short, that it is only what ought to be done that can be considered as done. Referring to the plaintiff's grantor, he added: "She has no legal advantage, but now seeks by presumption to get it. To get it she must present an honest, not a technical case. She cannot in honesty take this land from the occupants while her father's estate was relieved by the very money that paid for it, and when she has acquiesced in the action of the administrator for more than half a century. I know it is said that she is a married woman, but I have yet to learn that even a married woman has a right to do a wrong. We take from her no rights, we only prevent her from taking the rights of others."

It was Judge Ranney who pronounced the opinion, reviewing all the authorities in England and America, in which the rule was settled for Ohio that the transfer of a negotiable promissory note secured by mortgage on real estate to a bona fide endorsee, does not entitle the holder to foreclose the mortgage, when it appears that both note and mortgage were obtained by fraud. (*Bailey vs. Smith*. 14 O. S. 396.) "Mortgages," he said, "are not necessities of commerce; they have none of the attributes of money; they do not pass in currency in the ordinary course of business, nor do any of the prompt and decisive rules of the law merchant apply to them. They are securities, or documents for debts, used for the purpose of investment, and unavoidably requiring from those who would take them with prudence and safety, an inquiry into value, condition and title of the property upon which they rest; nor have we the least apprehension that commerce will be impeded by requiring the further inquiry of the mortgagor, whether he pretends to any defense, before a court will foreclose his right to defend against those which have been obtained by force or fraud."

Perhaps the decision of most far-reaching influence and importance in everyday, practical affairs which he ever delivered, was in the case of Railroad Company against Keary (3 O. S., 201), which elaborated and made effective a rather weak decision of Judge Caldwell in 20 Ohio, 314. The latter held that when an employer places one person in his employment under the direction of another also in his employment, such employer is liable for injury to the person of the servant placed in the subordinate position caused by the negligence of his superior. Judge Ranney in the case of Keary, with the unanimous concurrence of the court, declared the rule and the principle thus tersely: "No one has the right to put in operation forces calculated to endanger life and property without placing them under the control of a competent and ever-acting superintending intelligence. Whether he undertakes it or procures another to represent him, the obligation remains the same, and a failure to comply with it in either case imposes the duty of making reparation for any injury that may ensue."

W. S. Kerruish contributes the following from his personal recollections: "I was a law student in the office of Backus & Noble at the time Judge Ranney removed from Warren to Cleveland and became the head of that firm in 1857, after his first resignation from the supreme bench. Not long thereafter Mr. Backus was chosen as the republican candidate for supreme judge of the state, and the democratic party selected from the same office as its candidate for the same bench, Judge Ranney. It was said at the time that these candidates were both alike not only surprised, but also each disappointed, at the result of the subsequent election—Mr. Backus at being defeated, and Judge Ranney at being elected. My knowledge of him began upon his accession to the above named firm. He was then in his early prime. Though comparatively young, he had already attracted the attention of the bar of the state for the grasp and vigor of his mind, for the marked ability with which he dealt with constitutional questions, and for his extraordinary judicial force and clearness. Anterior to his elevation to the bench, as one of the younger members of the constitutional convention and as one of the most active of the committee on judiciary in that body, the marked ability displayed by him in counsel and debate may be said to have first challenged general attention. Judge Peter Hitchcock, himself a member of that body and having for nearly a generation been an occupant of the supreme bench of Ohio, in the light of the young Ranney's capability and the constructive character of his talent, then prophesied that his young democratic colleague would one day be the leader. An examination of the two volumes containing the proceedings and debates of the convention

will disclose that although in the first part of those proceedings Ranney's appearance was unfrequent—he was a modest man—yet before the deliberations were half ended he appears to have found his place, and the convention to have found its man; and the result is that the admirable judicial system imbedded in our constitution today bears the marks of no other man's genius so visibly as it does that of Rufus P. Ranney. So much by way of introduction and as the background of a few impressions made on my mind by him when he took his place in the office of Backus & Noble. I was less brought into contact with him, he being the leading member of the firm and to some extent a stranger in the city, than a law student under similar circumstances might be at the present time, perhaps. As I remember it, he was not especially communicative or effusive. I do not mean that his manner was repellent, or that he was difficult of access or unduly dignified; but the impression the average young man would get of him in those days, could be expressed as follows: 'There's a man who can tell us all about it; but state your point clearly, avoid all circumlocution, nonsense, and irrelevancy, and he will tell you all.' There were old friends—friends of his earlier practice, Judge Spaulding, Judge Tilden, Judge R. F. Paine and others—with whom he delighted to unbend himself, and they often met, and notwithstanding the gravity and dignity of the interlocutors, the wit and banter and merriment and good-humored personality, long to be remembered by the listener, would equal the best pages of *Noctes Ambrosianae*, and Judge Ranney was not behind any of them. I have an experience of his wonderful tact and delicacy in encouraging a beginner. It fell to my lot at the commencement of my practice to defend an old gentleman for a felony in which, if there were pretty strong symptoms of technical guilt, there was at least the mitigating circumstance of ignorance and inexperience; and my client, becoming alive at last to the gravity of the situation, suggested that I get additional counsel. I selected Judge Ranney. He took the second place at the trial table and, notwithstanding my protest, firmly but courteously declined to take the first place. He omitted nothing, however, by way of suggestion, but clothed every suggestion with such outward circumstances of deference to his young associate as to carefully conceal any consciousness on his part of my inexperience or his superiority. In this his art in concealing art seemed to me perfect. In his argument, whether to court or jury, in the one respect so many seem to me to fail, namely, observance of due proportions of things, he had no superior. It was not his habit to come into court loaded down with books—one or two authorities, in which the principle was enunciated, generally sufficed him. His reasoning was masterly, and if his premises were admitted

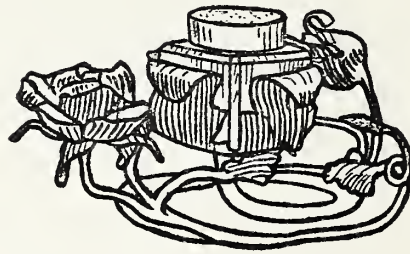
it was exceedingly difficult to escape his conclusions. He never indulged in the habit of dwelling on unimportant things. He never wearied the listener with complicated details about irrelevant matter. He saw the real issue at a glance and dealt with it directly. The most marked characteristic of the man was his ability to arrive instinctively and instantaneously at a point which other men reached by study and the comparison of data. I have seen him come into courtroom and casting a quiet glance around among the persons present he would seem to have divined in some mysterious fashion not only what had been going on, but what was in contemplation, almost as well as some others could ascertain the same facts by half an hour's cross-examination."

In the course of a public address at the "Old Roman" banquet Judge Thurman thus referred to him: "For forty years I have been a devoted friend of Rufus P. Ranney, and I firmly believe that he has been mine. It may therefore be permitted to me to say that of all the great lawyers I have ever known, no one ever seemed to me to be his equal. With a quickness of apprehension, almost supernatural, with a power of analysis that Pascal might have envied, with an integrity that never for a moment was or could be brought into doubt, with a courage that never permitted him to fear to do what he believed to be right, with an industry that brought all his great qualities into successful operation, and with a mind cultivated beyond the sphere of his profession, he is, in the eyes of those who know him as I know him, a man of whom Ohio is and always will be most justly proud. He is a star in her firmament that will never be blotted out."

Judge Ranney never sought to appear learned, but rather to adapt his argument to the comprehension of the weakest member of the profession and of a layman. The course of his reasoning is readily followed to a conclusion which is impregnable. His style is charming, his choice of words felicitous. Clearness of expression is matched by purity of diction. His opinions are not more noteworthy for the soundness of the conclusions reached than for the beautiful simplicity of the language in which they are clothed. His tastes were simple and domestic. His home life, in its affection, confidence and constancy exhibited the gentler traits of his strong character.

His attachments to wife and children were of the tenderest and most enduring quality. He married Adeline W. Warner, who at the age of seventy-eight survives and is greatly beloved. Mrs. Ranney was a daughter of Judge Jonathan Warner, of Jefferson, Ash-tabula county, who was an associate judge of the common pleas court and one of the pioneers of the state. Their family consisted of six

children, four sons and two daughters. Both daughters and two of the sons are dead. One son, John R. Ranney, was educated in the law but is not now engaged in practice. The other son, Charles P. Ranney, is a successful business man of Cleveland.





W. E. Ambler

William E. Ambler



ILLIAM E. AMBLER, secretary and treasurer of the Curtiss-Ambler Realty Company, is in this connection actively interested in one of the most extensive real-estate firms of the city. He has been a resident of Cleveland since 1891 and is numbered among Ohio's native sons, his birth having occurred in Medina, this state, December 18, 1845. His father, Chester C. Ambler, a native of Vermont, was for many years engaged in merchandising in Spencer, Medina county, Ohio. He wedded Margaret Eglin and in 1859 they removed with their family to Hillsdale, Michigan. Their last days, however, were passed in Cleveland, where the father died July 5, 1905, at the remarkable old age of ninety years, while his wife survived him until 1906.

After attending the public schools, William E. Ambler continued his education in Hillsdale College and subsequently completed a scientific course in Albion (Mich.) College, from which he was graduated in 1865 with the Bachelor of Science degree. He then took up the study of law, completing a course in 1867 at Albany Law School, being a classmate there of William McKinley. Returning to the middle west, he entered Adrian College at Adrian, Michigan, where he completed a classical course and won the Bachelor of Arts degree in the spring of 1868. Mr. Ambler then located for practice in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he remained for a year, after which he removed to Pentwater, Michigan, where he continued as an active and successful member of the bar until 1891. In the meantime he had figured prominently in public life in the community in which he made his home and that he did successful and original work is indicated by the fact that in 1870 Adrian College conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree, while in 1875 he received the same degree from Hillsdale College. In 1888 he was elected a trustee of Hillsdale College and by reelection has continued in the office to the present time, acting as chairman of the

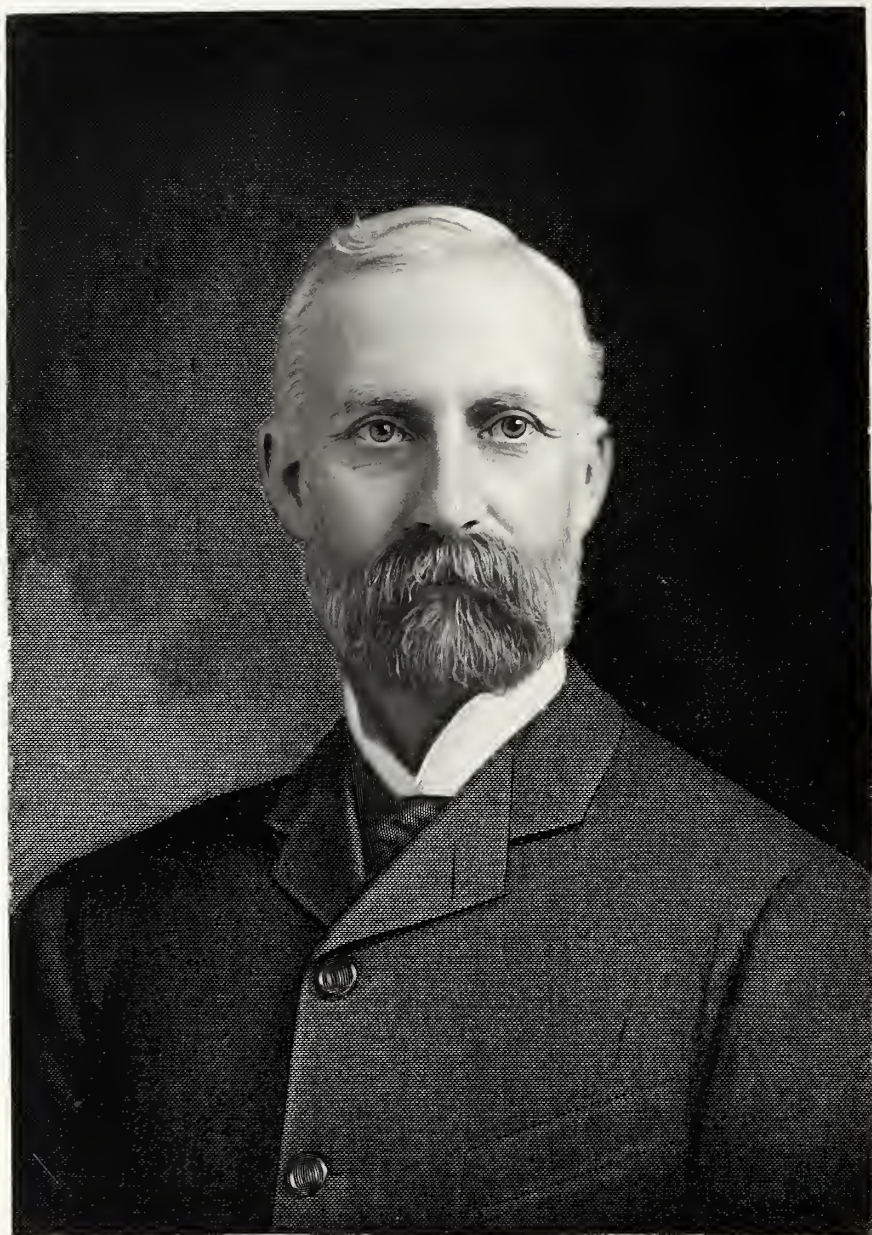
board for several years. He is greatly interested in intellectual progress and at all times his influence is a potent element in behalf of public education. His fellow citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, also conferred upon him political honors, electing him to the state senate of Michigan in 1878 and again in 1880. He served as president pro tem of the senate during his last term and was chairman of the important committee on appropriations and finances. He has always been a close student of those questions which are to the statesman and the man of affairs of vital import and his legislative service was characterized by the utmost devotion to the interests of the commonwealth at large. Subsequently he served as judge of the probate court of Oceana county, Michigan.

Since coming to Cleveland in 1891 Mr. Ambler has been engaged in the real-estate business and as secretary and treasurer of the Curtiss-Ambler Realty Company has been connected with extended activity in this line, for the firm is very prominent in real-estate circles. He is also the vice president of the Cuyahoga Building & Loan Company and few men are so well informed concerning realty values and the possibilities of their rise or diminution as is Mr. Ambler.

On the 25th of December, 1871, in Lyons, Michigan, Mr. Ambler was married to Miss Flora E. Lewis, a daughter of Charles E. and Ann (Tufts) Lewis. They have become parents of two sons and two daughters. Jay C., the eldest, now of Manchester, Tennessee, is a graduate of Hillsdale College, of Hillsdale, Michigan, and is engaged in the ranch business. Angell was educated at the Women's College of the Western Reserve University and following her graduation entered the Teachers' College, of New York, where she completed the course. She is now the wife of Dr. S. M. Weaver, a well known dentist of Cleveland, and has two children, William Ambler and Marshall. William, the younger son of W. E. Ambler, was graduated from the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland and also completed the literary course in Hillsdale College, of Michigan, and the electrical course in Cornell University. He was for two years instructor in electricity at Cornell and for two years assistant professor of electricity in the Case School of Cleveland. He then left the educational field to go into business for himself as a real-estate dealer. He has become a well known citizen of Cleveland and is now vice president of the Colonial Club. Marguerite Faye is a graduate of Miss Mittleberger's school in Cleveland and the National Park Seminary in Washington, D. C. In 1909 Mr. Ambler erected a modern residence at No. 1696 Magnolia Drive, near Wade park, which is the family home. The political

allegiance of Mr. Ambler has always been stanchly given to the republican party and since coming to Cleveland he has been a valued and popular member of the Colonial Club, of which he has been a director. He possesses one of the largest collections of autographs and autograph letters and manuscripts in this country, having a large library of autograph books. Those who know him socially entertain for him the warm regard which is always given genuine worth when free from ostentation, while those who meet him in business circles recognize in him a reliable man of marked enterprise and progressive spirit.





Webb C. Ball

Webb C. Ball



WEBB C. BALL has been a dynamic force in a project of vital significance to the whole country, although his work is in some measure unknown to those not thoroughly acquainted with the "up-to-date" system of railroad operation. However, his name in the press now awakens general interest, for he has become known as the originator and inventor of railroad watch movements and new appliances used in their construction, his skill in that direction winning him fame throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico. More than all this, he stands at the head of his extensive Railroad Time Inspection Service which has been of incalculable benefit in preventing the loss of life and the destruction of property through railroad accidents. Aside from these connections, he is recognized in Cleveland as one of the leading and prosperous merchants of the city. His youthful days were passed on his father's farm in Knox county, Ohio, where his birth also occurred, but agricultural pursuits did not prove especially attractive to him, his natural tendencies being mechanical, especially in more minute and intricate phases. He was therefore, apprenticed to the watchmaking and jewelry trade, for four years, his wages being fixed at one dollar per week the first two years, and seven dollars per week the third and fourth. (Would a young man now a days be willing to start on such a meager basis?) For eight years he worked at the bench, while from 1874 until 1879 he occupied the responsible position of business manager with the Deuber Watch Case Manufacturing Company, whose plant was then located in Cincinnati.

For thirty-one years Mr. Ball has been a resident of Cleveland, coming to this city on the 19th of March, 1879, at which time he began business in the watch and jewelry trade on his own account on the site where he still remains. The years have chronicled a constant increase of business until he today has the largest house for the sale of railroad standard watches, precious stones, jewelry and solid sil-

verware in this part of the country. Two show cases and a work bench on one side of the room constituted the nucleus of the present establishment. The trade steadily increased in extent and volume, and in 1891 a stock company was formed, up to which time Mr. Ball had been alone in the ownership and control of the enterprise. The Webb C. Ball Company was then incorporated under the laws of the state with a paid-up capital of one hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Ball acting as manager and treasurer for some time, while later he became president of the company. The name of Ball is today a synonym for accuracy in construction of railroad watches throughout the entire country.

It has been in this line that the ingenuity and mechanical skill of Mr. Ball have been brought into play. He has made a special study of the requirements of railroad men in the matter of time-pieces and in his efforts to keep abreast of the marvelous strides of recent years in railroad speed and equipment, he has produced several distinct watch movements, covered by his own patents and trademarks. Each is adapted to fill the requirements of those for whose use it was constructed and is a triumph of mechanical art, unexcelled in the history of railroad watch construction.

In an article written by James B. Morrow and published January 16, 1910, in a large number of leading papers, Mr. Ball was mentioned as "the man who holds a watch on one hundred and twenty-five thousand miles of railroad." He was, moreover, characterized as "time expert," and to him was given the credit which is justly his due, of being the pioneer in the field of railroad watch inspection and regulation. His becoming interested in the subject was the result of a railroad collision, which occurred on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, April 18, 1891, between the fast mail and an accommodation train. Nine United States postal clerks lost their lives besides both engineers and firemen. In the trials which followed Mr. Ball was frequently called to testify, and the facts brought out in the trial proved that the accident was due to deficient watches in the hands of trainmen in charge of the accommodation train. Soon afterward Mr. Ball was authorized to prepare a plan of inspection and to investigate conditions on the Vanderbilt lines east of Chicago. He found there was no uniformity in trainmen's watches; they were of any make which the owner wished to use and at times freight trains were operated according to alarm clocks hung in the caboose. He also found that clocks in roundhouses and train dispatchers' offices were not regulated according to a uniform schedule. As the result of this investigation, Mr. Ball evolved a plan of inspection for the watches used by railroad employes, and for the

Standard clocks as well. This plan provides that watches of standard grade must be carried by men in charge of trains. No discrimination is permitted against any watch manufactory if its products meet the requirements, the railroad grades of eight leading watch factories being accepted under the inspection rule. Local inspectors are appointed at division points, with Mr. Ball's head office at Cleveland. To these local inspectors trainmen must report every two weeks; they are furnished with a clearance card certificate which must record any variation in their watches. If anything is found amiss the trainmen must secure a Standard Loaner watch and leave his own for adjustment. These loaned watches are furnished without expense to the trainmen. By this card system a perfect record is kept and the trainmen cheerfully comply, as it safeguards the service and themselves as well. Thus liability to accident is avoided under this system of time and watch inspection. Over seventy-five per cent of the different railroads are employing the system instituted by Mr. Ball. The value of this system cannot be overestimated and stands as one of the crowning efforts of a well spent life, having undoubtedly saved the lives of hundreds and perhaps thousands, as well as railroad property of great value. Mr. Ball maintains a large office force in Cleveland, also in Chicago and San Francisco, with traveling assistants whose duties are given entirely to the Time and Watch Inspection Service. The railroad lines in eastern and central districts are administered from the Cleveland office, while the railroads in the Chicago, middle western and southern districts are administered from the Chicago office and Pacific lines from the San Francisco office. Correct records of all the watches carried by the employes of the different railroads are on file in one or other of these offices.

In 1879 was celebrated the marriage of Webb C. Ball and Miss Florence I. Young, daughter of William H. Young, of Kenton, Ohio, and their family now numbers a son and three daughters. Politically an independent republican, Mr. Ball is without aspiration for office and yet no one manifests a higher spirit of progressive citizenship or is more loyal to the interests of the community. Through the establishment and control of a large commercial enterprise, in addition to his extensive railroad time service, he has contributed to the material development of Cleveland and his influence at all times is given to every movement for the public good. Mr. Ball's life is a splendid illustration of the fact that not in the fortune of birth or early environment lies the secret of success, but rather in the individual who calls forth his inherent powers to meet and utilize the opportunities as they arise.



J. F. Hobson

Joseph Franklin Hobson, M. D.



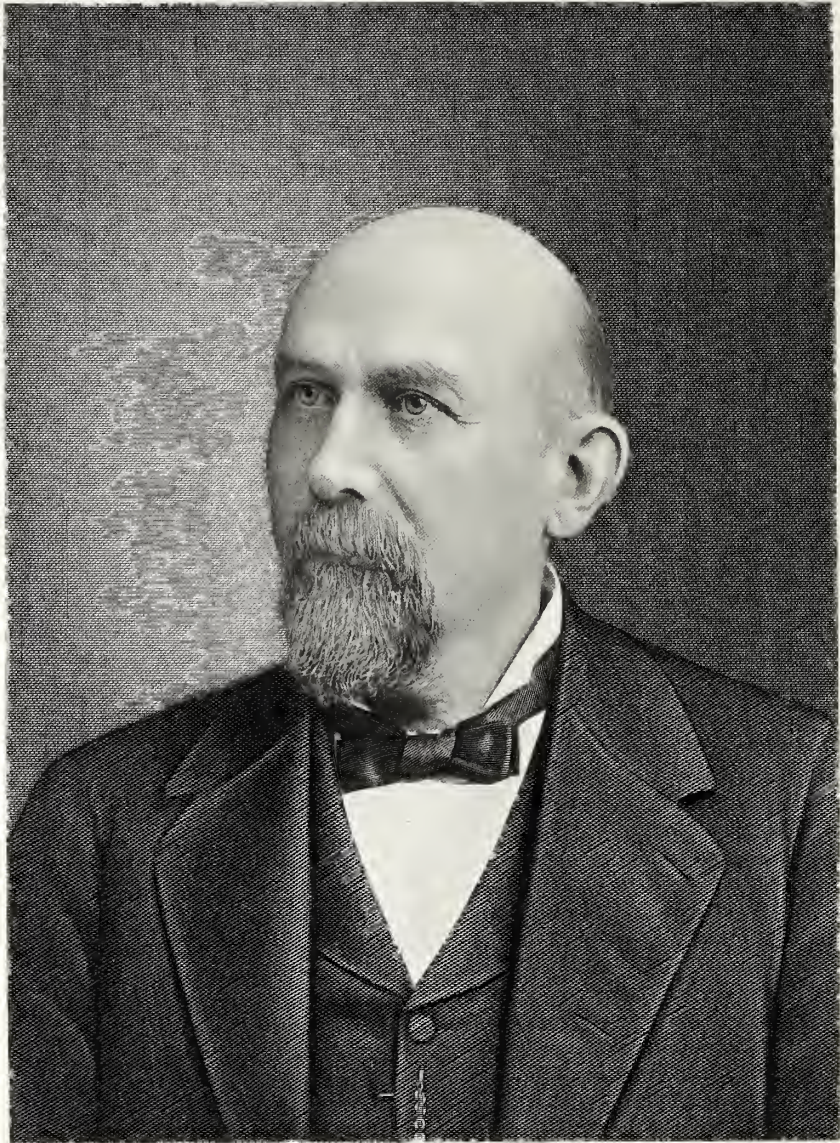
R. JOSEPH FRANKLIN HOBSON, one of the most prominent members of the medical profession in Cleveland, was born in Flushing, Belmont county, Ohio, on the 30th of August, 1861, his parents being Stephen and Margaret (Bailey) Hobson. The Hobson family is of English origin and the first representatives of the name in this country located at Watertown, Virginia, about 1700. Later the family was represented among the earliest settlers of Jefferson county, Ohio, Joseph Hobson, the grandfather of our subject, taking up his abode there toward the close of the eighteenth century. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ruth Ball, had several brothers in the ranks of the Continental army. The maternal ancestors of Dr. Joseph F. Hobson were among the pioneer settlers of Belmont county, Ohio.

Stephen Hobson, the father of Dr. Hobson of this review, was a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, and for many years was successfully engaged in the conduct of a general mercantile establishment at Flushing, Belmont county. It was largely owing to his efforts that the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railway (now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system) built its line through that section of the country. He was one of the foremost citizens of Flushing and a leader in every movement calculated to promote the general welfare. He established the First National Bank of that city and was widely recognized as one of its most prominent and esteemed residents. His demise, which occurred at Flushing in 1887 when he was fifty-seven years of age, was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. His widow still survives at the age of seventy-four years and yet lives on the old homestead. She is a devoted member of the Friends church, having been reared in that faith. Two of her brothers loyally defended the interests of the Union throughout the entire period of the Civil war.

Joseph Franklin Hobson spent his boyhood days in the place of his nativity and supplemented his preliminary education, obtained in the Friends schools, by a course in the academy at Barnesville, from which he was graduated in 1880. He then studied pharmacy at Philadelphia for one year, on the expiration of which period he returned to Flushing and began the study of medicine under the direction of a cousin, Dr. John A. Hobson. Afterward he matriculated in the medical department of the Western Reserve University, where he won the degree of M. D. in 1886. Following his graduation he was appointed house surgeon to the Lakeside Hospital, thus serving until October, 1887, when he entered upon the private practice of his profession, establishing an office on Erie street (now Ninth street) on the present site of the Rose building. Three years later he purchased a piece of property on the corner of Eighteenth street and Prospect avenue, where he built a handsome residence and has since made his home. His attention was given to the practice of both medicine and surgery until 1897, when he went abroad, spending a year in special work at Vienna and other European cities. Since his return to the United States he has confined his professional labors to surgery. From 1887 until 1892 he was a teacher of anatomy and surgery at the Western Reserve University Medical College, and since 1892 has held the chair of professor of surgery at the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons. He has been chief of staff and visiting surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital since its organization and was on the staff of its predecessor, the Cleveland General Hospital, from the time of its organization in 1893. He is likewise visiting surgeon to the Cleveland City Hospital and to St. John's Hospital. Since entering professional ranks he has been surgeon for the Pennsylvania Company and for many years has also acted in that capacity for the Lake Shore Railway. He is grand lodge medical adviser of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the largest and best managed organization of railwaymen in the world. His high standing in the profession is indicated by these various connections and by the important and extensive private practice accorded him. He keeps in touch with the advancement that is being continually made by the medical fraternity through his membership in the Cleveland Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Cleveland Medical Library Association and is an officer in the last named. At the same time through private study and research he has continually promoted his efficiency and is justly regarded as one of the ablest practitioners of Cleveland, manifesting at all times a close conformity to a high standard of professional ethics.

In November, 1892, at Cleveland, Dr. Hobson was joined in wedlock to Miss Anna Schlather, a daughter of Leonard Schlather, one of the substantial and representative business men of this city. Their union has been blessed with one daughter, Helen Emily, who is now fifteen years of age and is a junior student at the Hathaway-Brown school. Mrs. Hobson was educated in Germany, where she spent five years, and speaks the language of that country fluently. She was a piano pupil of one of the court teachers in Vienna and is deeply interested in music and art, still pursuing her studies under one of the best masters of this city. She also devotes much time to the pipe organ and recently a fine instrument has been installed in her home. In musical circles of Cleveland she is a well known and prominent factor and her home is the scene of many interesting functions, all musicians of merit having the entree thereof. Mrs. Hobson began her art studies abroad during her school days, later continued them at the Cleveland School of Art and since leaving that institution has been under the instruction of one of the most distinguished portrait artists of this city. At the last exhibition of paintings by Cleveland artists which was held at the Art School, several of her productions were accepted by the committee and occupied the choicest positions on the walls of the salon.

Dr. Hobson is a valued member of the Union and Clifton Clubs and finds his chief sources of recreation in motoring and tennis. He spends the summer months at his fine home on the west bank of the Rocky river but during the winter seasons resides with his family at No. 1721 Prospect avenue. Both he and his wife are very fond of travel and have been able to indulge their taste in this direction, having visited many points of interest in this and other countries. They are also lovers of good literature and possess a large and well selected library. The Doctor is a large, athletic man of fine appearance, and comes from a family large of stature, hardy and long-lived. Nature, travel and culture have vied in making him an interesting and entertaining companion, and his genial manner, unfailing courtesy and unfeigned cordiality have won him the high regard of those with whom he has been brought in contact.



Thompson.

Captain Thomas Wilson



EW, if any, men of his time were better known in the Forest city than Captain Thomas Wilson. He was not only one of Cleveland's foremost citizens but a man who for more than a third of a century had been prominently identified with the growth and development of the shipping interests of the Great Lakes. He was the founder and managing owner of Wilson's Transit Line, and at the time of his death was the president of the Wilson Transit Company.

Captain Wilson was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, on the 3d of October, 1838. His father, Thomas Wilson, Sr., and his grandfather were sea captains, as also were the father and grandfathers of his mother. The Captain himself was thus a natural born sailor and fond of the sea from his earliest youth. When he was three years of age his father was appointed a customs house officer at Gwedore, Donegal county, in the north of Ireland. Thither he removed with his family and there they lived for several years, enjoying the confidence and high respect of the community and of the government. Young Wilson had few educational advantages, attending only such schools as were accessible to him in Gwedore and vicinity, which were not of the highest type. Being, however, thoughtful and ambitious, he became somewhat proficient in the common branches of an English education, sufficiently so as to qualify himself for any business enterprise upon which he might embark. Trained as he was in a home of high morality and Godliness, he grew up to be a conscientious, manly boy, scorning anything low and mean. When yet in his teens his father with his family removed to America. On their arrival at New York, Thomas Wilson immediately "shipped before the mast" and spent three years in ocean sailing, visiting numerous distant ports and becoming thoroughly conversant with seafaring life. By ready acquaintance with the duties of the sailor, prompt obedience to his commanding officer and strict attention to all details of his service, he rapidly

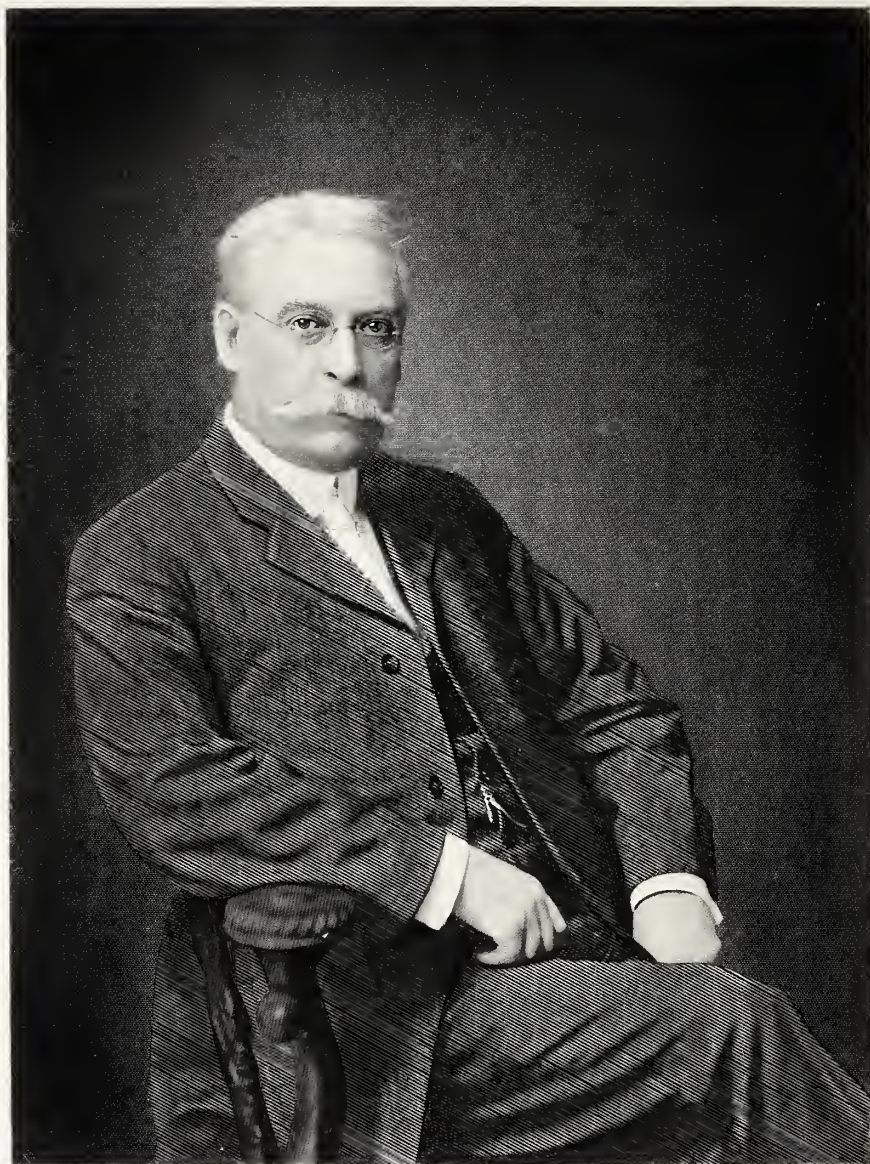
rose from ship boy to mate and then to master. At the end of those three years of ocean life he began service on the lakes, was first mate, then captain on one lake steamer after another, being always sought for responsible positions and always implicitly trusted with property and life. For about twenty-five years his home was on the lakes, he commanding the finest steamers on that great Transit Line. His employers as well as the public recognized him as one of the most careful captains and he became exceedingly popular with vessel owners and with the traveling public.

Captain Wilson, however, began to grow tired of the sea and, having prospered in business, in 1872 he built a boat of his own. This was a fine freight steamer and was named D. M. Wilson, after the beloved boy then just born to him. The D. M. Wilson proved a good venture and the Captain grew ambitious to become more extensively a vessel owner. He therefore soon built another steamer, the Hiawatha, and her consort, the Minnehaha. Not long afterward he built the Tacoma, later Wallula and Kesota and in 1886 built the George Spencer, each of these being large, fine steamers and peculiarly adapted for the lake service. With increasing demand for lake carriers other vessels were constructed from time to time. The last boat he built was the Henry M. Oliver, one of the modern vessels of her day. The Wilson fleet at that time comprised, among other and well known steamers, the Andrew Carnegie, W. D. Rees, Yuma, Sitka, Wallula, C. Tower, Jr., and the Volunteer; also the schooners D. Z. Norton and Yukon.

Captain Wilson, was, as well, a man of extensive and diversified interests and prominently identified with financial affairs of Cleveland. He was president of the Central National Bank, chairman of the board of trustees of the old Music Hall Association, vice president of the Lake Carriers Association and a valued member of the Chamber of Commerce. In all business transactions and social relations he was regarded as the soul of honor. No suspicion of lack of honesty or integrity has ever been cast upon him; nor has ever a doubt been uttered regarding loyalty to his convictions. His word by all was considered as good as his bond. On all matters, political and religious, public or private, he expressed his opinions, if called upon, graciously and fearlessly. He was void of all temporizing, of time-serving plans. He believed in calling everything by its right name and abhorred all compromise of principle for the sake of policy. The sturdy old Scotch characteristics of frankness and fearlessness in him predominated. No man on leaving him was at a loss to know what he thought of the case in hand or how he would deal with matters up for discussion. Captain Wilson had an enviable reputa-

tion for honorable success in business and for unfaltering devotion to principle. His friends were numerous among all classes of citizens, he having won his friendship among the rich by the sterling qualities of his character and among the poor by his abounding charities. Being a member of the Masonic fraternity, he was a firm believer in the general freemasonry of man to man. Yet in all of his benefactions he was exceedingly unostentatious. His plan was to place a liberal sum in the hands of his pastor at Thanksgiving or Christmas time for the purchase of delicacies for distribution among the poor of his church, strictly enjoining his pastor that his name should not be associated with the gift. Captain Wilson had connection with several organizations of Cleveland and was a liberal supporter of the same, especially of the Seamen's Floating Bethel, of which he was president. He was identified with all local enterprises, especially with the temperance cause, in which he always had a deep interest and for which he gave liberally. Captain Wilson was long an honored member and officer of the Euclid Avenue Congregational church and one of its most liberal supporters. No secular business, if it could be avoided or delayed, was ever allowed to interfere with his obligations to the church or his attendance upon its meetings, either on week evenings or on the Sabbath. With all the pressure of care and labor upon him, he gave first place to his religious duties and looked on life's service as preparatory to the life hereafter.

In September, 1870, Captain Wilson was married to Mrs. Cannon, a daughter of the Hon. David Morris, of Cleveland, and to them were born one son and two daughters. The son, D. M., died in January, 1886, at the age of thirteen years. The daughters are Mrs. Noble and Mrs. Stearns. The death of Captain Wilson occurred March 22, 1900, in Jerusalem, while he was making a tour of the Holy Land with his wife and daughter Mabel. His remains were brought back to Cleveland for interment in Lake View cemetery, and thus was closed the life history of a prominent and honored Cleveland citizen, but his influence has not ceased to be felt by reason of the impetus which he gave to shipping interests and the active part which he took in humanitarian and benevolent work.



Horace R. Loomer

Horace B. Corner



ORACE B. CORNER has for forty years been identified with the Citizens Savings & Trust Company of which he is now the vice president. Through the steady progress that results from close application, well directed energy, persistency of purpose and the wise utilization of time and opportunity he has reached the position of distinction which he now occupies in financial circles in Cleveland, standing with that honored class of American citizenship who are known as self-made men. He was born in McConnellsville, Ohio, June 26, 1846, and is a son of William M. and Mary Trow (Bassett) Corner. His paternal grandfather, Edwin Corner, was one of Ohio's pioneer settlers, belonging to a party of thirty colonists who came from Macclesfield, England, and located at or near Marietta, Ohio. Subsequently he removed to McConnellsville, where he engaged in general merchandising and in the banking business and for a time represented his district in the state legislature. His son, William M. Corner, was born in McConnellsville, January 8, 1822. In 1857 he removed to Cleveland, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits until his retirement. He died February 16, 1900, and a life of great usefulness was thus ended. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Trow Bassett, a lady of superior education and lineal descendant of William Bassett, who landed from the ship Fortune at Plymouth in 1621. She was educated in the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, having been a pupil of Mary Lyon, one of the famous women educators of the time. She herself gained distinction in connection with educational interests, being for a time principal of the McConnellsville schools, principal of the Worthington Seminary and also of Howard University at Washington, D. C., and for many years conducted a private school for young women in Cleveland. In McConnellsville she became the wife of William M. Corner and unto them were born two sons: Horace B. and Charles, the latter a resident of Savannah, Georgia. At

the close of the Civil war Mrs. Corner became deeply interested in the freedmen's educational movement and for a time was engaged in that work in Montgomery, Alabama. She was born in Hawley, Massachusetts, December 18, 1818, and died in Savannah, Georgia, December 10, 1893, having spent her last years in the south.

Horace B. Corner came to Cleveland in 1857, at the age of eleven years, and continued his education, begun in the public schools of McConnellsville, in the public, private and commercial schools of this city, his training being received principally under his mother's personal tutelage. He was one of the first newsboys of the city and at different times in his youth he visited his uncle in Massachusetts and learned something of farming. He subsequently took a position as cashier and bookkeeper in a dry-goods house in Columbus, Ohio, where he remained for two years. Returning to Cleveland he entered the office of the Buckeye Insurance Company of this city, with which he was connected for two years, and on the 1st of February, 1870, he became identified with the Citizens Savings & Trust Company. He was first made teller and bookkeeper, being the original incumbent in the former office. Since that time owing to various promotions, he has served successively as secretary and treasurer, director, member of the finance committee and in 1903 was elected vice president—his present position. For forty consecutive years he has been continuously connected with this bank, which at the outset had not more than fifty customers a day while at the present time it annually serves over three thousand daily and is now probably the largest financial institution in the state. In point of service Mr. Corner is the second oldest bank official in the city and no man is more honored and respected in financial and business circles, not only by reason of what he has achieved but also through the honorable, straightforward methods which he has ever followed. He has other interests and has been at times associated with many of the city's financial enterprises.

On the 26th of November, 1884, Mr. Corner was married in Cleveland to Miss Amelia Coolman Ranney, a daughter of Henry C. and Helen (Burgess) Ranney. Mrs. Corner is very active in church and philanthropic work. She was born in Warren, Ohio, August 7, 1855, and during her childhood days came to Cleveland with her parents. She is the mother of two sons: Kenneth Ranney, who was educated in the Cleveland public school and the University School; and Horace Ranney, who pursued his education in the University School and Williams College, Massachusetts. The family residence is at No. 1895 East One Hundred and Fifth street.

Mr. Corner has never allowed personal interests or ambition to dwarf his public spirit or activities and has cooperated in many

movements for the general good. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and endorses all of its measures for the upbuilding of the city. He belongs to the Union Club and was for two years the president of the Colonial Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. He finds recreation in motoring and travel, having made various tours abroad. A cultured mind, combined with strong intellectual powers with which nature endowed him, has given him keen appreciation of the riches of literature. As a financier he occupies a most honored position among Clevelands' business men.





Max T. Goodman

Max P. Goodman



ONE of the most notable examples of a man rising from a humble position to one of prominence is Max P. Goodman, widely recognized as one of the leading factors in legal and financial circles in Cleveland. His is the story of a man's life that seems to have been an orderly progression under the steady hand of one who is a constant master of himself and possesses well balanced capacities and powers. He is eminently a man of business. What he has undertaken he has accomplished, and few men of his years have done as much in an equal length of time. Born in Cleveland on the 28th of August, 1872, Max P. Goodman is a son of J. W. and Rosa (Herskowitz) Goodman, both of whom are natives of Austria-Hungary. Coming to America in 1864 the father located in Wellsville, Ohio, and in 1866 removed to Cleveland, where he was connected with various mercantile enterprises until his retirement about ten years ago. He is still living in this city, but his wife died about eight years ago.

Max P. Goodman pursued his education in the public schools, continuing his course until he became a high-school student, but at the age of twelve years was obliged to put aside his text-books on account of business reverses of his father's, which necessitated that he provide for his own support. The enterprising spirit of the lad was manifest in the readiness with which he faced the situation and began work. He at first had a small peanut stand and was so successful in the sale of the goobers that he increased his stock and gradually the business developed into a grocery store. After a time he opened a meat market in connection and also engaged in selling coal. He displayed marked industry and unfaltering perseverance, which are the foundation of all success in business. He not only strongly possessed the commercial instinct but, moreover, was endowed with much musical talent, which he cultivated as opportunity offered, and

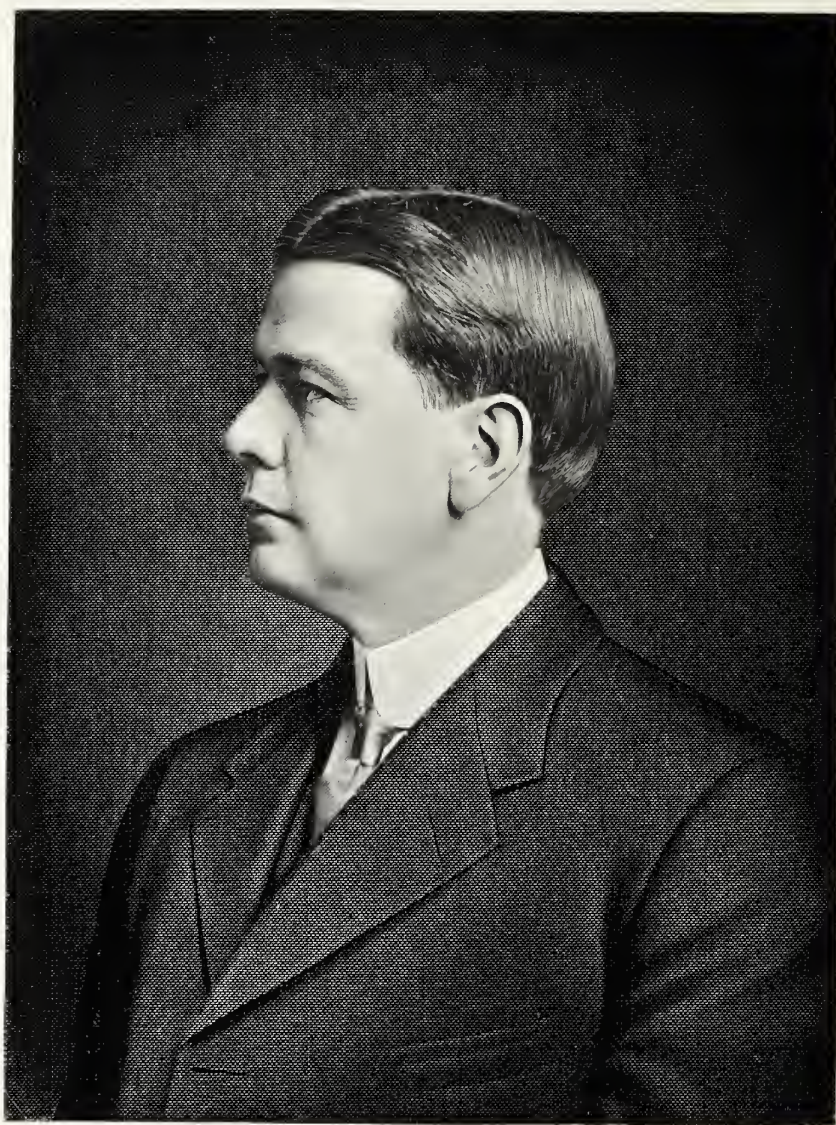
at seventeen years of age he began to play a violin in an orchestra. For several years he devoted his evening hours to studying music with the intention of following it as a profession. During this time, he also continued his high-school studies at home in the evening, giving especial attention to Latin, grammar and algebra. Two years later he took up the study of shorthand at the Spencerian College and made such rapid advance therein that after five weeks Mr. Humphreys, the superintendent, secured for him a position in the law office of Peter Zucker at his present location. He did not consider the arrangement anything but temporary, yet is proved to be permanent, for after a little time spent in the office he took up the study of law, to which he devoted the hours usually termed leisure. He also continued his orchestra work in the evenings and wrote several musical compositions, among which was McKinley's Inaugural March, used at the time of his inauguration as governor of Ohio. In 1894 Mr. Goodman took the law examination at Columbus, passing with the highest average in a class of fifty-two. He was then admitted to the bar, and returning to Cleveland he entered upon active practice in the Zucker office, becoming associated with Charles Zucker, a partnership which was continued until the death of the latter in 1906. Since that time Mr. Goodman has been alone and in his practice specializes in commercial, real-estate and corporation law. His ability is carrying him into important professional relations. His practice has been extensive, and the many favorable verdicts which he has won are incontrovertible evidence of his ability and comprehensive knowledge of the law. Of notable, resourceful capacity, he has left the impress of his individuality upon business interests outside of specifically professional lines. He promoted the Youngstown & Ohio River Railroad Company, an interurban railway, which is now in operation, is a director of the Bankers Surety Company, secretary and treasurer of the Trenton Rock Oil & Gas Company, secretary-treasurer of the Majestic Oil Company, president of the Woodland Building & Improvement Company, a large real-estate enterprise, vice president and director of the Optimo Lead & Zinc Company and a director in various other corporations.

In political circles Mr. Goodman became well known as an active, influential republican and remained one of the local leaders of the party until his health failed six years ago. In 1900 he was elected a member of the city council and served for one term, during which time he introduced the ordinance which resulted in the appointment of the first grade-crossing committee made by Mayor Farley and resulting in the abolition of grade crossings in the city of Cleveland. While on a pleasure trip in the east he had noticed that many cities

were abolishing grade crossing, and he investigated their systems and other methods of securing the same. Upon his return he drew up an ordinance, which he introduced before the council, and secured its passage. This was turned into a bill by that body and passed in the state legislature, compelling the railroads to comply with the new plan and authorizing the appointment of a grade-crossing commission by the mayor of Cleveland.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Goodman is a Mason. He belongs also to the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith and to many other organizations. He likewise holds membership in the Scovill Avenue temple. He resides at East Forty-sixth and Portland streets in the Melvina apartments which he owns, having several other large real-estate holdings here. Starting out in business as a peanut vender, he has acquired a comfortable fortune at the age of thirty-seven years and has won high standing in financial as well as professional circles. In manner courteous, quiet and unassuming, he possesses nevertheless a social, genial disposition, which has won him the warm regard of those who know him. He is recognized as a man of unusual energy and capacities and has accomplished splendid results.





W. B. Case

Fred A. Pease



RED A. PEASE, general manager of The Fred A. Pease Engineering Company, with offices in the Williamson building, belongs to that class of young men who, becoming fully cognizant of conditions in the business world at the present time, qualify to meet the demands which the exigencies of modern business life create. Choosing the profession of civil engineering as a life work, he has made such progress in his chosen calling that he is now accorded high rank among those who direct their efforts in the same field of labor. He was born in Kingsville, Ohio, July 17, 1873. His father, H. H. Pease, was also a native of Kingsville and became a mason contractor. He wedded Mary Elizabeth Barnum, of Rock Creek, Ohio.

At the usual age Fred A. Pease began his education in the public schools of his native village, passing through consecutive grades until he was graduated from the high school at the age of seventeen years. He then began preparation for business life by undertaking engineering, being employed in supervision and construction work in the northwest and in Canada for two years. On his return to Cleveland he took up the further study and practice of civil engineering, which he pursued along various lines. Mr. Pease was appointed assistant county engineer in charge of road construction in 1899. He continued in this office until 1901, when he organized and established The Fred A. Pease Engineering Company, becoming vice president and general manager. He occupies the dual position at the present time and in this connection has done much important work in the line of his profession. This engineering company are engineers for the villages of Cleveland Heights, East Cleveland, Rocky River and Euclid. In addition to that they execute extensive municipal improvement work, design subdivisions and engage in electric railway work. They are engineers in charge of the Gates Mills development work for the Maple Leaf Land Company, Oakwood-on-the-Lake,

Rocky River, the Shaker Heights Land Company and the Deming-Forest Hill subdivisions. Their services in an engineering capacity have been employed on electric railway work by the Eastern Ohio Traction Company, the Wheeling Traction Company, the Cleveland, Southwestern Railroad Company and by various other enterprises in this and adjoining states.

Mr. Pease is devoted to hunting in the western states, which affords him a pleasurable source of recreation, and as a member of the Cleveland Grays he is identified with military organizations of the city. He also belongs to the Cleveland Athletic Club, the Cleveland Auto Club, the Builders Exchange and as a member of the Chamber of Commerce is associated with various activities for municipal betterment. In more strictly professional lines he is an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and a member of the Cleveland Engineering Society. His time is given almost exclusively to his business interests, which have shown remarkable development in extent and importance, as The Fred A. Pease Engineering Company occupies a representative position in professional circles of this city.






Engraved by Samuel Sartain, Philad.
Photo by Ryder.

Henry Chisholm

Henry Chisholm

ENRY CHISHOLM, one of the foremost iron and steel manufacturers of his day in America and the founder of a business that has been a most substantial contributor to Cleveland's industrial growth, was of Scottish birth. His father was Stewart Chisholm, a mining contractor, who lived at Lochgelly, in Fife-shire, where his son was born on the 22d of April, 1822. The father died when Henry Chisholm was only ten years of age, but the boy had previously had an opportunity for attending school and continued there until he was twelve years of age, when he became an apprentice to a carpenter. He wrought at this trade for five years or until his term of indenture was completed, when he removed to Glasgow, the commercial metropolis of Scotland. There he stayed for the following three years, on the expiration of which period he emigrated to Canada, finding employment in Montreal. He remained in that city for seven years and during the latter portion of the time was engaged in business on his own account. In this he met with excellent success, his establishment soon becoming one of the largest upon the St. Lawrence.

Foreseeing the future prominence of Cleveland, he removed to this city in 1850, when he was twenty-eight years of age. In association with a friend from Montreal he built a breakwater for the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Company at the lake terminus of their road, giving the work his own personal supervision. This occupied him about three years. It was done thoroughly and substantially and on its completion he received numerous offers from other persons and corporations for like work. For some time after he was kept busily employed in building piers and docks along the lake front of Cleveland. In 1857 he began as a manufacturer of iron. There was very little then made in Cleveland or its vicinity, or even in the state of Ohio. He united other parties with himself, under the firm name of Chisholm, Jones & Company, in the manufacture of railroad

iron at their rolling mill. In a short time the name of the firm was changed to Stone, Chisholm & Jones. The capacity of the mills at that time was about fifty tons a day, to produce which about one hundred and fifty men were employed. A part of the work was the re-rolling of old rails, the materials for new rails being iron from Lake Superior ores, reaching Cleveland by the lakes. In 1859 an important addition to the works was made by the erection of a blast furnace at Newburg, the first built in that part of Ohio. The next year another furnace was erected and additions were made to the rolling mill for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of merchant iron as well as rails.

Mr. Chisholm next erected a rolling mill in Chicago and two blast furnaces in Indiana with which to partially supply the Chicago works with pig iron, which was manufactured, like the pig iron of the Cleveland furnaces, from Lake Superior and Missouri ores. The Chicago mill was placed in charge of Mr. Chisholm's oldest son, William, as manager. In 1864 the firm of Stone, Chisholm & Jones organized the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, into which the partnership merged, and the Lake Shore Rolling Mill was added to the property by purchase. In 1865 the company constructed the second Bessemer steel works in the United States, one of the most successful and perfect works of the kind then in existence. The product of their mill immediately came into request. Beginning with a capacity of twenty thousand tons annually, it has been enlarged until its capacity now reaches one hundred and fifty thousand tons yearly, giving employment to six thousand men and manufacturing products to the value of twelve million dollars annually. The steel rails from this manufactory were shipped to all parts of the country and the demand was large. Steel rails did not form the only products of this immense mill. At least ten thousand tons of other classes of steel, such as tire, merchant and spring steel, were made. A wire mill was also added, which turned out from twenty-five to thirty thousand tons of steel wire annually, from the coarsest size to the finest hair. All shapes of steel forging were also produced at the Bessemer works. The furnaces were supplied with ore from the company's own mines in Lake Superior, where about three hundred men were kept in steady employment. The value of the products of different establishments of the company in Cleveland grew to about fifteen million dollars annually in Mr. Chisholm's lifetime. In 1871 he organized the Union Rolling Mill Company of Chicago, independent of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company. In connection with his Chicago partners he also erected a rolling mill at Decatur, Illinois. The business of all these concerns Mr. Chisholm lived to see aggregate twenty-

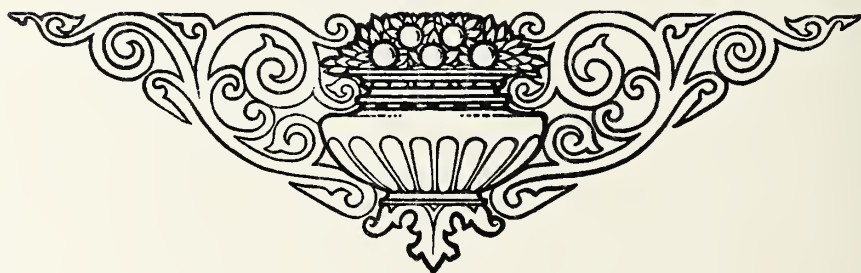
five million dollars annually, and gave employment to eight thousand men. This was the outgrowth of the small concern established in Cleveland in 1857. Perhaps no achievement in the iron business of the United States during Mr. Chisholm's lifetime ever paralleled the enormous growth from such small beginnings in such a short space of time. When he landed at Montreal, in 1842, he had not a dollar, but he commenced the iron manufactory in 1857 with twenty-five thousand dollars saved from his earnings as a contractor, and in less than eighteen years the business which he had begun with such a moderate capital came to represent an investment of ten millions. No panics materially affected the business of these great concerns, and from the heavy amount of capital controlled they were able to give material aid to many of the large and small railroad companies of the country, carrying them over periods of depression and helping them out of their difficulties.

Mr. Chisholm knew no such word as fail. His industry was untiring. In political affairs he took no part except to perform his duty as a good citizen. His heart was large. Nothing meritorious appealed to him in vain. The religious and benevolent institutions of Cleveland missed his helping hand. To every institution of this kind he contributed liberally, and those engaged in charitable and philanthropic enterprises learned to put assurance in his sympathy and support. His employes were treated by him, after he had attained riches, in the same hearty, genial manner which had characterized his relations toward them when his income was small. They were sure of his rectitude of action. He was accessible to the humblest workmen in his mills and they entertained for him high esteem. They looked upon him as belonging to their own class and as having simply been more fortunate than they. He was a man of strong domestic attachments and loved to be at home, surrounded by his family and friends. He was a trustee or director of four of the charitable institutions of the city and for twenty years was an active member of the Second Baptist church of Cleveland. He was a heavy stockholder in several banking and manufacturing institutions.

Before leaving Scotland Mr. Chisholm was married to Miss Jean Allen, of Dunfermline, Fifeshire. He had three sons and two daughters. The oldest son, William Chisholm, was a thorough and energetic business man, full of life and energy, and took his father's place in the Cleveland rolling mill. He was for seventeen years vice president and general manager of the Union Rolling Mill Company at Chicago. When that was sold out he came back to Cleveland and for a year before his father's death acted as his general assistant, relieving him of many cares. He later became president and director of

the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, but is now deceased. Stewart H. Chisholm, the second son, is mentioned on another page of this work. Wilson B. Chisholm, the third son, is one of the representative citizens of Cleveland. The two daughters are Mrs. A. T. Osborne and Mrs. C. B. Beach.

Henry Chisholm died May 9, 1881, after a short illness of three weeks. The news of his death affected the community like a blow. The men in his employment immediately stopped work and went to their homes. They could not go on. The societies with which he was connected passed appropriate resolutions, the works were closed down, and the community felt that one of their best men had been taken from them. He was a man of great power, but above all of love for his fellowmen, and as such is regretted.





T. M. Nicholas

Fred M. Nicholas



RED M. NICHOLAS, who through the years of an active business career was a forceful factor in the management and successful control of various important business enterprises and is still financially interested in many large and profitable business projects although now living practically retired in the city of Cleveland, was born in Vermilion, Erie county, Ohio, in 1855. His father, Isaac W. Nicholas, was a native of Vermont but came to Ohio in 1828, settling at Vermilion, where he engaged in shipbuilding until his retirement in 1875. He built the first three-masted schooner on the lakes and was one of the best known vessel builders on the inland waters. His death occurred in Cleveland in 1900, in which year his wife, a native of Ohio, also passed away.

Fred M. Nicholas attended the common schools of Vermilion and also the Central high school of Cleveland, from which he was graduated in the class of 1874. On the completion of his school days he became connected with the Republican Refining Oil Company, which was absorbed by the Standard Oil Company in 1879. Although a part of the great corporation, the former retained its organic existence and Mr. Nicholas remained therewith until 1881, when he was transferred to No. 1 Works of the Standard Oil Company, having charge of the barrel preparing, shipping, glue manufacture and paint and color works departments until 1886. In that year his business standing and ability secured him a flattering offer and he became identified with the McConway, Torley Company, of Pittsburg, now the Malleable Iron Company of Pittsburg, as its treasurer. He continued in that position for two years and is still financially interested in the business. As the years passed on he extended the scope of his activities, his ability bringing him into important business relations. He became one of the organizers of the National Safe & Lock Company, of Cleveland, and acted as its secretary for four years. He is also interested in the Nicholas Transit

Company, the Minch Transit Company, the Bradley Fleet Ore and Grain Carriers, the American Ship Building Company and others of equal importance, his ripe judgment and wide experience serving to make his aid a valuable asset to any concern. In 1892, however, Mr. Nicholas decided to put aside some of the more engrossing activities that had hitherto crowded his busy life and in the years which have since come and gone has practically lived retired.

In 1880 occurred the marriage of Mr. Nicholas and Miss Jennie M. Hopper, a daughter of George H. Hopper. They have one child, Marjorie, who was a student in the Hathaway-Brown school and is now attending Mrs. Dow's school at Briarcliff Manor, New York. Mr. Nicholas owns one of the finest country estates in northern Ohio—Broadfields, located at Unionville, Lake county, and adjoining Elmwood, the celebrated country home of the Hopper family. Broadfields was selected for representation in "One Hundred Country Houses" which were chosen as modern American examples of such structures, the volume being issued by the Century Company in 1909. Mr. Nicholas may well be proud of this magnificent estate. It is lacking in none of the equipments which constitute features of a most progressive and thoroughly modern country estate. Upon it is to be found the second best apple orchard in Ohio, the best private golf course in the state, while a trout stream was stocked by the government with ten thousand trout. His stables are filled with splendid specimens of work horses as well as fine driving stock. There is a large aviary and in fact no equipment of the modern country place is lacking. The friends of the proprietor call him "Farmer Nicholas" and the title is a pleasing one to him, for he delights in working his own land.

Mr. Nicholas is identified with the leading clubs and social organizations of Cleveland, including the Euclid, Roadside, Hermit, Cleveland Automobile and Cleveland Singers Clubs. He also belongs to the Lambs Clubs of New York city and the Ohio Society of New York and was a member of the old Gatling Gun Battery of Cleveland. Mr. Nicholas is not only a high type of the modern agriculturist and a splendid representative of the astute, keen business men who have made Cleveland an important commercial and industrial center, but also possesses talents along other lines which would probably have won him fame had he been compelled to rely upon them for support. He is a singer of more than local renown, possessing a remarkably fine voice and his musical talent is often used in church and charitable entertainments; otherwise it is cultivated only for the pleasure of himself and friends. It sometimes seems a pity that such talent as his should be hidden beneath "the bushel" of business cares, yet he never

refuses his aid when his musical ability is sought for the benefit of some worthy charity or benevolence, or for the delight of his friends. Mr. Nicholas moreover possesses marked histrionic knowledge and ability, delights in high class stage performances, would make an excellent actor and frequently takes part in amateur theatricals. For many years he has had charge of the music of the Church of the Holy City, of which he and his family are members, and the musical service rendered upon special occasions had hardly an equal in choir work in other cities.


It is seldom that a man is so richly endowed as Mr. Nicholas and his versatility makes him a welcome companion in all social circles. As has been indicated, his enterprise, ready recognition of possibilities, thorough understanding of the needs of business and indefatigable energy made his a strenuous yet a resultant business career, many important commercial and industrial projects profiting by the impetus gained through his cooperation. He retired from those fields to become an equally dominant factor in agricultural circles. His personal activities have not ceased because of his withdrawal from commercial life, for his time is occupied to the fullest extent and his influence is strongly felt in local matters. The circle of his friends has been continually increasing as the circle of his acquaintance has broadened and it would be difficult to find a more popular or highly respected man than the genial, courteous gentleman who is the proprietor of Broadfields.





H. M. Entos L.

Henry P. McIntosh

LEVELAND with its pulsing industrial and commercial activities is constantly drawing to it men of business enterprise, while the native sons of the city recognize its opportunities and, retaining their residence within its borders, achieve success if they have but the determination and energy to overcome obstacles and utilize the chances which are offered to all. There was nothing at the outset of his career to indicate that Henry P. McIntosh would gain a place among the competent representatives of financial interests in Cleveland, but as the years have passed his persistency of purpose, coordination of forces and power of bringing seemingly diverse interests into unity, have won for him continuous advancement until he is now widely known as the president of the Guardian Savings & Trust Company. He was born in Cleveland, October 27, 1846, and in his life has displayed many of the sterling characteristics of his Scotch ancestry. His father, Alexander McIntosh, was a native of Auldearn, Scotland, and on coming to America in 1835 settled first at Astoria, Long Island, where he engaged in the nursery business. After five years he removed to Ohio and in 1843 came to Cleveland, where he also established a nursery. As the years passed he developed a profitable business in that connection and moreover was active in city government, serving for some time as a member of the council, during which period he exercised his official prerogatives in such a manner that the public welfare was conserved thereby. He was long a member of the old Cleveland board of improvement and was in hearty sympathy with each project of practical use in advancing Cleveland's interests. He married Agnes Nicol, a daughter of Alexander Nicol, of the north of Scotland, in which district the wedding was celebrated, their voyage to the United States constituting their wedding journey. They became the parents of eight children: Eliza, Agnes and Elizabeth, all now deceased; Margaret, the wife of R. W. Teeters, of

Alliance, Ohio; John, who passed away; Alexander, of New York city; George T.; and Henry P.

The last named was a pupil in the Cleveland public schools and when his school days were over he took up the study of telegraphy and was employed with the Cleveland & Erie Railway Company. In 1868 he turned his attention to the banking business in Alliance, acting as bookkeeper. There he remained until 1876, after which he returned to Cleveland and entered the employ of the Hon. H. B. Payne and Colonel O. H. Payne, remaining as manager of their properties until 1899, when he became associated with the Guardian Savings & Trust Company as president. He is now concentrating his attention upon executive management and administrative direction and his keen insight and ready solution of financial problems constitute important and forceful elements in his success and business progress.

On the 19th of January, 1871, Mr. McIntosh was married to Miss Olive Manfull, a daughter of C. C. and Hannah J. (Shourds) Manfull. Their children are six in number: Ralph, now deceased; Fannie, the wife of John Sherwin, president of the First National Bank of Cleveland; Alexandrine, the wife of Robert D. Beatty; Olive Marie, the wife of Edwin H. Brown; Henry Payne, who is assistant manager of the real-estate department of the Guardian Savings & Trust Company; and John Manfull. The family resides at No. 7341 Euclid avenue. Both Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh hold membership in the Calvary Presbyterian church, of which he is a trustee. Mrs. McIntosh also takes an active and helpful interest in church and charitable work and is especially interested in the Home for Aged Women, of which she is a trustee. Mr. McIntosh belongs to the Country, Euclid, Union and Rowfant Clubs and is popular among his associates in those organizations. He is a member of the American Bankers' Association and president of the trust company section of that organization. He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce. In fraternal relations he is a prominent Mason, having taken the thirty-third degree and is a past grand commander of the Knights Templar of Ohio. In politics he is a democrat where national questions are involved but locally votes without regard to party ties. He has never sought nor desired public office but feels a hearty concern for the public welfare and has been helpful in bringing about those purifying and wholesome reforms which have been gradually growing in the political, municipal and social life of the city.



George W. Edmundson

George Mountain Edmondson



GEORGE MOUNTAIN EDMONDSON, inheriting artistic taste from his father, began the study and practice of photography at the early age of fourteen. He is now recognized as the leading portrait photographer of Cleveland, devoting his life to that profession which is not only a source of intense interest to him but has rewarded his perseverance and patience in following it on to its higher planes by marked material benefits.

Mr. Edmondson was born in Norwalk, Ohio, August 23, 1866. His grandfather, George Edmondson, was the proprietor and president of Queenwood College in England. His son George W. Edmondson, father of George M. Edmondson, was born in that country and was educated in his father's college. In 1865 he came to America, settling in Norwalk, Ohio, where he became well known as a photographer. In 1889 he removed to Cleveland, where he is still engaged in business at the age of seventy-three years, doing excellent work in unexplored fields of the photographic profession.

George M. Edmondson pursued his education in the public schools of Norwalk and at the age of fourteen took up the study of photography, to which he devoted his attention during the vacation periods. After leaving school he worked for his father for a short time and in 1887 came to Cleveland at the request of James F. Ryder to become assistant operator in the Superior street studio of that veteran of the profession. It was here that his knowledge of enlarging on the then new bromide paper won for Mr. Ryder several prizes in friendly rivalry with other brothers of the craft. After a year and a half Mr. Edmondson joined the forces at the old Decker & Wilbur studio in the Gaylord residence on Euclid avenue. After the firm dissolved partnership, Mr. Wilbur retiring, Mr. Edmondson remained with Mr. Decker, and after six years was taken into partnership, the business being conducted under the name of the Decker Studio. Six years later Mr. Edmondson succeeded to the business and soon afterward,

enlarging his facilities, removed to No. 1822 Euclid avenue, his present quarters. This is a residence studio, the whole building being needed to accommodate his growing business. He has recently secured a studio in the residence section of Euclid avenue, No. 2362, into which he will move as soon as the extensive alterations necessary for his accommodation are completed. He has concentrated his attention chiefly on portrait photography, for which he has received numerous medals and awards, and has ever been in advance in introducing in his studio work the latest discoveries in his art. Especially noticeable was his demonstration in color photography and his wonderful success in the almost-science of home portraiture. He has been elected to the presidency of the Photographers Association of Ohio and in 1902 was chosen president of the Photographers Association of America. He is now secretary and treasurer of the Professional Photographers Society of Ohio and is also a member of the Professional Photographers Society of New York. He belongs, moreover, to the Chamber of Commerce, to the Lakewood Yacht Club, the Cleveland Athletic Club and to the Unitarian church. He is a man of broad-minded and liberal views on all questions.





Alonzo W Snyder

Alonzo Mitchell Snyder



LONZO MITCHELL SNYDER, attorney at law of the firm of Ford, Snyder & Tilden, who though engaged in general practice are making a specialty of corporation law, was born in Morrow county, Ohio, July 23, 1865. The family is of German lineage and was established in America by his grandfather, Michael Snyder, who was born at Darmstadt, Germany, and on coming to the United States settled in Pennsylvania, where he spent a few years. He then removed to Ohio, taking up his abode on a farm near Mansfield.

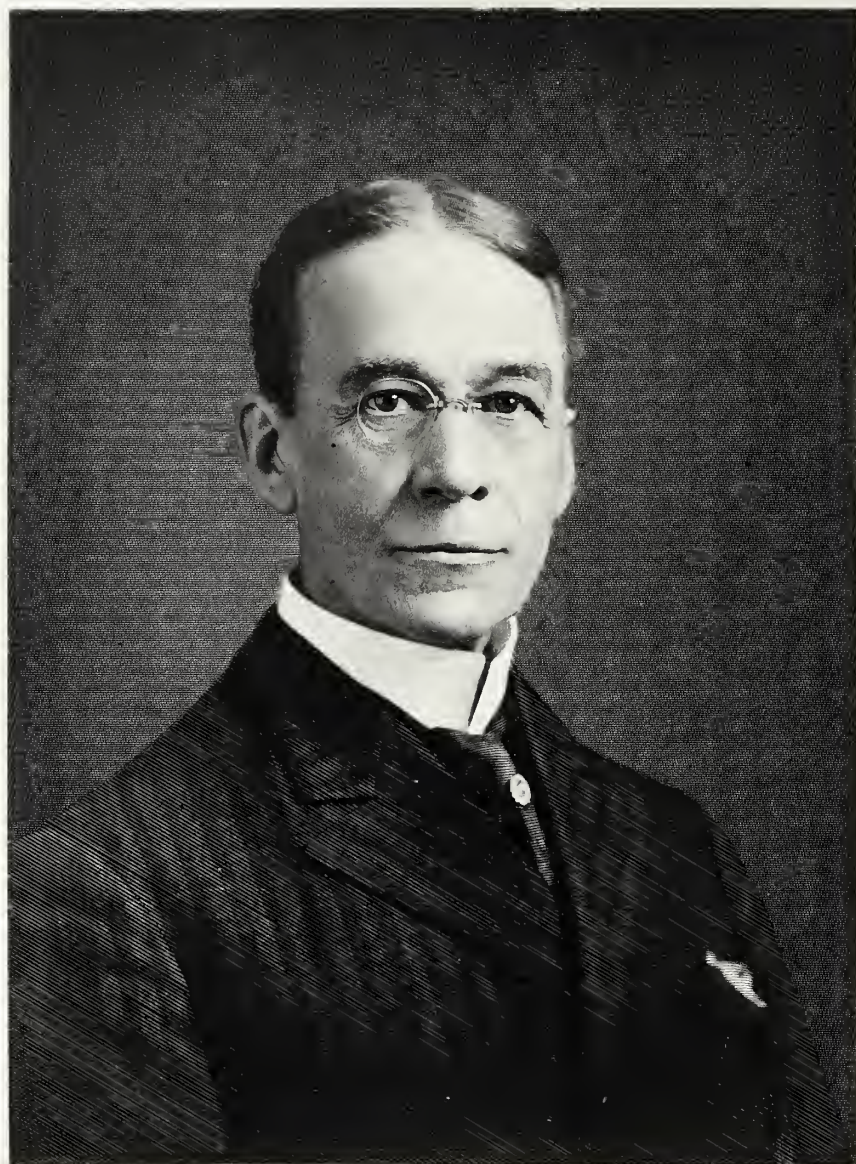
His son, George Snyder, the father of Alonzo M. Snyder, was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1835, and is now living in Galion, Ohio. When a young man, however, he removed from the Keystone state to Mansfield, Ohio, afterward becoming a resident of Galion. He had been locally prominent in political circles, serving as a member of the board of education and as a member of the city council of Galion, while at the present time he is a member of the board of tax review. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his elections have indicated his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him, for he lives in a democratic city. His business connection has been along mercantile and financial lines. He is very active in Masonic circles, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He married Harriet Mitchell, who was born in Morrow county, Ohio, January 10, 1840, and they became the parents of three sons, the brothers of our subject being: Frank J., who is engaged in the grocery business in Galion, Ohio, and is also president of the county board of elections; and Charles A., who is connected with the auditing department of a big steel manufacturing plant at Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

Alonzo M. Snyder pursued his education in the Galion public schools, completing the course by graduation from the high school with the class of 1880. In Kenyon College he won his Bachelor of

Arts degree as an alumnus of 1885 and also first honors, standing highest in a class of seventy, and in 1887 he completed the course in the Cincinnati Law School, at which time the Bachelor of Law degree was conferred upon him. He began practice in Galion and for a time was alone but afterward became a partner of Sylvester Price under the firm style of Price & Snyder. This was maintained until January, 1888, when his health failed and he went to California, there remaining until May, 1889. He then returned to Ohio and in October of the same year came to Cleveland. Here he entered into partnership with Harry L. Vail as a member of the firm of Vail & Snyder and so continued until 1891, when he became associated with the firm of Squire Sanders & Dempsey. On the 1st of January, 1900, he became a partner in the firm of Ford, Snyder, Henry & McGraw, which relation was maintained for about five years, when Mr. McGraw withdrew and Mr. Henry went upon the circuit bench in 1905. The partnership was then maintained as Ford & Snyder until 1906, when they were joined by Judge Tilden, who had recently retired from the bench, forming the present law firm of Ford, Snyder & Tilden. While they engage in general practice their specialty is corporation law and they number among their clients many prominent business firms and houses of the city.

Mr. Snyder was married to Clara Brightman, a daughter of Latham Brightman. His son, Gaylord Kenyon, is now attending Stanford University. Mr. Snyder is a republican in his political views and an Episcopalian in religious faith. He belongs to the Beta Theta Pi Greek letter society and to the Theta Nu Upsilon sophomore society in college. His social relations with Cleveland are represented in his connection with the Union, University and Colonial Clubs, and he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. For twenty years he has practiced at the bar of this city and is no less esteemed for his professional success and prominence than for his social qualities, which win for him a constantly broadening circle of friends.





Hammerley

Henry Hammersley



THE life record of Henry Hammersley is a splendid example of what perseverance, determination, energy and ability may accomplish. These are the qualities upon which he has builded his success and which have carried him into important business relations. He is now local treasurer of the Nickel Plate Railroad and through successive stages of promotion has worked his way upward to his present position of responsibility.

A native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, he comes of English lineage. His father, James Hammersley, was born in Northumberlandshire, England, about 1805, and was the son of a prominent landowner. Becoming dissatisfied at home and being provided generously with funds, he came to the United States when twenty-five years of age and purchased a large block of coal land in what is now Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and also a plantation near Memphis, Tennessee. He likewise engaged in merchandising for a short time but abandoned that pursuit when his son Henry was four years of age, devoting his time to his real-estate interests, which were of considerable magnitude for those days. He died in 1857 at the age of fifty-two years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Anna Davis, was born in Wales but was reared in England. Of her family history her son Henry knows but little. His elder brother, long since dead, gave the information that she came of an influential family and that her father was financially interested in the mining of tin in Wales and spent his time between the mines and London. Unto Mr. and Mrs. James Hammersley were born three sons and one daughter, of whom George Washington Hammersley of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and Henry, of this review, are the only survivors.

The latter was educated in the public schools and in Western University of Pennsylvania, but left the latter institution before his graduation, owing to a disagreement with his guardians, of whom there were two in addition to a trustee of the estate. He ran away from

home and engaged as a cabin boy on the steamer Roebuck, a new boat built especially for the cotton trade and bound for the Yazoo and Big Sunflower rivers. He was then but fifteen years of age. In time he was advanced to the position of receiving clerk and remained on the river between four and five years, running in various trades on the Ohio, Mississippi, Cumberland, Tennessee and Yazoo rivers. His experience on the river was the most fascinating and romantic of his entire life, especially that on the lower Mississippi, when palatial steamers used to plow its waters. Railroadng is tame when compared with steamboating of those days, for steamers were the scene of many brilliant festivities and because of their splendid equipment could well be termed "floating palaces."

When Mr. Hammersley retired from the river he returned home to lay claim to his share of the estate, much to the surprise of the executors, who supposed that he was dead. He then studied bookkeeping and was graduated at the end of three months, completing the work that usually required six months. The books written by him then are still in his possession and are models of neatness. Making his way northward from Nashville, Tennessee, he engaged in the boat store business at Evansville, Indiana, but sold out in eighteen months. He was prominent and active in public interests in Evansville during that period and raised the first regular militia company in southern Indiana, known as the Evansville Rifles, in which he received the command from Governor James D. Williams. He also held the position of deputy surveyor of customs, deputy surveyor port and deputy disbursing officer at Evansville, his commission being issued by Secretary John Sherman. As deputy he disbursed the money for building a new postoffice and custom house at Evansville. After a year, however, he resigned to devote his entire time to private business interests. On disposing of his boat store in Evansville, he returned to Paducah, Kentucky, and for several years was engaged in the office of the Kanawha Salt Company. While with them he made for the home office at Charleston, Virginia, an account sales, using English and German text for a fancy heading with the body in neat backhand. The head office then wrote the agent at Paducah complimenting Mr. Hammersley on the work, stating that they had framed it and hung it up in the office. He next accepted a position at Evansville, Indiana, as chief accountant in the office of L. Ruffner, Jr., & Company, at that time one of the largest grain and commission houses in the southwest, one item of their yearly sales being ninety thousand barrels of salt, while their sales of grain, hay and flour were immense, their trade extending to Charleston, South Carolina, Savannah, Georgia, and other southern points. They were also pork packers and plow manu-

facturers, all of which accounts were in his charge. He was warned by his former chief that it was too big an enterprise for him to handle, but this determined him more than ever to fill the position. He not only had to keep the current work up but had to check back a half million dollars' worth of work to effect the balance. Putting system into his task, he handled it with ease, being a rapid writer and quick at figures. He has still in his possession an excellent recommendation from this firm, couched in very complimentary terms. After two years with the house the principal stockholder, who was the president of the Citizens National Bank, withdrew and the firm was dissolved.

Mr. Hammersley was then offered a position with the German American National Bank of Paducah, Kentucky, at a still further advance in salary, but he decided to accept a position with the firm of H. M. Sweeter & Company, wholesale dry-goods merchants, as chief accountant and credit man. It was predicted by one of their confidential men that Mr. Hammersley would hold the position but a short **time as they never had** a man who filled the position longer than eighteen months, so strenuous were the demands made upon the incumbent. Mr. Hammersley, however, was a worker and held the place for seven years, working seventeen hours each day during six months of the busy season. He resigned much against the wishes of the company and he now has in his possession a valuable testimonial from them as well as a most complimentary recommendation. In the meantime his reputation for ability, diligence and business capacity was spreading abroad and when he left that place he was offered five different position all at an advance over his former salary. He did not waste any time but accepted a position with the celebrated railroad construction company of Brown, Howard & Company as auditor and cashier in the building of the extension of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway and also the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. He handled fourteen million dollars for this firm without bond and on the completion of the latter road in October, 1882, he was made its assistant treasurer and has remained as such until the present time. He has signed every check issued by this company at Cleveland since it opened for business. His record is a splendid example of the fact that ability will come to the front and that energy and determination win their just rewards.

Mr. Hammersley was married in Evansville, Indiana, to Miss Matilda Graham, a daughter of Dr. David Moore Graham, a noted physician and former Mississippi planter, whom he first met on a steamer when, accompanied by his daughter, he was returning to his home in the south from a trip to Saratoga. Her grandfather, William Graham, was born in Pennsylvania and was a soldier of the Revolu-

tionary war. He had seven sons and three daughters, some of whom settled in the Carolinas, Missouri and other southern states. The family is distantly related to the families of General T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson and D. H. Hill, noted Confederate leaders. Mrs. Hammersley is also related to the royal family of Holland through Baron Otto, who was her mother's uncle. The family tree which was in possession of Aunt Katy Emrich, who guarded it jealousy when alive, has disappeared since her death and the family have been unable to locate it. Mr. and Mrs. Hammersley have one child, a daughter Grace, now the wife of H. T. Rice, of Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Hammersley reside at No. 1601 Twenty-first street in Cleveland.

If he has any fads athletics is one of them and, like his father, he has always been fond of horses, spending much time in riding and driving previous to his coming north. Formerly he was a member of the Colonial and Transportation Clubs but at present holds membership with the Cleveland Athletic Club only. He is a man of forceful character, a typical representative of the enterprising American and stands also as a high type of manhood and chivalry.





David Long

Dr. David Long



HE first physician to settle in Cleveland was Dr. David Long, a son of a physician and Revolutionary soldier. Born at Hebron, Washington county, New York, September 29, 1787, he studied in Massachusetts with an uncle, Dr. John Long, and afterward graduated from a medical school in New York city. The village of Cleveland presented in 1810 only a prospect to a physician, a prophecy of development, with sufficient physical ills to engross the time of a practitioner. In seeking to attract such professional skill into their midst, leading citizens showed how a young man, equipped for medical practice, might teach school or till a piece of ground for partial support.

Dr. David Long came to Cleveland in June, 1810, and at once identified himself with the interests of the place. The following year he married the daughter of Judge John Walworth, whose earlier home had been in Aurora, New York. Judge Walworth had come to Cleveland as a civil engineer employed by the state of Connecticut to lay out northern Ohio into counties. The young physician and wife were in full sympathy with the struggles of the early settlers, and their home was a refuge for the suffering, for whom no hospital existed. He was a surgeon in the army during the war of 1812 and the battle of Lake Erie brought wounded soldiers and sailors to their doors, and the gratitude of the convalescents was quite as much for the gentle nursing of Mrs. Long as for the surgical skill of her patriotic husband. At the time of Hull's surrender, the doughty Doctor brought the good news from Black river to Cleveland, a distance of twenty-eight miles, in two hours and fourteen minutes. The news was most welcome, there having been fear of an Indian uprising at British instigation.

Dr. Long's medical practice extended over a territory of fifty miles, professional calls taking him by day and by night, with saddlebags on horseback, over almost impassable roads. Upon one occasion, after midnight, he crossed the deep gorge of Rocky river in response to a

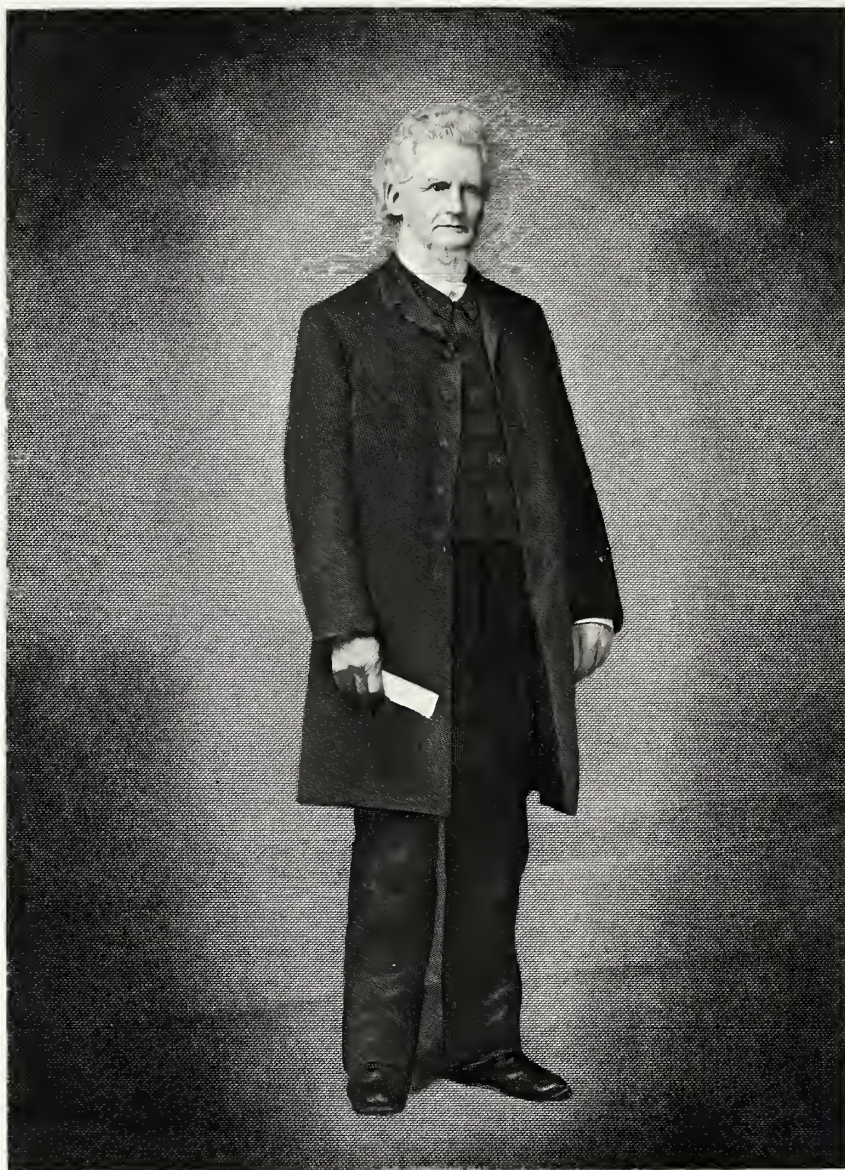
call. In 1823 Dr. Long and a Mr. Sears drove from Sandusky in a one-horse sleigh. A heavy rain caused the sudden disappearance of the snow, and so the travelers started homeward on the ice of Lake Erie. After many thrilling experiences, the sixty miles were traversed and the sleigh entered safely the mouth of the Cuyahoga river.

The first home of this pioneer physician was on Water street near the site of the old lighthouse, but soon residence was taken in a double log house back of the present American House. This log structure had been erected by Governor Huntington. At that time Dr. Long was also proprietor of a dry goods and notions store on Superior street, John P. Walworth managing the business.

Later Dr. Long built a brick house on that site and afterward a stone house at the southeast corner of Superior and Seneca streets, where he had his residence and office. In 1836 he removed to what was Kinsman Road, but afterward Woodland avenue, where at the corner of Linden street, he had constructed a stone residence, afterward occupied by Erastus Gaylord, Esq., but at the present time a carriage-shop. The final residence of Dr. Long was on Woodland, corner of Longwood avenue, now East Thirty-fifth street.

Dr. Long was a public-spirited citizen. His election as county commissioner brought the county courthouse to Cleveland instead of the proposed site in Newburg. Like many other citizens, he suffered financial reverses in constructing a section of the Ohio canal, an enterprise of considerable benefit to Cleveland. Hon. Harvey Rice said of this pioneer physician: "He was a generous, kind man and a friend to every one. He was a leading business man and his position in the community and church was an influential one."





Lathrop Cooley

Rev. Lathrop Cooley



IN the death of the Rev. Lathrop Cooley, on the 2d of January, 1910, not only the city of Cleveland but northern Ohio as well lost a man who by common consent stood for years as a representative of the very best in Ohio citizenship. He was dean of the ministers of the Disciples faith and a man whose influence for good was immeasurable. A native of Genesee county, New York, he was born October 25, 1821, of New England parentage. His ancestors were among the founders of Massachusetts in the colonial days and one of them, Major Lathrop, served as an officer in the French and Indian war.

Lathrop Cooley was one of a family of nine children, all of whom grew to manhood or womanhood, reared families and were most useful and influential citizens in the communities in which they lived. He was but a lad of eight years when his parents removed to what was then the far west and settled in Portage county, Ohio. This was in 1829 and in the midst of frontier life and vicissitudes the boy grew to manhood. Work was plentiful and, as was the custom in those days, a few months' schooling in winter followed a long summer of hard labor on the farm, the fields having to be developed from a forest tract. Later the family removed to Lorain county. Lathrop Cooley acquired his preliminary education in the district schools of his locality and later attended what was then the Brooklyn Academy, his educational training being concluded at Bethany, West Virginia. In early manhood he taught school and at the age of twenty-two began preaching, delivering his first sermon at his home church—a log cabin in the woods at North Eaton, Lorain county, his pulpit being a huge block of wood. Around him stood a dozen men and a few women who had braved the dangers of the frontier. As the country became more thickly settled the log cabins disappeared and in their places were built houses from lumber sawed at their very doors. Each year brought new neighbors. It was finally decided to build a church at North Eaton. A little sawmill was erected near the site of the pro-

posed church and the lumber was cut there. The church was soon dedicated, the members of the congregation contributing nearly everything toward its construction. The young pastor had a difficult task for the first few years. He lived here and there among the members of his congregation, often helping in the fields at harvest time, and at other times when he could leave his religious studies. Many a time he completed his Sunday sermon by the dim rays of a tallow candle or the light from the old open fireplace.

For many years it had been Dr. Cooley's custom to visit the North Eaton church on the second Sunday of July, the anniversary of his first sermon. This year would have been his sixty-sixth anniversary. At the age of twenty-four he was called to the pastorate of the Franklin Circle church, being its first regular pastor. With the exception of a year spent in and around Chicago, Dr. Cooley's life work was on the Western Reserve. For more than sixty years he had been in active service in the ministry of the Disciple church. He was the first pastor of the Franklin Circle Disciple church, his salary the first year being one hundred dollars. He had long pastorates in Cleveland, Akron, Painesville, North Royalton and North Eaton. In 1877 he started the Disciples mission, which met at old Erie street and Hamilton avenue. In 1883 this became the Cedar Avenue church, which recently moved to Crawford Road. In 1880 Dr. Cooley became superintendent and chaplain of the Bethel. For a number of years he was the financial agent of Hiram College and for over thirty years had been a trustee of that institution. He was a director of the Citizens Savings & Trust Company for more than twenty years and was closely identified with many other business enterprises.

In his chosen calling as a minister of the gospel, Dr. Cooley was widely known outside of his denominational affiliation, having taken an active part in general religious work. Lathrop Cooley was probably in the active service of the church more years than any other man in Cleveland. He officiated at more than five hundred weddings and conducted more than two thousand funerals. He was widely known outside the ministry. In 1910 Hiram College conferred the degree of A. M. upon Mr. Cooley and the same year Baldwin University conferred upon him the degree of D. D.

Rev. Cooley's life was one of great usefulness in many spheres. Courteous in his bearing toward all, he was gentle in spirit, firm in principle, indefatigable in toil and unwearying in his service to all good causes. He reverently found God's work in nature and in history, and obedient to God's voice in his own soul, enjoyed the work of seeking to lead other men to the same obedience. His reverently beautiful face and fine physique made him a striking personality, and

his intelligence and mental alertness and widespread interest in the work of the world as manifested in his later years, were unusual in a man of his age. He was a true friend in his interest and generosity, ever ready with encouragement and aid, and his uniformly kind and courteous manner marked him a true gentleman of the old school. As he advanced in years to a venerable age, he retained not only the physical but also the intellectual vigor of a much younger man. His noble life, rounded out in years, and his good example could not fail to leave a broad impress on those about him.

An acquaintance of more than forty years said of him: "As a man Dr. Cooley was distinguished for his energy and decision of character. The circumstances in which he obtained his education illustrate this—meager as were his opportunities for this, he was determined to secure an education and with little to depend upon but his own exertions he persevered until the end. So in his ministry, whatever he did was done heartily and with a will, and the momentum of his own determination carried others along with him. He was a man of great industry. 'One duty follows another,' was his motto, and he was ready for each duty as it came round. He accomplished a greater amount of labor than many others because he kept doing while other men were resting or deciding what to do. His working power was increased by his remarkable cheerfulness of spirit, the result both of his native temperament and of his Christian faith. He was a man of sound judgment, discreet in dealing with men, possessing much of that common sense which is often worth more than learning or eloquence, and very skillful in estimating men and things at their true value. A man whose social affections never wore out, and rarely has a very aged minister lived who, having buried his generation, could be so social, so happy and so useful among survivors."

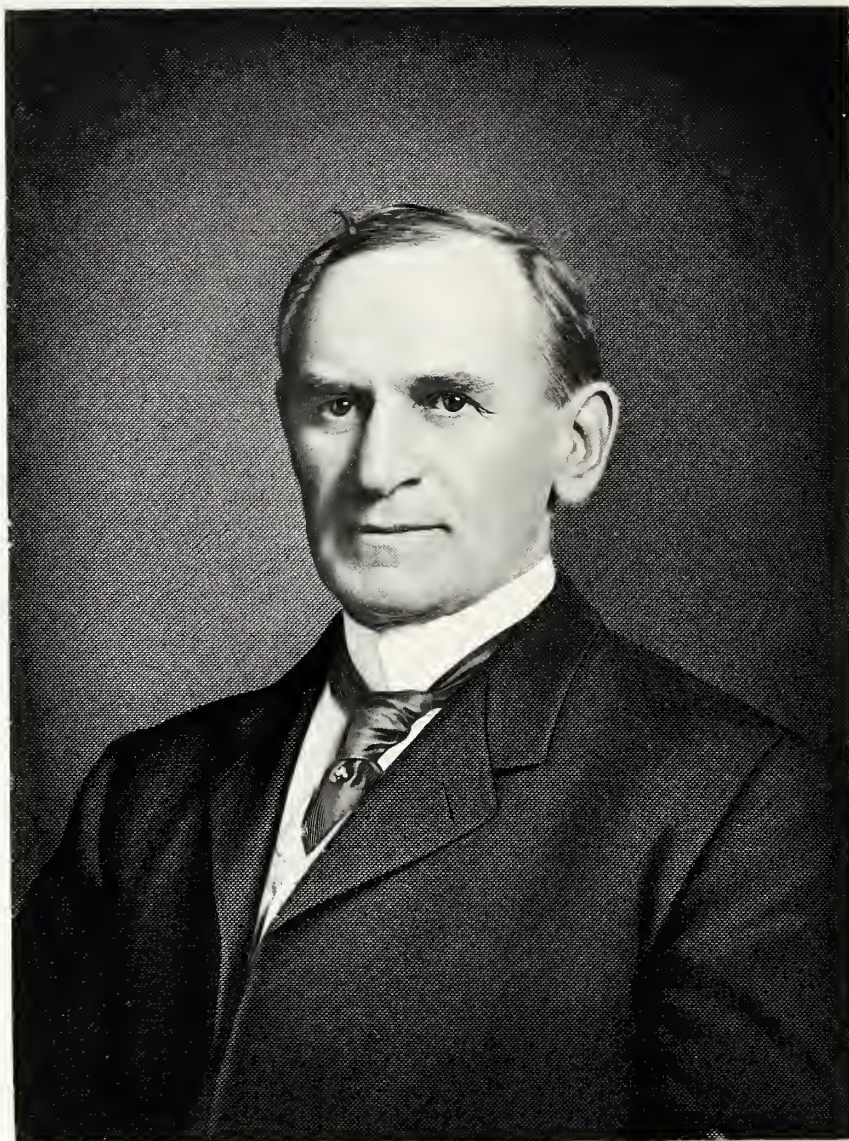
As a preacher Dr. Cooley has been thus described by one who attended his church for years and knew him well. "His sermons were marked by great simplicity of thought and style and were devoted to the inculcation of the great doctrines and duties of religion. He had a quick and strong sense, an imagination of sufficient power to illustrate his thoughts often by bold figures, and a tenderness and fervor of feeling that gave them a deep impression on his hearers. He never indulged in abstruse speculation nor wasted his efforts on trifles. In the pulpit he was grave, dignified, earnest and impressive and had eminently the air of an ambassador of God. In prayer he was simple, pertinent and fervid, and he read the Scriptures with unusual propriety and force."

For almost fifteen years Dr. Cooley resided in Medina, Ohio, during the summer months and in Cleveland during the winter sea-

sons. The Medina County Gazette said of him editorially: "The death of Rev. Lathrop Cooley has removed from this community and from the much wider community of all northern Ohio, a remarkable figure. Medina county was his adopted home in the later years of his life, but his residence in and around Medina for a number of years had made his very notable personal presence familiar to us all. While he was first and foremost an eloquent and forceful preacher, he was more than that. He was a man of affairs with a decided talent for business. His judgment was exceptionally good in all the affairs of life. His range of acquaintance was very large and on his list of friends were many 'big' men, including men of every honorable walk in life. His bright mind was a storehouse of reminiscences from which the history of northern Ohio might have been written. Personally it was our loss not to have close acquaintance with this notable man that his residence in our community should have assured, for no more affable nor more genial man ever became a part of our community. We share the feeling expressed by a friend of Dr. Cooley since his death when that friend said: 'The kind face and the high bearing of the man ever as you passed him on the street exerted a good influence on you that you might not be able to explain but yet was real.' Truly a patriarch of northern Ohio has fallen."


Dr. Cooley was a man of extensive private interests and of large charity and often his many gifts were known only to the recipients thereof. He had often expressed the wish that his work of preaching the Gospel and of relieving the suffering and needy might continue after him, and to that end his widow and family are about to erect the Cooley Memorial Hospital in Cleveland, which will be one of the most modern institutions of its kind in the country. The Cooley Memorial Fountain at Medina was erected in his memory.

Dr. Cooley was first married on the 20th of May, 1848, to Miss Laura Reid, of Granger, Ohio, who died February 6, 1893. Five children were born of that marriage, of whom two are now living: Almon B., of Bloomingdale, Michigan; and the Rev. Harris R. Cooley, who was head of the department of city charities in Cleveland under Mayor Johnson. On the 20th of June, 1895, Dr. Cooley wedded Miss Letta E. Searles, who was for years principal of the Landon school of Cleveland and who survives him. Dr. Cooley was laid to rest in Woodland cemetery. The memory of such a man can never die while living monuments remain upon which were imprinted the touch of his noble soul.



J. Sullivan

Jeremiah J. Sullivan

O plan and to perform seem but a pastime to Jeremiah J. Sullivan, for apparently with the utmost ease he manipulates mammoth financial enterprises or institutes new undertakings, many of which have brought him wealth while others, founded in the spirit of philanthropy, have been of widespread benefit to his fellowmen. He stands as a central figure in the banking circles of Cleveland and his name is known and honored among the leading financiers of the country. Viewed from the standpoint of the present his career partakes of the marvelous, and yet careful investigation will bring to light the fact that there has been no esoteric or unusual phase in his record. It is that of a man who has labored—labored long and diligently, never heedlessly passing by the least opportunity or neglecting the slightest advantage. Earnest, discriminating study of each duty that has devolved upon him and of each situation in which he has been placed has brought him the keen and discriminating knowledge that now enables him to bring ready and correct solution to the mammoth financial problems which are presented to him.

Mr. Sullivan was born November 16, 1845, and the free and happy, if busy, life of the farm was his in his youthful days, the family home being near the village of Fulton, Stark county, Ohio. He was a pupil in the village schools and his environment was that of the great majority of Ohio boys, who enjoyed the advantages of public instruction but had little else to aid them in starting out in life. He was seventeen years of age when, constrained by the spirit of patriotism, he joined the Third Ohio Independent Battery for service in the Civil war, continuing in that command from 1862 until the close of hostilities. Valorous service in many hard-fought battles won him the rank of captain and he held that command when, in July, 1865, he was mustered out, although it was not until the following November that he attained his majority.

It is a notable fact in the life of Mr. Sullivan that he has never been in another's employ. Desiring to engage in business, in 1867 he purchased with a partner a general store in Nashville, Ohio, and his impressive personality was soon felt in the conduct of the enterprise. While always dignified, he yet has a manner that wins regard and friendship and the local neighborhood found it a pleasure to trade with him. The business of the store increased rapidly and at the end of two years he purchased his partner's interest. His success in Nashville prompted him to seek a broader field of labor and in March, 1878, he sold his store and removed to Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, where he conducted a general hardware business for ten years, enjoying increasing success throughout that period. His personal popularity is also indicated in the fact that his fellow townsmen during that period urged him to become a candidate for the general assembly. He acceded to this request in 1879 in accepting the democratic nomination for senator from his district, which included the counties of Wayne, Knox, Holmes and Morrow. When the votes were counted he was found to be the successful candidate and for a two years' term he gave serious attention to the problems of state government. At the end of that time he declined a renomination. The public, however, demanded his further service in a legislative capacity and in 1885 he was again elected state senator, his nomination being without opposition in the convention and his election without opposition at the polls. During his legislative career Mr. Sullivan took high grounds on all moral questions and was looked upon as a leader in all movements which concerned the betterment of the condition of the state institutions for the care of the unfortunates. He was the champion of the bill in the senate for the establishment of the Soldiers' Home at Sandusky and has been equally effective in his labor to promote the interests of that institution in later days, serving as one of its trustees, a position which he now occupies. In 1887 President Cleveland appointed him national bank examiner for the state of Ohio and during the three years of his service, terminated by his resignation in 1890, he succeeded in bringing to justice some who were infringing upon the national banking laws of the country and in causing adherence to high standards those who were connected with the banking interests of Ohio. He was endorsed by the voters of Holmes county as its candidate for congress in the years 1882, 1886 and again in 1888.

In April, 1889, a year prior to his retirement from office, Mr. Sullivan disposed of his business and property at Millersburg and removed to Cleveland. In March, 1890, he organized the Central National Bank and was chosen treasurer and managing director of

that institution. He has had charge thereof since the bank opened its doors in May, 1890, holding successively the positions of cashier, vice president and president, his election to the office of chief executive having occurred in April, 1900. This by no means represents the extent of his business associations, for in various connections he has demonstrated his ability to handle perplexing problems and to coordinate forces until the utmost possibility for success has been reached. In 1898, he purchased a controlling interest in the First National Bank of Canton, Ohio, and is president of that institution. In 1905 he was the leading spirit in the organization of the Superior Savings & Trust Company and was the unanimous choice of the directors for its president.

Mr. Sullivan's splendid business and executive ability have been called forth in connection with the public service. He has been president of the Ohio State Bankers' Association and that he speaks authoritatively upon financial questions is indicated in the fact that he is often called upon to address bankers' conventions in various parts of the country. He has been a generous supporter and faithful member of the Merchant Marine League, being its treasurer since its organization, and has served as United States jury commissioner for the northern district of Ohio for more than twenty years. He was elected to the colonelcy of the Fifth Regiment of the National Guard of Ohio in 1884 by unanimous vote. Mr. Sullivan is largely interested in lake shipping, being president of the Superior Steamship Company, president of the Ohio Steamship Company, vice president of the Pioneer Steamship Company. He has also been president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and president of the National Board of Trade.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Sullivan was married in 1873 to Miss Selina J. Brown, and unto them were born two daughters and a son. Mr. Sullivan finds pleasant association in his occasional visits to the Union, Country, Colonial, Roadside and Euclid Heights Clubs, of Cleveland, in all of which he holds membership. In manner he is a gentleman of the old school in that his courtesy is unfailing, but at the same time he is the alert, enterprising business man, a typical representative of the twentieth century spirit which formulates its plans and accomplishes its purposes along lines that demand the investment of millions.



H. K. Devereux

Henry Kelsey Devereux



Yale man, "well descended and well bred," Henry Kelsey Devereux is a man of large business interests and of extended social connections. A lifelong resident of Cleveland, he is known throughout the city as Harry K. Devereux to a circle of friends that is coextensive with that of his acquaintances. He has done more than any other one man to promote racing as a sport in Cleveland and when commercial interests claim his attention, he is the alert, enterprising business man, ready to grapple and solve the involved and complex problems that may arise.

Mr. Devereux was born October 10, 1860, and is a son of General J. H. and Antoinette (Kelsey) Devereux, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. He attended Brooks Military Academy and then entered Yale, pursuing his scientific course in Sheffield College, from which he was graduated in 1883. Returning to Ohio, he was employed as a civil engineer on what was then known as the "Bee Line,"—The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway, with which he remained for a few years. He then located in Cleveland and has since been engaged in the railway supply business. He is also manager of the Chicago-Cleveland Car Roofing Company, is a director of the American Sportsman Company and of the Roadside Club Company.

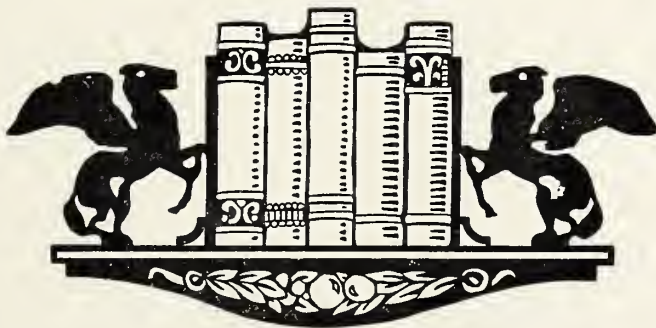
Mr. Devereux was the prime moving spirit in organizing the Forest City Live Stock & Fair Company, which built the North Randall trotting track, one of the finest racing plants in the United States, when the old Glenville track was sold to be divided into city lots. Light harness racing seemed to be doomed in Cleveland. This was a time when enthusiasm alone was not all that was needed to save the sport, for it required enthusiasm combined with capital, as a racing plant is an expensive thing to build. Mr. Devereux was the man who took the lead and interested sufficient capital in the

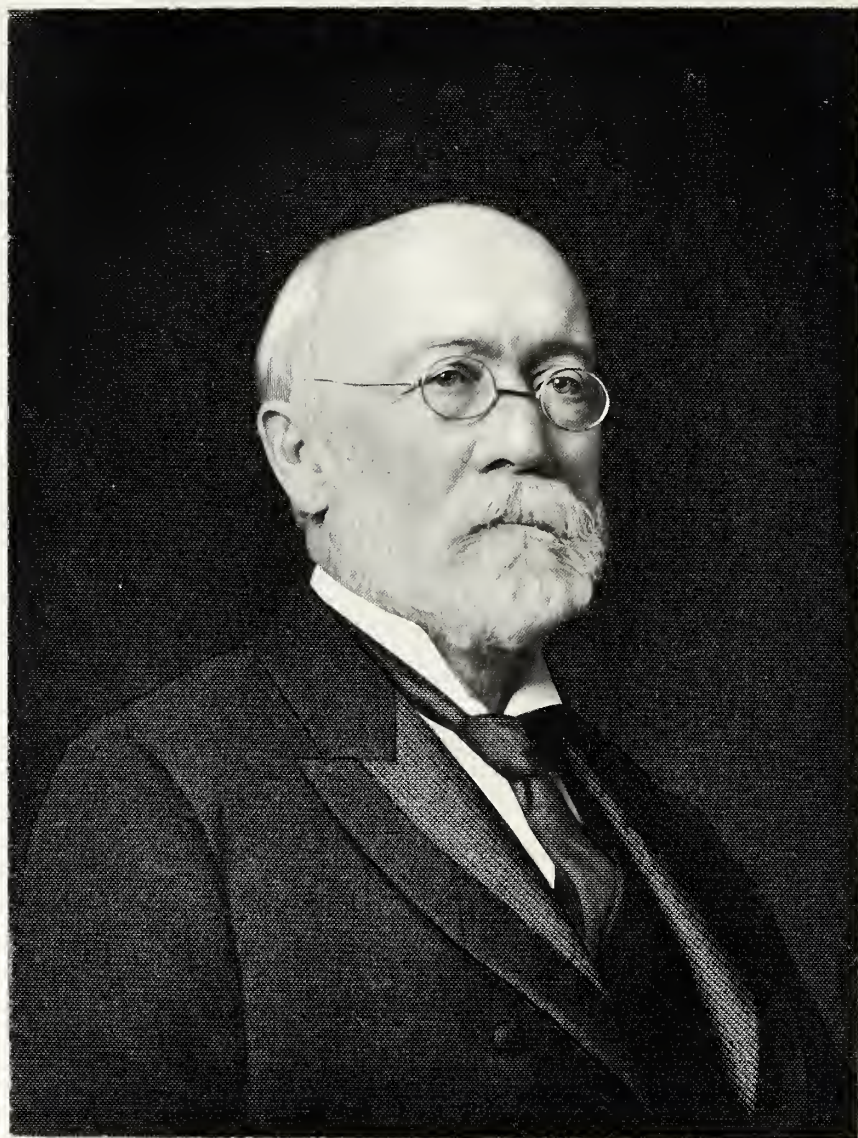
project to insure success. However, it remained for him to show the push and energy, with a constant oversight of affairs, that resulted in the establishing in Cleveland of the model racing track of the country devoted to light harness racing. His entire identification with light harness racing has been as a gentleman driver. He is the most skillful gentleman reinsman in the country, as shown by actual performances. He has never raced for money and has been attracted to the sport only by his great love for horses. His interest began in his early youth. He was not a rugged lad and the physician recommended that he be given a pony and that he should ride all day long. The father heeded the physician's advice and with the pony Harry Devereux soon regained his health, for it kept him out in the air. It also aroused his interest in horses. He soon sold the pony to purchase a horse and again and again made purchases, each one being a little better than its predecessor. The father was also deeply interested in horses and both father and son took pride in the time their horses could make in harness.

Moreover, even in his boyhood days Harry Devereux took great pride in the appearance of his horses and after attaining manhood, when his capital permitted it, he began to purchase fine blooded stock. He has owned a number of fine animals, many of which he has bred and trained himself. One in particular, the celebrated stallion, John A. McKerron, he bred, trained and drove to record and over him no one has held a rein to speed but Mr. Devereux. One of the Cleveland papers has said of him in this connection: "Harry K. Devereux, one of the stanchest friends the trotting horse sport ever had in this country, is a man of many titles. Devereux's whole heart and soul are in the light harness racing game, and his spirit, knowledge of the game and great love of the sport places him foremost among the solons of harness racing. Mr. Devereux is the backbone of the trotting and pacing sport in Cleveland. His keen perseverance and determination to keep the racing game clean and prosperous are factors so pronounced that his influence is having a great bearing on the uplift of the sport all over the country, and it can be said that to a certain degree the decidedly increased strength in the grand circuit as mapped out for this season is due to his efforts. At present, Mr. Devereux has a string of titles that would necessitate the most careful work on the part of an expert accountant to keep in mind. He is president of the Forest City Live Stock & Fair Company, which company built the North Randall track. He is president of the grand circuit, president of the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Cleveland, president of the League of Amateur Driving Clubs and secretary of the American Association of Trotting Horse Breed-

ers. Mr. Devereux is now the head of the leading organizations that control both amateur and professional racing."

Mr. Devereux married Miss Mildred Abeel French, a daughter of Julius E. French. They have two children, Julius French and Aileen Mildred. Mr. Devereux was a member of the Delta Psi fraternity at Yale and, among others, holds membership with the Country, Roadside and Tavern Clubs of Cleveland. In politics he is a republican where state and national questions are involved but is not a strict partisan and at local elections always selects the best man and endorses the issues which he thinks the most significant and vital in municipal affairs. He has a city residence on Euclid avenue and country homes at Wickliffe and North Randall, Ohio. One of the Cleveland papers characterized him in this manner: "He has always been a gentleman in the European as well as the Yankee sense of the word. He belongs to all the clubs. At the race track he wears the smile that won't come off and is popular because of his genial comradeship; and yet he could drop into the lounge of the Albemarle Club in London or an old salon of the Rue Ste. Honore and people would swear that he had been born to the purple."





W. L. Lawrence

Solon L. Severance



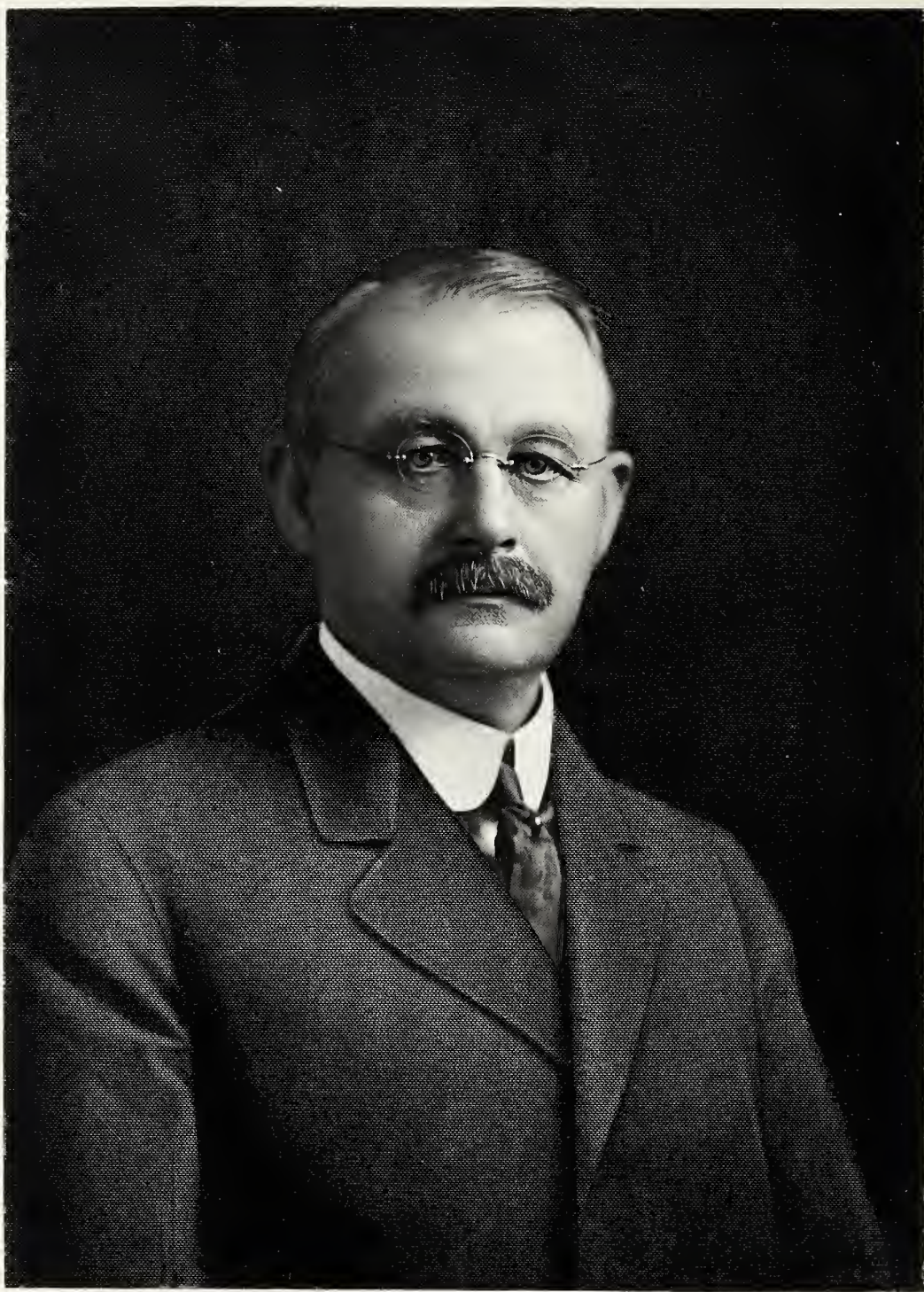
OLON L. SEVERANCE, for many years prominent in financial and commercial circles, was born in Cleveland, September 8, 1834. His father, Solomon Lewis Severance, coming as a young man from Shelburne, Massachusetts, in 1830, became one of Cleveland's earliest dry-goods merchants. His mother before her marriage was Miss Mary H. Long, only daughter of Dr. David Long, Cleveland's pioneer physician, who settled here in 1810 and married a daughter of Judge John Walworth. Mr. Severance's father died in 1838, leaving two sons, Solon L. and Louis H., and the mother, who lived to be eighty-six years of age, passed away October 1, 1902.

The son Solon L. Severance was educated in the district and private schools of those early days. Commencing as an office boy at the age of fourteen, he worked his way upward in the banking business until, with others, he organized the Euclid Avenue National Bank, being its first cashier and last president, before its absorption into the Euclid Park and later the First National Bank. Mr. Severance is still identified with banking interests, being a director of the First National, the largest bank in the state of Ohio.

On October 10, 1860, Mr. Severance was married to Miss Emily C. Allen, a native of Kinsman, Trumbull county, Ohio, where her father and grandfather were noted surgeons. Three children have been born to them: Julia, a graduate of Wells College, is the wife of Dr. B. L. Millikin, of this city. Professor Allen D. Severance, a graduate of Amherst College, class of 1889, a student at Oberlin and Hartford Theological Seminaries and the Universities of Halle, Berlin and Paris, has been identified for ten years with Adelbert College and the College for Women of Western Reserve University, where he is at present associate professor of church history and instructor in historical bibliography. The youngest daughter, Mary, resides with her parents.


Mr. Severance is a member of the Union Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He has been prominent in religious and philanthropic work. Having been connected from boyhood with the Second Presbyterian church, he became later a charter member of the Woodland Avenue church, in which he served as an elder and Sunday school superintendent for many years. Mr. Severance has been something of a traveler. He began his experiences as such on the notable voyage of the steamer Quaker City, the pioneer of tourist craft in eastern waters. This was a wooden ship of sixteen hundred tons burden, and the story of its cruise has been most entertainingly told by Mark Twain in his "Innocents Abroad." In his later years, among other journeys, Mr. Severance has twice visited China and Japan and made the voyage around the world. These journeys and interests he has shared with friends and a wide public, giving many addresses illustrated by stereopticon, and striving to enlist their sympathy and cooperation in the cause of Christian missions.





Ernest H. Baker

Elbert Hall Baker

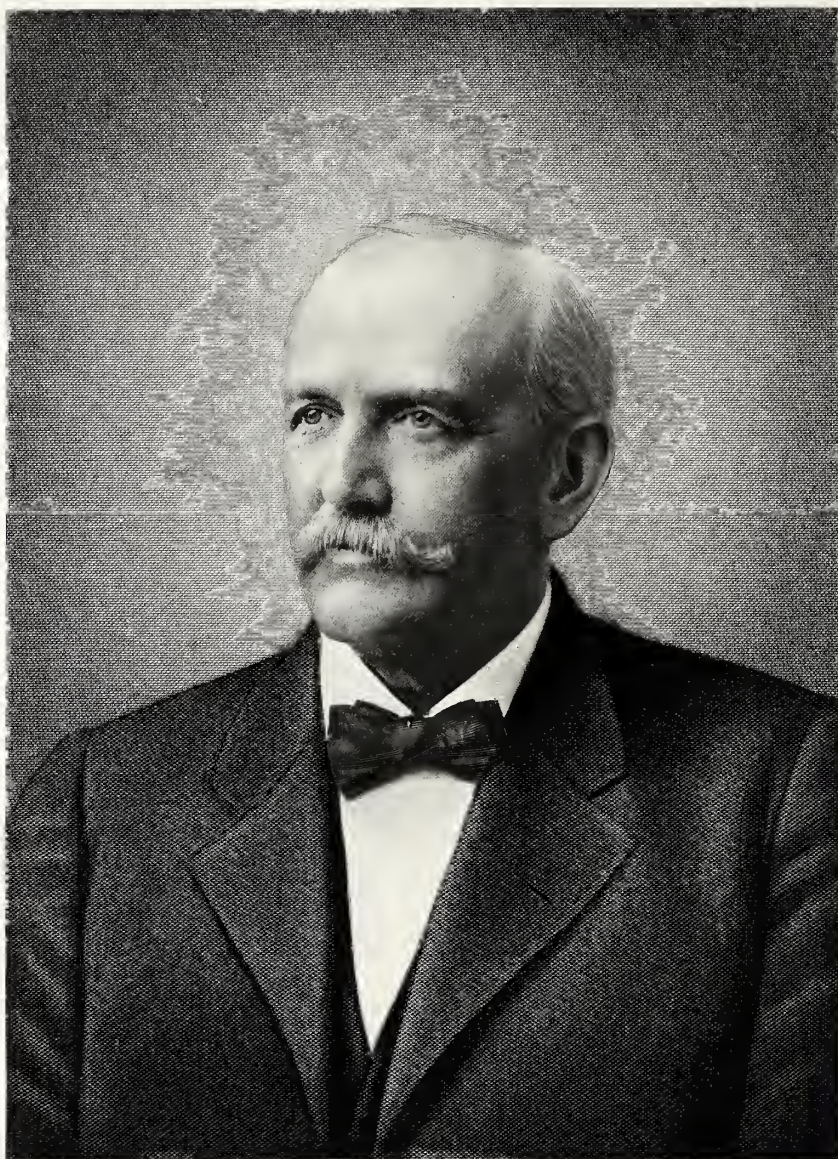
LBERT HALL BAKER, general manager of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, was born in Norwalk, Ohio, July 25, 1854. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of Edward Baker, who came from England with Governor Winthrop and later established his home at Northampton, Massachusetts. The great-grandfather, leaving Northampton, established the family home in the state of New York, whence Theodore Baker, the grandfather, removed to Norwalk, Ohio, in 1819. Henry Baker, the father, was born in Norwalk and, like his father, learned and followed the tanner's trade. In 1865 he removed to Cleveland, where he was engaged in business for several years but is now living retired, making his home with his son, Elbert H. Baker, at the advanced age of eighty years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Clara Maria Hall and died in 1892, was a daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Hall, D. D., who, leaving his New England home in Keene, New Hampshire, removed first to Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he was active as a missionary and educator and thence to Norwalk, Ohio, where he became the head of what was called the Norwalk Institute, a prominent institution of learning in that day. Dr. Hall was later president of Denison University. The Halls, like the Baker family, came of Puritan ancestry.

The removal of the family to Cleveland made Elbert Hall Baker a resident of this city when eleven years of age and his education, begun in the public schools of Norwalk, was continued here as a public-school student until he reached the age of sixteen years, when he began providing for his own maintenance as a drug clerk. After three years spent in that position he secured a situation in a hardware store, where he remained until 1877, since which time he has been identified with newspaper interests. He entered the employ of the old Cleveland Herald as bookkeeper and later became advertis-

ing manager, remaining with that paper until 1882, when in the same capacity he went to the Cleveland Leader, where he thus served for fifteen years. He was for ten years a director of the Leader Company. In 1898 he became general manager of the Plain Dealer and has since given his undivided time and attention to the control of the paper in this connection. The newspaper fraternity accords him distinctive prominence as one of its representatives and the Plain Dealer bears evidence of his superior ability in the lines of editorial and business management, to which he gives his attention. Under his guidance the paper has developed in all of its various departments and he is now building a large addition to the present quarters, which will give room for a plant three times the present size.

His business affairs have in no wise precluded active participation in movements for the public benefit and to this end he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and has served on its board of directors. He is also one of the trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association and president of the board of trustees of the Euclid Avenue Congregational church. No worthy work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his aid in vain, while in many private capacities unknown to the public his labors have been an effective force in promoting general improvement. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce he served as chairman of the committee which brought about the renaming and renumbering of the streets in systematic order, this commendable work being largely attributable to his labors. He is an enthusiastic supporter of the city, a believer in its future, and that his opinions thereof have their basis in fact is indicated in the growth and progress which he has witnessed in all business lines. Since he took charge of the Plain Dealer twelve years ago its business has increased seven-fold and equal advance has been shown in other lines, all of which constitutes a foundation for his opinion that Cleveland will soon reach the million mark.

On the 1st of June, 1876, in Cleveland, Mr. Baker was married to Miss Ida A. Smith, a daughter of the late Pardon B. Smith, at one time prominent in Cleveland. Their family numbers three sons and a daughter. Mr. Baker belongs to the Colonial and the Cleveland Athletic Clubs but his interest centers in the home rather than in club life and in public welfare rather than in society circles. He might well be termed a practical optimist, for while greatly interested in and desirous of Cleveland's rapid growth, he puts forth effective effort as a cooperant factor in attaining this result and while he has refused offers of public office and public trust, he yet exerts a most strong and beneficial influence for the public good.



Chas O Evans

Charles O. Evarts



HARLES O. Evarts is president of the Evarts-Tremaine Flicker Company and treasurer of the National Union. With a nature that can never be content with mediocrity, he has resolutely pushed forward in the legitimate lines of business, seeking the just and merited rewards of persevering energy and intelligently directed effort. The firm of which he is now the head controls the largest indemnity insurance business of the city and in other lines Mr. Evarts has been an effective factor in the attainment of success. He was born on the island of Jamaica, July 17, 1847. His father, William H. Evarts, was a native of New York and for some years was connected with the missionary service of the Congregational church in Jamaica, where he died at Brainard Station. He was graduated from the Oberlin College and, determining to devote his life to the work of the missionary, was then sent out by the American Missionary Society and labored for some years in the West Indies.

In his childhood days Charles O. Evarts accompanied relatives on their return to the States and his home was established in Carlisle township, Lorain county, Ohio, where he spent his boyhood on a farm. He attended the district schools until fifteen years of age, pursuing his studies through the winter, while in the summer season he worked in the fields. Not content with the education he acquired in this direction, he afterward entered Oberlin College, where he remained as a student for three years. He had taught school during his preparatory course and at length he left college to enter business circles of Cleveland. For ten years he engaged in dealing in milk and afterward became an employe of the Standard Oil Company. In the meantime, utilizing his opportunities for judicious and safe investment, he bought property and began operations in the real-estate allotment business, in which he has since been considerably interested, his property deals adding materially to his annual income. On resigning his position with the Standard Oil Company he be-

came a deputy in the county treasurer's office and was later appointed city sealer. He afterward was elected to the office of clerk of the board of health and was later elected city clerk but resigned that position to accept a proffered position in the Woodland Avenue Savings & Loan Company on its organization. There he continued for three years, during which time he established his reputation in financial circles as one competent to handle and control important moneyed interests. He was then elected secretary and treasurer of the Produce Exchange Banking Company and so continued for fifteen years or until 1904. He was also connected for a time, about 1880, with the postoffice, having charge of the registry division under Postmaster Jones. He became interested in the insurance business during his connection with the Woodland Avenue Savings & Loan Company and at times has been a member of the firms of C. O. Evarts & Company, Lauer & Evarts, Evarts & Company, Evarts, Tremaine & Company, the Evarts-Tremaine Company and now the Evarts-Tremaine Flicker Company, of which he is the president. These changes in firm name have followed a change in partnership relations eventually leading up to the conduct of a business which is now of a most extensive and important character.

In 1883 Mr. Evarts joined the National Union and has now served as its treasurer for over twenty-two years. He also belongs to the Royal Arcanum and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Masonry. His membership is with Iris Lodge, F. & A. M.; Cleveland Chapter, R. A. M.; Lake Erie Consistory, S. P. R. S.; and Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was also for many years identified with the Century, Colonial and Masonic Clubs. During the presidential campaign when the name of James A. Garfield headed the republican ticket he served as secretary of the county central committee and later as its chairman. He was elected and served as township clerk of Newburg township and in his political affiliation has always been a republican, believing firmly in the principles of the party and doing all in his power to promote its growth and extend its influence.

On the 26th of September, 1875, Mr. Evarts was married to Miss Josie C. Brown, a daughter of Peter H. and Mary J. (Vreeland) Brown, of Passaic county, New Jersey, but now residents of Cleveland. Mrs. Evarts is prominent in the social club life of the city and extends the cordial hospitality of her home to many friends. The household numbers two children: Frank B., who was graduated from Adelbert College and from the Cleveland Law School and is now secretary to the Hon. Theodore Burton, United States senator from Ohio; and May Belle, who is a graduate of Laurel Institute and is


a talented musician, active in social circles. Their home is at No. 11211 Belleflower Road. Mr. Everts is fond of motoring, while travel in other ways is also a source of interest and recreation to him. In all of his interests he manifests a contagious enthusiasm and in business affairs inspires his associates with much of the zeal and activity which has ever prompted him in carrying forward his individual interests.





L. L. Beckwith

George Sherman Beckwith

OMING to Cleveland eight years ago, his residence in this city dating from 1902, George Sherman Beckwith in the years which have since elapsed has developed an extensive business as a dealer in coal and timber lands under the firm style of G. S. Beckwith & Company, and as an officer and director of other corporations has contributed to the substantial results which have been obtained in their specific lines. He was born in Harts Grove, Ashtabula county, Ohio, January 23, 1874. His father was Gurden Albert Beckwith, a descendant of one of the original settlers of Ashtabula county, who had come to this state from Connecticut about the year 1800. Gurden A. Beckwith wedded Miss Caroline Eunice Cloes, a native of New Sarum, Canada, who was brought to Ohio in her girlhood days by her parents. Her father was a Scotch Canadian, but her mother was a native of this state.

George Sherman Beckwith attended the public schools of Ashtabula county, being graduated from the Jefferson high school. For two years before he had finished his studies there he taught in the commercial department of the school and the following year was associated with the Ashtabula Business College. He was then engaged in bookkeeping and in mercantile lines from 1897 until 1902, after which he came to Cleveland, where for a year he was employed by others. He then established his present business, which is conducted under the style of G. S. Beckwith & Company. Offices are maintained at No. 1113 Williamson building and the firm is engaged extensively in handling coal and timber lands. They have extensive holdings in the coal fields and also in the lumber regions of several states, their properties covering many thousands of acres. Within eight years the business has been developed to mammoth proportions, Mr. Beckwith and his associates making judicious and extensive investments as opportunity has offered until the firm is today regarded as among

the foremost representatives in their field of business in the United States. Into other lines Mr. Beckwith has also extended his efforts and is an officer and director of several corporations. Among other interests, Mr. Beckwith is one of the owners of several thousand acres of valuable iron ore property near Birmingham, Alabama. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

On the 20th of November, 1900, Mr. Beckwith and Miss Lucy Minerva Mann were married in Ashtabula. She, too, is a native of Ashtabula county and a descendant of the New England family of that name. Her great-grandfather was a pioneer of Ashtabula county, having settled in the Western Reserve in 1806. Mrs. Beckwith, however, spent a considerable portion of her girlhood in Portland, Oregon, where she acquired her education. Three children have been born of this marriage: Thayer, born June 1, 1902; Virginia, September 12, 1904; and George, January 13, 1909. The parents have won many warm friends in Cleveland during the eight years of their residence here and Mr. Beckwith has become known as an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity, being identified with both the York and Scottish Rites. In politics he has always been a staunch defender of the principles of the republican party but aside from exercising his right of franchise and exerting his influence in behalf of efficient government, he has taken no active part in municipal affairs, for he feels that his constantly growing business interests make full demand upon his time. His capacity for successful management, his initiative spirit, his undaunted enterprise and his incorruptible commercial integrity are manifest in the splendid results which have attended his efforts.



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